

Student Handbook

2021-2022



WILLIAM
& MARY

CHARTERED 1693

Effective August 21, 2021
Consult the *Student Handbook* at www.wm.edu/studenthandbook for the most up-to-date policies and procedures

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I. Overview

In 1973, the university community-faculty, students, and administration-recommended to the Board of Visitors and the Board adopted the following Statement of Rights and Responsibilities. Amendments were made to the document in 1977 and 1991 and are included.

The unique nature of the university community suggests that its members be united in a common purpose. Because the work of each member of the institution contributes to the fulfillment of the educational mission of the university, the various constituent groups-students, faculty, and administrators-are dependent upon one another for the ultimate achievement of the university's goals. Accordingly, all should enjoy the same fundamental rights and privileges and be willing to accept the same responsibilities, except in those rare cases where either the rights and privileges or the responsibilities would be in conflict with existing law or with the goals and purposes of the university as an institution of higher education.

Students, faculty, and administrators (hereinafter the "members of the university community") shall enjoy all rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed to every citizen of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia. In addition, the members of the university community shall enjoy all the fundamental rights recognized as essential to fulfillment of the special mission of an institution of higher education. The full enjoyment of these rights, however, cannot be achieved unless certain concurrent responsibilities are accepted. Members of the university community have an obligation, therefore, to fulfill the responsibilities incumbent on all citizens as well as the responsibilities inherent in their particular roles within the academic community.

The institution and those who administer its affairs have a special responsibility to ensure that, in pursuance of the institution's functions, the rights of all members of the university community are preserved. The institution also has a right to expect, and a corresponding responsibility to ensure within the scope of its legitimate functions as an institution of higher education, that individual members of the university community fulfill their responsibilities to others as well as their responsibilities to the institution.

The Statement of Rights and Responsibilities is based upon the aforesaid principles and, when adopted, shall become the standard by which all rules, regulations, policies, and procedures of the university, except as otherwise prescribed by local, State, or Federal law, shall be measured. No rule, regulation, policy, or procedure which is incompatible with or which contradicts this document may be enacted; and any such rules, regulations, policies, or procedures which are in effect at the time of the enactment of this document shall be reviewed as soon as reasonably practicable to conform with this document, provided, however, that this Statement of Rights and Responsibilities shall not affect the powers of the Board of Visitors as provided by law.

II. Rights, Privileges and Immunities

The members of the university community, as individuals, shall enjoy all rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed every citizen of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

- A. Basic Rights:** Among the basic rights are freedom of expression and belief, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and freedom from personal force and violence, threats of violence and personal abuse.
- B. Right to Freedom from Discrimination:** Each member of the university community has a right in his/her dealings with the institution, and with members of the university community in the performance of their official duties, to be free from discriminatory treatment with regard to race, creed, gender, religion, national origin, or political belief.
- C. Rights to Organize:** Each member of the university community has the right to organize his/her own personal life and behavior insofar as it does not violate local, State, or Federal law, university regulations, or agreements voluntarily entered into, and does not interfere with the rights of others. The following specific rights apply:
1. The right to associate with any legally established group or to create such groups, professional or other, as serve legitimate interests.
 - a. The membership, policies, and actions of an organization shall be determined by vote of those who hold membership in that organization
 - b. Affiliation with an extramural organization shall not disqualify an organization from institutional recognition.
 - c. An organization shall be officially recognized after its constitution and bylaws have been approved by the appropriate body as designated by the President, or his/her delegated representative, and when consistent with the Bylaws of the Board of Visitors. A current list of officers, but not a membership list, may be required as a condition of recognition.
 - d. Officially recognized organizations, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, shall be open to all on a non-discriminatory basis with regard to race, religion, creed, national origin, gender, or political belief, provided however that, to the extent permitted by law, membership in social organizations may be restricted to members of the same gender, and membership in organizations whose primary purpose is political or religious may be restricted to those members of the university community who have similar beliefs.
 2. The right to hold public meetings, to invite speakers of his/her own choosing to campus, to post notices, to engage in peaceful, orderly demonstrations within reasonably and impartially applied rules designed by the President or his/her delegated representative, to reflect the educational purposes of the university, and to protect the safety of members of the university and community and others. The university may establish rules, therefore, regulating time, place, and manner of such activities and allocating the use of facilities, but these regulations shall

not be used as a means of censorship. In the event that there is a clear and present danger, as reasonably determined by the appropriate university authority designated by the President, to the health or safety of the members of the university community or to the educational process, such meeting or demonstration may be prohibited. Sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed either by the sponsoring group or the institution.

3. The right, when charged or convicted of violation of general law, to be free of university discipline for the same conduct, unless such discipline by the university community is determined to be for the protection of other members of the university community or the safeguarding of the educational process. Such determination shall be made by the appropriate university authority designated by the President.

D. Right to Fair and Equitable Adjudication Procedures: Each member of the university community has a right to fair and equitable procedures for the adjudication of charges of violations of nonacademic university regulations and the sanctions or penalties to be imposed, including, without limitation, the following specific rights:

1. **Right to Notice:** The right to have advance written notice of all institutional rules and regulations, including the ranges of penalties for violation of such rules and regulations.
2. **Right to Due Process:** The right, in the case of charges of infractions of regulations which may lead to serious penalties, to formal procedures with fundamental aspects of due process, including the right to be informed in writing of the charges and given a reasonable time to prepare a defense, to have written findings, and to appeal to higher authority. Minor infractions may be handled more informally by the appropriate individual or committee with the consent of the individual charged. In such instances, the right of appeal is still preserved.
3. **Right to be Present:** Right to be present on campus, participate in classes, and generally exercise all those rights and privileges associated with membership in the university community until found guilty of the charges, except in those instances when continued presence on the campus would constitute a threat to health or safety of the individual, other members of the community, or to the educational process. Such determination shall be made by the appropriate university authority as designated by the President.

E. Right to Privacy: Each member of the university community has a right to privacy in his/her dealings with the institution, including, without limitation:

1. **Search and Seizure:** The right to be free of searches and seizures except in accordance with law. Routine inspections, however, may be held periodically for the purpose of assuring fire protection, sanitation, safety and proper maintenance of the university's buildings.

2. **Privacy of Records:** The right to expect that all records of his/her association with the institution are treated as confidential.
- a. *Release of Information:* Except as provided below, the institution may not release information about any aspect of an individual's association with the institution without the prior written consent of the individual concerned or under the compulsion of law. Within the institution, access to such records shall be restricted to authorized personnel for authorized reasons, as determined by the President or his/her delegated representative, and such others as are agreed to in writing by the individual concerned. To the extent permitted by law, the institution may disclose, to an alleged victim of any crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the university against the alleged perpetrator of such crime with respect to such crime. The university may also release information about students which is defined as directory information under the Family Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, and information about other members of the university community which is a matter of public record (for more information on FERPA, please refer to the Registrar's web site at www.wm.edu/registrar).
 - b. *Inspection of Records:* Each member of the university community shall have the right to inspect the contents of his/her own records kept by the institution, other than information or records to which the member has specifically waived the right of access and letters of recommendation written by other members of the university community for the purpose of internal evaluation of a member for the award of a university honor, provided that such letters are not kept permanently by the institution and do not become a part of the official record, and may challenge any information included in the record which is believed to be inaccurate, inappropriate, or misleading. If an individual challenges any information contained in his/her records, the institution shall undertake to verify such information to the satisfaction of the individual concerned. Such decisions shall be made by the President or a designated representative. If the institution's decision is not satisfactory to the individual, the member has the right to place in his/her record a statement challenging the information. Subsequent authorized disclosure of the contents of the record shall indicate such challenge.
 - c. *Political and Religious Beliefs:* Records of the political and religious activities or beliefs of members of the university community may not be maintained except for purposes of official recognition of campus organizations as provided in Article I.C.1.c.
 - d. *Separation of Academic Records:* To minimize the risk of improper disclosure from records, the academic record shall be maintained separately from other necessary student records. Transcripts of academic

records shall contain only data essential for personal identification and information about academic performance and status. All withdrawals, whether voluntary or involuntary, may be recorded on the transcript.

Each member of the university community shall have the responsibility to respect the aforesaid rights of his/her associates and refrain from using the institution as a sanctuary from the general law.

III. Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship

Each member of the university community enjoys all rights of citizenship and has a responsibility to fulfill the obligations incumbent on all citizens. Additionally, there are special rights and responsibilities inherent in membership in an academic society.

A. Responsibility to Respect the Rights of Others: Each member of the university community has a responsibility, based upon the special mission of an institution of higher education, to respect the rights of others to function in an atmosphere where freedom to teach, to learn, and to conduct research and publish findings is preserved and respected, an atmosphere which includes, without limitation, the following specific rights:

1. The right of the instructor to academic freedom and impartial consideration for tenure in accord with the principles set forth in the Statement of Academic Freedom and Tenure, adopted jointly in 1940 by the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of university Professors, and with the standards and procedures approved by the Board of Visitors and set forth in the Faculty Handbook.
2. The right of the instructor to determine the specific content of his/her course within established course definitions. Concurrently, the instructor has the responsibility not to depart significantly from his/her area of competence or to divert significant time to materials extraneous to the subject of the course.
3. The right of the student to be evaluated entirely on the basis of academic performance and to discuss freely, inquire, and express opinions inside the classroom. The student has a responsibility to maintain standards of academic performance as set by his/her professors, provided, however, that the student shall have means for redress against arbitrary, unreasonable, or prejudicial standards of evaluation.
4. The right to pursue normal academic and administrative activities, including the freedom of movement in the performance of such activities.
5. The right to privacy in offices, laboratories, and residence hall rooms and in the keeping of personal papers and effects.
6. The right to hear and study unpopular and controversial views on intellectual and public issues.
7. The right of the student to expect that information about his/her views, beliefs, and political associations, which an instructor acquires in the course of his/her

work as a teacher, advisor or counselor of the student be held in confidence to the extent permitted by law.

B. Rights and Responsibilities of Student Publications: Because student publications are a valuable aid in establishing and maintaining an atmosphere of free and responsible discussion and intellectual exploration on the campus, it is essential that they enjoy the following rights and responsibilities:

1. The right to be free from prior censorship or advance approval of copy.
2. The right to develop editorial policies and news coverage.
3. The right to be protected from arbitrary punishment or suspension, or removal from an editorial or managerial position because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes, as defined by the Publications Council of the university, shall editors and managers be subject to such punishment, suspension, or removal. The academic status of a student editor or manager shall not be affected provided, however, that he/she remains subject to the provisions of Article I, Sections C.3 and D.3.
4. The responsibility to make clear in writings or broadcasts that editorial opinions are not necessarily those of the institution or its members.

C. The Responsibility to Maintain High Standards: Members of the university community have a responsibility to maintain the highest standards in the performance of their duties and to respect the aforesaid rights of their associates.

IV. Responsibility of University to Preserve Rights

The university, through those who administer its affairs, has a special responsibility to ensure that, in pursuance of its functions, the rights of all members of the university community are preserved, including, without limitation, the rights of such persons heretofore specifically enumerated.

The university has a right to expect, and a responsibility to ensure, within the scope of its legitimate functions as an institution of higher education, that all members of the university community fulfill their responsibilities to others as well as their responsibilities to the university.

A. Academic Performance and Personal Conduct: The university has the right and responsibility to set and enforce reasonable standards of academic performance and personal conduct, in order to facilitate and safeguard the educational process, and to provide for the safety of the person and property of members of the university community, the university's physical property, and the person and property of others, to the extent that they are affected by university-sponsored activities or are engaged in legitimate activities on university property.

B. Validity of Charges: The University has the right and responsibility to provide procedures for determining the validity of charges that a member of the university community is negligent or irresponsible in the performance of their duties.

- C. Opportunity to be Heard:** The University has the responsibility to ensure that the members of the university community have an opportunity to be heard at appropriate levels of the decision-making process about basic policy matters of direct concern. Clearly defined means should be available to ensure this opportunity.
- D. Leadership and Administrative Procedures:** The University has the responsibility to provide and maintain leadership and administrative procedures responsive to the needs and desires of the university community, consistent with high standards of academic excellence, and to the changing goals and responsibilities of institutions of higher education, including the responsibility:
1. To make, from time to time, a clear statement of its purpose and goals.
 2. To disseminate information relating to the activities of the university, financial or otherwise, subject to the provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.
 3. To state the reasons for institutional decisions affecting the university community or individual members thereof, except as required by the provisions of Article I, Section E.2a., or by the advice of legal counsel in instances involving possible litigation.
- E. Integrity and Prevention of Exploitation:** The University has the right and responsibility to protect its integrity and to prevent its political or financial exploitation by an individual or group by means including, but not limited to, the following:
1. The university has a right to prohibit individuals and groups who are not members of the university community from using its name, its finances, or its physical facilities.
 2. The university has a right to prohibit members of the university community from using its name, its finances, or its physical facilities for activities not principally for the benefit of the university.
 3. The university has the responsibility to provide for members of the university community the use of meeting rooms, including use for political purposes, provided that such use is not undertaken on a regular basis and used as free headquarters for political campaigns, and the right to prohibit use of its name, its finances, or its office equipment for any political or other purpose.

V. Adoption, Amendment, and Interpretation of this Document

This document shall be adopted and may be amended when:

- A. Accepted by a majority vote of those students who vote in a referendum.
- B. Accepted by a majority vote of the combined faculties of the university who vote in a referendum.
- C. Accepted by a majority vote of the administration of the university who vote in a referendum.

- D. Approved by the President of the university and the Board of Visitors. Nothing in this document shall affect the powers of the Board of Visitors as provided by law.

Interpretation Procedure

On September 24, 1974, President Graves issued a clarifying statement concerning the interpreting mechanism for the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities, and his memorandum of that date is an addendum to that Statement:

“The President of the College, by virtue of his responsibility to implement and administer the policies established by the Board of Visitors, is responsible for implementing the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities.

The normal tasks of implementation are the responsibility of various offices of the College ‘who administer its affairs.’ These offices, whose policies and practices have been brought into conformance with the Statement, ‘have a special responsibility to ensure that . . . the rights of all members of the College community are preserved.’

There are, however, instances in which the Statement must undergo occasional interpretation in the process of its continuing implementation as a document.

In the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities, it is the responsibility of the President or an ‘appropriate College authority designated by him’ to determine when an exception to a specific section of the Statement should be made. The Statement also provides that members of the College community ‘should enjoy the same fundamental rights and privileges . . . except in those rare cases where . . . the rights or privileges...would be in conflict . . . with the goals and purposes of the College as an institution of higher education.’

Although the Statement does not indicate who, other than the President, the arbitrating authority should be for exceptions, or who should interpret the Statement when there is a difference of opinion among members of the College community or between individuals and the institution, the clear implication in both cases is that it should be the President or ‘an appropriate College authority designated by him.’

Therefore, I believe that it is desirable for us to proceed ahead along the lines suggested above. If and when relevant questions or issues are raised in connection with the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities, such questions or issues should be brought to the attention of the President’s Office as they occur. I shall take responsibility, depending on the nature and substance of a case, for determining whether I or another administrative officer, whom I would designate, should handle the case. Whoever is given that authority shall take responsibility for consulting with those whom he believes appropriate, depending on the circumstances, before reaching a decision.”

On May 2, 1990, Dr. Paul R. Verkuil, President of the College, issued the following interpretation of the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities:

The Statement of Rights and Responsibilities guarantees to members of the university community the “right in his or her dealing with the institution and with members of the College community in the performance of their official duties to nondiscriminatory treatment.” It further states that “each member of the College community has the right to organize his or her own personal life and behavior insofar as it does not violate local, state, or federal law, College regulations or agreement voluntarily entered into and does not interfere with the rights of others.” It is my determination that these words express a right to

privacy, which extends not only to nondiscriminatory treatment in areas specified by federal law but to nondiscrimination based on sexual orientation as well. The student code of conduct already ensures nondiscriminatory treatment without regard to sexual orientation. In accordance with the resolution of the Faculty Assembly, I am directing that official publications of the university include specific reference to this topic in any enumeration of William and Mary's nondiscrimination policies. It is also my interpretation that faculty, staff and administration should be extended the same assurances against discrimination based upon sexual orientation as the student body itself. This interpretation will be made a part of the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities.

On May 1, 1996, Dr. Timothy Sullivan, President of the College, issued the following clarification of the Statement of Rights and Responsibilities:

Under the Sections I.A. and I.B., each member of the university community has the right to be free from all forms of discriminatory treatment as guaranteed by law. Accordingly, the enumeration of specifically protected treatment should be understood to include disability, Vietnam veteran status, and all other categories ensured by the Commonwealth and by federal law. For faculty, failure to comply with federal and state non-discrimination laws and policies shall be handled in accordance with provisions in the Faculty Handbook, including the procedural guarantees therein outlined. Students alleging failure to comply with federal and state non-discrimination laws and policies shall contact the Dean of Students or the Vice-President for Student Affairs.

Student Life Policies

Authorities and Agencies

The following policies and regulations apply to students and their relationship to the university; the use or management of resources; and rights and expectations of students. Some of the policies listed below require action by the student, and failure to comply with the responsibilities outlined in these policies may result in student conduct action under the Student Code of Conduct, specifically “Failure to Comply with Directions” (Section III.C.4.).

General Policies

Official Communications

Students are responsible for maintaining and updating current local, campus, and permanent addresses with the Registrar and, for regularly checking their university-provided accounts including email, Banner, and Blackboard. Students must maintain a current local address and phone number with the university. Messages sent to the student’s university-provided email account will constitute proper notification for the purposes of the Handbook. Periodically, the university requires students to verify the address and phone number on file. Failure to provide or verify an updated address and phone number may result in restriction of the student’s access to myWM and its services and/or restriction of registration and transcript release.

Inspection and Search of Buildings, Student Living Quarters, Offices, Lockers or Other Facilities

The university may conduct routine inspections, including a student’s assigned university housing room, for the purpose of assuring fire protection, sanitation, safety, or proper maintenance of the university’s buildings and other facilities. In such cases, it is the student’s responsibility to ensure access to the areas needing repair and to protect personal property against damage.

The university also reserves the right to enter a student’s room/suite/apartment as deemed appropriate for reasons including, but not limited to health concerns, safety concerns, and suspected violation of university or residence hall policies.

With the exceptions noted above, university administrators will not inspect a student’s room, office, lockers, or private possessions on campus unless there is reasonable cause to believe that a student is violating policy or using the facilities in violation of university regulations. In such case, the administrator must request via certificate the authorization of a search from the Vice President for Student Affairs (or designee). The certificate must state the source of the information, the suspected violation, the location of the search, the materials to be seized or information sought, and the name of the person authorized to conduct the search.

Nothing in this regulation prohibits the William & Mary Police from securing a search warrant and executing it in or around university facilities.

Student Financial Responsibilities

Students are responsible for reading and reviewing the Statement of Responsibilities on [Financial Operations’ Student Accounts webpage](https://www.wm.edu/offices/financialoperations/sa/eservices/student-responsibilities/index.php) (<https://www.wm.edu/offices/financialoperations/sa/eservices/student-responsibilities/index.php>)

Missing Person Inquiry and Confidential Contact Information

The university has established a procedure to investigate when a student is reported missing. Each student has the option to designate a confidential contact by submitting a form to the Dean of Students. The university will contact the designated person within 24 hours of the time that it considers a student missing. Law enforcement officials (including campus police) will be notified of a student's absence no later than 24 hours after the student has been deemed missing and will follow their own investigation procedures. For students who are minors (under 18 and not emancipated), the university is obligated to notify parent(s) or guardian(s) within 24 hours of receiving a report that the student is missing.

Required Disclosure of Arrests

School campuses are not immune from the dangers faced elsewhere in society. It has become increasingly important that schools take reasonable steps to help protect the safety of the members of their communities. One such step now being taken by many colleges and universities is a requirement that their students promptly report any arrests involving them. At William & Mary students must report within three calendar days any criminal process that has begun for them (whether by means of detention, court summons, citation, or other similar process) no matter where the incident occurs. This requirement applies to any criminal process resulting from:

1. Felony charges of any nature
2. Charges for offenses involving violence or the threat of violence or serious harm to other people.

Examples include, but are not limited to

- a. assault/battery
- b. sexual assault/battery
- c. stalking
- d. resisting arrest
- e. driving while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs
- f. reckless driving resulting in injury.

If unsure whether a particular arrest is covered under this policy, disclose. While failure to report a criminal process covered by this policy will not result in honor proceedings, it can result in referral for possible Student Code of Conduct violations.

Disclosures can be made by [reporting the incident via web form](https://wmsas.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aWfPw3mMQIC6JiR) (https://wmsas.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aWfPw3mMQIC6JiR).

For more information about this policy, see the Disclosure of Arrests Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) page on the [CVRP website](http://www.wm.edu/communityvalues) (www.wm.edu/communityvalues).

Discrimination and Title IX Policies

William & Mary is committed to providing students a safe environment free from discrimination based on any protected group and to preventing sexual misconduct.

The most important policies are

1. the [Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Discriminatory Harassment, Retaliation, and Sexual Misconduct](#) (the Discrimination Policy)
2. the [Title IX Policy](#); and

3. the [Consensual Amorous Relationships Policy](#).

These policies prohibit specific types of conduct and establish reporting obligations and options.

Complaints Against Students

- S. Mark Sikes, Interim Dean of Students, Title IX Deputy Coordinator, Campus Center 109, 221-2510
- Ginger Ambler, Vice President for Student Affairs, Campus Center 219, 221-1236

Complaints Against Faculty

- Maria Donoghue Velleca, Dean, Faculty of Arts & Sciences, Ewell Hall 134, 221-2470
- Lawrence Pulley, Dean, Mason School of Business, A.B. Miller Hall 2039H, 221-2891
- Derek Aday, Dean, Marine Science, Watermen's Hall 230, (804) 684-7103
- Robert Knoeppel, Dean, School of Education, School of Education 1112C, 221-2315
- Benjamin Spencer, Dean, School of Law, Marshall-Wythe 108, 221-3790
- Peggy Agouris, Provost, the Brafferton, 221-1992
- Pamela Mason, Chief Compliance Officer/Title IX Coordinator, James Blair 108, 221-3167

Complaints Against Staff

- Christopher Lee, Chief Human Resources Officer, Bell Building 2016, 109 Cary Street, 221-3115
- Pamela Mason, Chief Compliance Officer/Title IX Coordinator, James Blair 108, 221-3167

Confidential Reporting

Employees designated as confidential resources are not mandatory reporters and will not share a report or any details with the Title IX Coordinator without the student's permission. Confidential Resources available to students include:

- The Haven, Campus Center 166, Lis Cascone, Director, 221-7478, lizcascone@wm.edu
- The Counseling Center, McLeod Tyler Wellness Center, 2nd Floor, 221-3620
- Student Health Center McLeod Tyler Wellness Center, 1st Floor, 221-4386

Discrimination Policy

The Discrimination Policy prohibits discrimination on the basis of a person's belonging to or perception that person belongs to a protected group. A protected group means category of individuals who are protected from discrimination based on race, religion, creed, national origin, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, physical or mental disability (or perceived disability)-, personal appearance, political affiliation, source of income, citizenship status, age, marital status, family responsibilities, Veteran or military status (including disabled veteran, recently separated veteran, active duty wartime or campaign badge veteran, and Armed Forces Service Medal veteran), predisposing genetic characteristics, domestic violence victim status, height or weight. The Discrimination Policy applies to students, faculty, staff and

third parties on campus: it protects students from discrimination and prohibits them from discriminating against or harassing others.

The Discrimination Policy prohibits sexual misconduct, including non-consensual sexual intercourse, relationship abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The definitions of discrimination, discriminatory harassment, retaliation and sexual misconduct are contained Section III of the Discrimination Policy.

All employees of the university, with the exception of specifically identified confidential resources, are mandatory reporters of incidents of sexual misconduct. Mandatory reports of all information known are made to the Title IX Coordinator and reviewed by the Civil Rights Review Team. This reporting obligation does not require survivors to report or other students to report information they learn from a friend or contemporary; it requires all employees, including student employees in their employment capacity, to report incidents involving students.

Title IX Policy

Consistent with federal regulations, the Policy Prohibiting Title IX Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Harassment prohibits the following types of misconduct:

- Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment
- Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment
- Sexual Assault (Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape)
- Domestic Violence`
- Dating Violence
- Stalking.
- Gender-Based Harassment

The Policy defines each of these types of misconduct and defines consent, force, incapacitation, and retaliation.

The Policy applies to students: it protects students from Title IX Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Harassment and prohibits them from engaging in the defined misconduct. It also requires the university to provide supportive measures to anyone experiencing misconduct and to respond to reports as required by the regulations to ensure a hostile environment does not exist.

Consensual Amorous Relationships

The Consensual Amorous Relationships Policy prohibits faculty from engaging in romantic or sexual relationships with undergraduate students. It also prohibits faculty from engaging in such relationships with graduate students enrolled in a degree-seeking program in the School or in the case of Arts & Sciences, any department or program in which the faculty member has taught, plans to teach, or holds an appointment. There are mechanisms to obtain an exception to the Policy.

The Consensual Amorous Relationships Policy is designed to avoid relationships between people without equal power and to avoid conflicts of interest. Violations of this policy will be considered misconduct on the part of the faculty member, but it is not used to discipline students. Reports of violations of this policy may be made to the department chair or academic Dean.

For more information, please see [Guidelines on Consensual Amorous Relationships](https://www.wm.edu/offices/compliance/university-compliance-requirement/consensual_amorousrelations/index.php) (https://www.wm.edu/offices/compliance/university-compliance-requirement/consensual_amorousrelations/index.php).

Health Policies

Health History and Immunization Record

Virginia State law requires all full-time students enrolling for the first time in a four-year public institution to provide a health history and an official immunization record. The university further requires all full-time students (including previously matriculated students) and any other student eligible for services, as determined by their department, to provide documentation of meeting the immunization requirements within the twelve months preceding his/her initial enrollment. The Health Center will not accept the form if the physician completing and signing the form is a family member.

Previously enrolled students entering a new program as full-time students after an absence from campus of greater than two years must re-submit Section I, the Health History portion of the health form and Section III, the Tuberculosis Screening Section of the health form and align with current immunization standards. If the absence from campus is greater than 6 years, then the student will need to revalidate the immunization requirements via the University's Health Evaluation Form.

The university will place a hold on the student's Banner account if a student is not in full compliance with these requirements. This hold will prevent registration for classes or receipt of a transcript, and will result in denial of non-urgent medical care at the Student Health Center, assessment of a tiered late fee, and the University may remove the student from residence halls and/or be from campus (depending on the nature of the medical issue).

In order to protect the health of all members of the community, in the event of a vaccine-preventable disease occurring on campus, the university, in cooperation with state requirements, will likely remove the student from classes, on-campus residence, and/or the campus.

Insurance Requirement

The University requires all full-time undergraduate, graduate and professional students and all F-1 & J-1 international students to have adequate health insurance coverage throughout the school year as a condition of enrollment. These students will be enrolled in the university-endorsed Student Insurance Plan, and the cost will be billed to their student accounts in two installments (fall and spring semester) UNLESS the student furnishes proof of other adequate health insurance coverage. Full-time students who already have health insurance for the entire academic year must submit a Waiver Request by the posted deadline each academic year, and the waiver must be approved to avoid being enrolled in the Student Insurance Plan. Full-time students who want to enroll in the university-endorsed Student Insurance Plan must submit an enrollment form by the posted deadline each academic term to ensure their timely enrollment and billing of the Health Insurance Policy charge.

It is the student's responsibility to verify whether the university has billed the charge to the student's account. If there is a billing error, the student should contact the Student Insurance Coordinator immediately. To access the waiver or enrollment request forms

and for more information about the insurance requirement or the university-endorsed insurance plan, please visit www.wm.edu/health/insurance.

Tobacco, Nicotine Vapor Products, Alternative Nicotine Products, and Smoking

The Commonwealth of Virginia outlaws the possession of tobacco products, nicotine vapor products, and alternative vapor products (i.e. vapes) by persons under the age of 21. Additionally, the university prohibits smoking by anyone in any university building or within 25 feet of the entrance of any building.

Reportable Diseases

In the event a student is diagnosed as having a transmittable disease which must be reported to the State Department of Health, the university reserves the right to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether it should establish conditions to limit or prohibit the student's continued participation in the university community in the interest of public health and/or the health of the student. The Director of the Student Health Service is empowered to make this decision with consultation as appropriate. Specific conditions may include, but will not be limited to, periodic medical/counseling procedures, confinement to the Student Health Center, reassignment or removal from the residence halls, and/or a medical withdrawal from the university. If, in the opinion of the Director, the student's situation requires the immediate exclusion from the residence halls or the campus, the university will consider such action temporary until the student has an opportunity to receive a full review of the matter by the Director of the Student Health Service. For a list of reportable diseases to which this policy may apply, see the Virginia Department of Health web site at www.vdh.state.va.us.

Medical and Emotional Emergencies

The university has a Medical/Emotional Emergency Policy (MEEP) to maintain the safety of individual students, as well as the community. The Medical/Emotional Emergency Policy will be used by the University if a student displays aberrant behaviors indicative of severe medical and/or psychological distress, such as, attempting suicide, making a threat or gesture of suicide, harming or attempting to harm self or others, psychological/medical hospitalization and/or a medical emergency. Anyone with knowledge of such circumstances should contact the Dean of Students, 221-2510; Residence Life Staff, (757) 221-4314; Counseling Center/WMCC Clinician (757-221-4596) or Campus Police, 221-4596.

Following a medical or psychological crisis, the student must demonstrate that they are no longer in crisis and has taken sufficient steps to address the underlying physical/psychological concerns, which led to the crisis before the student can return to a rigorous college environment. Once the university initiates the Medical/Emotional Emergency policy, the university must make a safety determination following individualized assessment and treatment. While assessment is ongoing, the University may limit the affected student's ability to return to campus, to include attending classes, college activities, and/or returning to a residence hall

Taking time away from the university to address urgent medical and emotional concerns in compliance with this policy does not necessitate negative academic consequences. The Dean of Students Office will take reasonable measures and may allow students to return to school with the same academic standing once health is restored. Students/ families are responsible for the costs of their medical care.

Notification of support systems may be necessary in order to ensure the safety of students, to comply with state laws, and address immigration and NCAA compliance regulations. Parental or guardian notification and involvement is necessary in order to ensure the safety of students, and to comply with state law. In situations, involving international students the International Travel and Security Manager will be notified to assist with immigration and cultural concerns. Athletics will be contacted through the Director of Sport Medicine in effort to address concerns related to compliance and NCAA regulations. Only the Dean of Students or the Vice President for Student Affairs may decide not to involve parents/guardians and/or related offices.

Failure to comply with the provisions of the university Medical/Emotional Emergency Policy may result in disciplinary action through the Code of Conduct.

Intellectual Property Policies

Student Intellectual Property Rights

The Commonwealth of Virginia requires that all State colleges and universities have patent and copyright policies. The University's Intellectual Property Rights Policy defines the ownership of patents and copyrights, collectively "intellectual property," created by State university employees and students.

Students can act in two capacities: as students or as employees. When acting as employees, students can be either agents of the University or an individual university employee (their "principal"). Under certain circumstances, when not acting as an employee, students may own the IP rights to their contributions to works and inventions. When they act as agents, ownership of their works and inventions is determined in accordance with rules of the policy that would apply if their principal had created the works and inventions..

Students who believe the university may own Intellectual Property should consult the university policy described above and additional information available from the Office of Technology Transfer, (757) 221-1751.

Intellectual Property Rights of Others

The University does not permit the recording, dissemination, or publication of academic presentations (including handwritten notes) for a commercial purpose without advance authorization of the course instructor.

The posting of lecture notes on for-profit websites is prohibited.

Technology Policies

Email Accounts

Upon acceptance of admission, the university provides students with an email account and services hosted by Google. All policies regarding appropriate use of email accounts and on campus computer resources apply to these Google services. In addition, Google maintains strict privacy policies and will require students to accept its privacy policy the first time they log into their email account (WMaps).

Social Networking Website Policy

Social networking websites such as Facebook and Twitter are considered part of the public domain, and the university encourages students to use them wisely with full knowledge that anything they post may be viewed by the public. The university does not generally monitor these sites; however, the university may consider and investigate any potential violation of university policy brought to its attention by any person.

For more information regarding expectations of use of the university's computing equipment and resources, see the university's Acceptable Use Policies.

Motor Vehicles

Possession and Use of Motorized Vehicles

Students may not have motor vehicles on campus unless they are eligible to register them as follows:

1. The student does not reside in university-administered housing, OR
2. The student has completed 54 semester hours and has completed at least four regular (fall and spring) semesters, OR
3. The student is a classified or hourly employee of the university, is registered for fewer than five credit hours, and is paid from the Student Work Budget, OR
4. The student, although otherwise ineligible, has obtained special permission (designated as "restricted permission") through the Parking Appeals Committee. Forms are available at Parking Services. Students with disabilities also may obtain the forms in the Office of the Dean of Students. The university may grant permission upon demonstration that a vehicle is indispensable for employment and for continuance at the university, is necessary to reasonably accommodate a disability, or for other essential university-related needs.

Students who bring a motor vehicle to campus without prior permission in anticipation of receiving that permission, are in violation of this regulation.

Students who would be eligible for a motor vehicle under this regulation may not register a motor vehicle for another student who would not be eligible.

The sanction for a first violation of the motor vehicle regulation range from warning to suspension for one semester and, for a subsequent violation, shall range from warning to dismissal.

Students are required to register all eligible motor vehicles operated on the campus, including motorcycles, motor scooters, and mopeds by the third day of classes.

The Parking Advisory Committee recommends and reviews regulations governing registration of vehicles as well as parking and traffic on the university campus. University motor vehicle regulations, procedures, and penalties are set forth on the Parking Services website. The operation of a motor vehicle on the university campus constitutes implied consent for university parking and traffic violations to be handled through informal disciplinary procedures with final written appeals to the Parking Appeals Committee.

For more detailed information, visit the Parking Services website www.wm.edu/parking.

Use of Campus Facilities

Access to university facilities and use of campus grounds for non-academic purposes is governed by the Use of Campus Facilities Policy

(https://www.wm.edu/offices/compliance/policies/use_of_facilities1/index.php). This policy includes

- Requirements for scheduling of meetings, demonstrations, rallies, and other organized activities
- Types of unscheduled activities in which students can engage and where these activities may be conducted
- Limitations on commercial activities and solicitation
- University facilities strictly reserved for administrative and academic uses.

Posters, Banners, Signs, and Decorations

1. Recognized student organizations, departments and offices of the university, and members of the university community may place posters on kiosks, bulletin boards and other areas designated by the Office of Student Leadership Development. (“Posters” means signs, advertisements, handbills, announcements, and other flat or one-dimensional information devices.)
2. Posters may be placed on campus bulletin boards provided that:
 - They may not exceed 14 inches by 22 inches in size.
 - They must carry the name of the sponsoring organization and the date (week) of posting.
 - Posters must be removed at the end of two weeks unless an extension is granted.
 - No advertisements offering paid for research may be posted on campus. The university reserves the right to remove information posted in violation of this regulation.
3. Banners and signs in excess of 14 inches by 22 inches in size must be approved for size and form by the Director of the Office of Student Leadership Development prior to hanging and may be hung only in certain designated areas with the following provisions:
 - They must carry the name of the sponsoring organization.
 - Banners may be posted for no more than two weeks unless an extension has been granted by the Office of Student Leadership Development.
 - Signs and banners which are hung near entryways must not obscure vision or entry, and should be securely fastened. Signs must be constructed of material that can withstand adverse weather conditions.

4. Banners, signs, or posters may not be posted or hung on trees, poles, walls, doors, windows, or fences without special permission. Unauthorized signs will be removed.
5. All signs, posters, and banners must conform to acceptable community standards and to any applicable laws such as permissible wording by the Alcohol Beverage Control Commission.
6. Handbills must conform to acceptable community standard and carry the sponsoring organizations name. They must be distributed only outside campus facilities unless an exception has been granted by the appropriate person in charge of the event or facility.

Chalking of buildings and sidewalks is not permitted on university property (see <https://www.wm.edu/offices/studentleadershipdevelopment/policies/chalking/index.php> for more information).

Student Code of Conduct

Introduction

The university community shares a commitment to achieving its educational purposes. While the Board of Visitors, the President, and administrative officers bear ultimate responsibility and authority, students share a responsibility to help maintain on the campus, in the classrooms, and in the residence halls, the environment necessary for the pursuit of scholarly activities, respect for the rights of others, and the opportunity for personal growth and development.

The university considers the observance of public laws of equal importance to the observance of its own rules and regulations. In addition to laws governing the conduct of all citizens, the Code of Virginia contains specific provisions relating to colleges and universities, including those that prohibit hazing; malicious burning or destruction by explosives of any university building or any other malicious destruction of university property; threats to bomb, burn, or destroy any school building; and bribery of any amateur sport participant.

Authority of the President

The Board of Visitors has vested the authority for discipline in the President. The President has empowered members of the Student Affairs Division, the Student Conduct Council, the Honor Councils, the Appeals Committee, and the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee to resolve reports of possible misconduct by students and to levy fair sanctions as provided in these procedures. At all times the President reserves the right to designate other persons or to appoint special committees as necessary to aid in the student conduct function. While there is no right of appeal to the President, the President may review any decision made and take such action determined to be in the best interest of the institution.

Application of the Code of Conduct

The university expects its students and student organizations to maintain a high standard of conduct both on and off campus. The Student Code of Conduct applies to conduct that occurs on university property, at university-sponsored activities, and to off-campus conduct when the conduct adversely affects the university community and the pursuit of its objectives.¹ The Dean of Students or designee will decide whether the Code of Conduct will be applied to conduct occurring off campus, on a case-by-case basis, in the Dean's sole discretion.

Section I. Definitions

- A. The terms "Student Code of Conduct" and "Student Code" are used interchangeably.
- B. "University" means William and Mary.
- C. "Student" includes all persons taking courses at the university, either full-time or part-time, pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies and non-degree seeking students. Students who withdraw after reportedly violating the Code of Conduct, who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the university, or who accepted admission to the university are considered "students" as are persons who are living in university residence halls, although not enrolled in this

¹ Violations of law that involve a threat to public safety generally are found to be conduct adversely affecting the university community.

institution. This Student Code applies at all locations, including the university's official study abroad locations.

- D. "Faculty member" or "instructor" means any person hired by the university to conduct classroom or teaching activities or who is otherwise considered by the university to be a member of its faculty.
- E. "Academic unit" means the school in which an undergraduate, graduate, or professional student is engaged in study.
- F. "University official" includes any person employed by the university performing assigned administrative or professional responsibilities.
- G. "Member of the university community" includes any person who is a student, faculty member, administrator, or any other person employed by the university. The Dean of Students or designee will determine a person's status in any particular situation.
- H. "University property" includes all land, buildings, facilities, and other property in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by the university (including adjacent streets and sidewalks).
- I. "Organization" means any number of persons who have complied with the formal requirements for university recognition.
- J. "Case Administrator" means a university official authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Director of Community Values & Restorative Practices or designee to impose sanctions upon any student(s) found to have violated the Student Code.
- K. "Student Conduct Panel" means any person or persons authorized by the Vice President for Student Affairs to determine whether a student has violated the Student Code and to impose sanctions when a violation has been determined.
- L. "Appeals Committee/Officer" means any person or persons authorized by the Vice President for Student Affairs or the President to consider an appeal regarding whether a student has violated the Student Code or of the sanctions imposed by the appropriate Case Administrator or Committee.
- M. "Will" and "shall" are used in the imperative sense.
- N. "May" and "can" are used in the permissive sense.
- O. An "attempt" is any act beyond mere preparation carried out with the intent to engage in conduct that violates university policies. Attempted violations may be sanctioned in the same manner as completed violations.
- P. "A preponderance of the evidence" exists when a reasonable person, after a careful balancing of available information, would conclude a violation has occurred and the referred student/organization is responsible for the violation.
- Q. The Vice President for Student Affairs is that person designated by the President to be responsible for the administration of the Student Code. The Vice President for Student Affairs in turn delegates some functions to the Dean of Students and Director of Community Values & Restorative Practices.
- R. "Policy" means any written regulations of the university as found in, but not limited to, the Student Handbook, Residence Life Housing Agreement, the university web page and computer use policy, and Graduate, Undergraduate, or Professional School Catalogs.
- S. "Reporting Party" means any person who submits a report alleging that a student violated this Student Code. When a student believes that they are a victim of another student's misconduct, the student who believes that they are a victim will have the same rights under this Student Code as are provided to the Reporting Party, even if another member

of the university community submitted the report. In certain cases, the university can serve as the reporting party, can appoint a proxy reporting party and/or can initiate reports without a formal report from the alleged victim of misconduct.

- T. “Respondent” means any student or student organization alleged to have violated this Student Code.
- U. “Working days” means any day that the university is open for business exclusive of weekends or official holidays.

Section II. Student Code Authority

- A. The Vice President for Student Affairs or designee will develop policies for the administration of the student conduct system and procedural rules for the conduct of Committees consistent with provisions of the Student Handbook.
- B. The Dean of Students or designee will determine the composition of Student Conduct Boards and which Student Conduct Board will be authorized to hear each matter.
- C. The Vice President for Student Affairs or designee will determine the composition of the Appeals Committee and which committee will be authorized to hear each matter.

Section III. Student Code of Conduct

The student conduct system at the university exists to provide a living and learning environment which reflects the values of the institution. Through it, the university seeks to guide students toward the development of personal responsibility, respect for others, and mature behavior. While the university’s conduct system may have some similarities with the legal system established in the broader community, it is essentially educational and administrative in nature and is not governed by narrow legalisms or the restrictions found in criminal or civil proceedings.

Any student found to have committed or to have attempted to commit the following violations is subject to the sanctions/educational measures outlined in Section VII. (The examples of misconduct contained in the footnotes are illustrative, not exhaustive.)

A. Conduct Affecting Persons

1. Causing physical harm, threatening harm to any person, or behaving in a manner that a reasonable person would find alarming or intimidating. Negligent conduct that results in injury to others violates the Student Code.
2. Behaving in a manner that endangers the health or safety of another person or in a manner that a reasonable person would consider indecent or disorderly.
3. Engaging in conduct that infringes on the rights of others.²
4. Holding or transporting another person against their will, or otherwise impeding a person’s ability to exit any property.

² Examples include: exposing one's own genitals, buttocks, or breasts in a public place (unless specifically authorized for activities such as theater productions or class); and entering a student’s residence room without explicit or implicit permission.

5. Violating the university's Sexual Misconduct Policy.
6. Engaging in Harassment or Sexual Harassment.³
7. Driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or with a blood alcohol level (as shown by a lawfully administered blood or breath test) in excess of that permitted for driver by Virginia law or driving under the influence of marijuana/cannabis or another controlled substance as defined by Virginia Law.⁴
8. Hazing, including acts that endanger the mental or physical health or safety of a student, or that destroy or remove public or private property, for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership in, a group or organization. Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of hazing is not considered a neutral act; it is a violation of this policy. Tradition, intent, or the express or implied consent of the victim of such acts is not a valid defense.
9. Disrupting or obstructing the normal living and work environments of other members of the university community or the functions or activities of the university (as well as activities conducted on the university's property with its permission).⁵
 - a. Classroom Disruption. Instructors are vested with the primary responsibility for managing the classroom environment. The instructor may direct a student to leave the classroom for the remainder of class if the student engages in prohibited acts resulting in disruption of a class. Longer separations from a class must be preceded by formal conduct action resulting either from the Interim Measures Policy or from a finding of a violation via the student conduct process.

See the university's [Use of Campus Facilities Policy](#) for additional regulations policies regarding disruption of campus events and activities.

² Harassment includes conduct sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive as to threaten an individual or limit the ability of an individual to work, study, or participate in the activities of the University. Prohibited conduct also includes, but is not limited to stalking (repeated conduct directed toward another person, including following that person or engaging in acts that harass); making unwanted obscene, abusive or repetitive telephone calls; electronic mail; instant messages; or similar communications with intent to harass.

⁴ This does not include controlled substances taken in accordance with directions prescribed by a licensed treatment professional.

⁵ Examples include: blocking entrances, corridors or exits; interfering with ongoing educational activities cultural events, or recreational, extracurricular or athletic programs; unauthorized presence in a building after normal closing hours or after notice the building is being closed; interfering with vehicular or pedestrian traffic; and interfering with any other effort to protect the health and safety of members of the University community or larger public.

9. Using electronic or other devices to make an audio or video recording of the private activities of any person without the person's prior knowledge or effective consent from the person.

10. Violating the university's Firearms, Combustibles, Weapons and Explosives Policy (see Appendix I,)

B. Conduct Affecting Property

1. Damaging Property of the university and/or members of the university community or other personal or public property, on or off campus.
2. Possessing property of another person, the university, or another entity without proper authorization.⁶
3. Violating the university's Fires/Emergency Equipment policies.⁷
4. For reasons of safety and security, all roofs, balconies, porches, window ledges, mechanical equipment areas, and steam tunnels of university buildings are closed to all but authorized employees.

C. Conduct Affecting the University Community

1. Breaching Campus Safety or Security, including intentionally damaging door locks, and unauthorized possession or use of university keys or access cards.
2. Unauthorized Entrance or Presence includes unauthorized entrance into, or presence in, university facilities, offices of a faculty member, administrative personnel, or other person on university property, or the private rooms of a student. Students also cannot remain in a facility when the facility is officially closed (examples include the library and student centers). Students cannot enter into or upon any restricted area; nor can any student assist or make possible the unauthorized entry of any person into any restricted area. Restricted areas include but are not limited to tunnels, roofs, monuments, posted or enclosed construction sites, and secreted utility areas.
3. Violating Information Technology's Acceptable Use Policy for Students. (<https://www.wm.edu/offices/it/services/accounts/acceptableuse/acceptableusestudents/>)
4. Failing to comply with the directions of university officials or law enforcement officers acting in performance of their duties; failure to identify oneself to these

⁶ Stealing is a violation of the Honor Code, and reports alleging stealing will be referred to the appropriate Honor Council.

⁷ Including intentionally initiating or causing to be initiated any false report, warning or threat of fire, explosion or other emergency; tampering with fire safety or emergency equipment; intentionally, carelessly or recklessly causing a fire to be ignited; intentionally interfering with or failing to follow emergency procedures; or entering or failing to evacuate a building when a fire drill is conducted or when an alarm is sounded.

Fires may not be started in campus buildings or elsewhere, including the University's woods, unless approved by the University's Fire Safety Officer. This prohibition includes the burning of personal or organizational property. The Fire Safety Officer may approve fires in fireplaces in residence halls.

persons when requested to do so;⁸ and/or failing to comply with a sanction issued by an appropriate Case Administrator or panel.⁹

5. Violating any university policy, rule, or regulation published in hard copy or available electronically on the university website or disseminated via official means of communication (e.g., email or letter) including the terms of the Housing Agreement.
6. Failing to Disclose or Update Records of Convictions or Disciplinary Actions on Application. Students who do not comply with the university's requirement to disclose records of criminal conviction or disciplinary action taken by the student's school, either before or after applying but before matriculation, will be considered in violation of this section. Failure to disclose will be considered a serious violation and may include suspension or dismissal from the university.
7. Abusing the student conduct system.¹⁰
8. Knowingly abusing a position of trust or responsibility with the university.¹¹
9. Hosting guests who violate university Policy. All guests are expected to abide by university regulations. Students are responsible for the behavior of their guests and may be sanctioned for violations committed by their guests.

D. Alcoholic Beverages and Drugs¹²

1. Violating the Alcoholic Beverage Policy. Use, underage possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by university regulations), public intoxication, or driving under the influence of alcohol (see Appendix II.).
2. Violating the Drug Policy. Use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of drugs and/or drug paraphernalia. For the purpose of these regulations, drugs

⁸ Such a request must be made by one who identifies them self and acts in the reasonable and good faith belief that compliance with the request is necessary for the safety and welfare of the person or persons or others, to prevent the disruption of any lawful activity carried on by the University, to maintain University or personal property, to maintain vehicular traffic, or to perform the official's duties.

⁹ The Dean of Students Office may issue a hold on the student's record pending completion of any outstanding sanction.

¹⁰ Including refusing to appear, provide information, or remain present during an official university proceeding or meeting with any person connected with the disciplinary or honor processes; distortion or misrepresentation of information before a committee, administrator, or the Honor Council; contacting witnesses or any other party to an incident to intimidate them or to get them to change their testimony; or institution of a Student Conduct or Honor proceeding in bad faith.

¹¹ Students holding positions of trust or responsibility include student workers (paid or unpaid), student leaders, Resident Advisors, Student Conduct Council and Honor Council members, and Orientation Aides. Students in these positions have a special relationship with the University and are expected to respect the privacy of other students and members of the University community, including by maintaining confidentiality of student records, abiding by University policies, and using resources in an ethical fashion.

¹² In situations where a student is seeking medical attention for self or others, the Good Griffin policy will apply with respect to allegations of violating the Alcoholic Beverages and Drugs policies. (*Also see Appendix IV,*

include any controlled substance, including marijuana/cannabis¹³, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD compounds, mescaline, psilocybin (psychedelic mushrooms), DMT, narcotics, opiates, and other hallucinogens, except when taken under and pursuant to a physician's prescription in accordance with law.¹⁴

E. Violations of Local, State, or Federal Law

The Student Conduct Code and its processes differ from those of criminal courts. The university is concerned with student learning and protecting its community from potential harm and significant disruption. Conduct leading to arrest, charge, indictment, or conviction for violation of local, state, or federal law may result in conduct action by the university if the Dean of Students or designee determines such action affects a substantial interest of the university.

Proceedings under this Code can be carried out prior to, concurrently with, or following criminal proceedings. Determinations made or sanctions imposed under this Code will not be subject to change because criminal charges arising out of the same set of facts were dismissed, reduced, or resolved in favor of or against the Respondent. When criminal charges are pending, the university may not be able to conduct its own investigation and/or hold a proceeding to resolve the Student Conduct allegations. In such cases, the university can delay its proceeding until it can obtain sufficient information upon which to proceed. The university reserves the option to impose interim measures, including interim suspension, in such circumstances.

F. Withdrawal Due to Pending Felony. A Respondent accused of a felony criminal charge may determine it is in their best interest to withdraw from the university until the criminal charges are resolved. The university has an existing procedure for voluntary administrative withdrawals that may be applied, with the following conditions:

1. During the withdrawal, the student may not be present on University premises or attend University-activities.
2. The student cannot register for or attend any classes, including course offerings through remote learning.
3. The university will place a hold on the Respondent's registration, graduation, and/or transcripts.
4. The Respondent must agree that in order to be eligible to reenroll at the university, they must first be subject to and fully cooperative with a campus investigation (if conducted) and proceeding, and must comply first with sanctions, if assigned, that are administered arising from a proceeding. Re-enrollment in a specific academic degree program is subject to that program's approval.

Students prepared to meet these conditions may submit a written request to the Director seeking a voluntary withdrawal due to a pending felony. If the Director approves the request, the Director will forward the request for a withdrawal to

¹³ Delta 8 and Delta 9 products are included in the definition of "Marijuana/Cannabis".

¹⁴ The sanctions for manufacturing or providing drugs range from suspension to dismissal from the University. The sanctions for possession or use of drugs range from probation to dismissal from the university. Loss of housing is a typical sanction for drug use in university residences. For freshmen and sophomore students, removal from residence may require disenrollment, as these students are not permitted to live off campus unless they receive an exception from the Dean of Students. (*Also see Appendix V.*)

Enrollment Support Services. A student granted a voluntary withdrawal while felony criminal charges are pending will follow the same procedures and will be subject to the same conditions as outlined in the *Undergraduate and Graduate Catalogs*, except as outlined in this section.

Section IV. General Principles

A. Panels

1. Objectivity of panels. Administrative officers and panel members will disqualify themselves when unable to function fairly and objectively. A person's prior contact with the Respondent or Reporting Party, or mere familiarity with relevant facts or a case are not normally valid reasons to grant a request for removal. A respondent or a reporting party may submit a request within two working days of the panel to the Director of CVRP or designee to disqualify an administrator or panel member for partiality. The Director's decision will be final. If a student challenges the objectivity of a panel member during the proceeding, the Panel Chair whose member is challenged will decide such challenges unless the member challenged is the Chair. In such instances, the decision on disqualification will be decided by majority vote of the panel.
2. Confidentiality and closed and open hearings. The university conducts conduct proceedings in private; however, the Respondent may receive an open panel upon written request at least two working days in advance, when approved by the Director/designee, and when all parties sign a privacy waiver.¹⁵ The Chair can close the panel if the presence of others interferes with the orderly conduct of the proceeding. In cases involving an alleged crime of violence, keep confidential the name of the respondent, the allegations, or the outcome of the conduct proceeding.¹⁶ When such proceedings are closed, the reporting party will not reveal the names of the witnesses or panel members involved.

B. Combined or Multiple Violations

1. Combined or "joint" panels. In cases where more than one student is referred for alleged violations for the same incident, the University can hold a single conference or panel on the matter, but must determine findings for each respondent individually.
2. Multiple allegations for the same conduct. A student should not face multiple allegations for the same conduct unless the alleged conduct violates two clearly distinguishable provisions in the Student Code.
3. Multiple charges and single hearing. The university may resolve multiple allegations at one time if they stem from the same incident or are based on a pattern of behavior close enough in time or related sufficiently by their nature to

¹⁵ The Respondent retains the right to disclose information regarding their own case; however, the Respondent does not have the right to discuss other students' related cases without their written consent.

¹⁶ "Crime of violence" is defined in Section 16 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code.

be reasonably resolved in a single proceeding. The Dean of Students/designee will decide questions about the use of a single proceeding to resolve multiple allegations.

4. Alleged violations of honor and student conduct codes. Should an incident result in an allegation that a student has violated both the Honor Code and the Student Code of Conduct, the Dean of Students will decide whether the matter will be heard within the Student Conduct System or by the appropriate Honor Council. The system selected by the Dean will review all allegations and reach a final disposition. A respondent may not face more than one proceeding to determine the final disposition of a single incident.

C. Student Rights and Responsibilities During Process

1. Honesty and cooperation. Students involved in conduct proceedings shall cooperate and be honest and complete in their answers. Failure to do so may be a violation of the Student Code and/or of the Honor Code.¹⁷
2. Presumption of “Not Responsible”. Respondents shall be presumed “not responsible” for the alleged violations until the appropriate panel/case administrator finds the respondent responsible after a careful assessment of the information presented and after determining the information provides proof that it is more likely than not that the respondent committed the violation(s).
3. Access to student conduct records. The student’s conduct record is the property of the university. A student found responsible for violating university regulations or a reporting party considering an appeal can make an appointment during normal working hours to review materials in the case file. The student also can listen to copies of the recordings, if any, in the presence of an administrator, a Student Conduct Council member, or Honor Council member. The student can have legal counsel or one other clearly-identified silent supporter present. The student/supporter cannot make unauthorized copies of the recording or of the contents of the conduct file.
4. Withdrawal during process. The Director of CVRP or designee may notify a respondent who withdraws from the university after oral or written notification that an alleged violation is under investigation that a hold and/or transcript notation (“Withdrew With Alleged Code of Conduct Violations Pending”) will be placed on the Respondent’s transcript. Before the Director/designee places a notation on the transcript, the Director/designee will notify the student in writing and give an opportunity to meet with the Director/ designee to discuss the action. The Director/designee will remove the notation if the student resolves the matter. Normally, the university will not re-enroll the student unless the alleged violations have been resolved.
5. *Notice of pending case on transcript.* In cases defined as “more serious” under the Code of Conduct, and in cases of alleged honor violations, the university may

¹⁷ A student may choose not to answer a question that may incriminate him or her, and, if so, must so state.

place a notice on the student's transcript acknowledging the pending allegations. This notice will remain on the student's transcript until the case is resolved.

D. Students with Disabilities. The university is committed to providing reasonable accommodations for students with documented disabilities. Such accommodations may include, but are not limited to, administrative assistance, additional time, auxiliary aids or services, and/or an alternative to the formal hearing process. Students with disabilities who need reasonable modifications to address a suspected violation of the Honor Code are encouraged to meet with the Director of Student Accessibility Services (SAS)/designee as early in the process as possible to identify and plan specific accommodations. Students will be asked to provide medical documentation. The Director of SAS/designee will inform the Council of appropriate accommodation(s).

E. Failure to Appear

1. Failure to appear for appointments. If a respondent fails to make an appointment with the Case Administrator within three working days after being notified, fails to appear for a scheduled appointment, or otherwise fails to respond to a written direction to appear after being properly notified, the Case Administrator can submit an allegation of violation of Abuse of the Conduct System, and/or place a hold on the student's records. In addition, the Case Administrator may set a date for an administrative conference without the student's consultation to resolve the allegations.
2. Notice. Proper notice will consist of an email sent to a student's official university email account, written notice delivered through either Campus or U.S. Mail to an address in the Registrar's records, or a letter delivered personally by university staff, including Residence Life student staff. In general, correspondence will be sent via email or to the student's local address or Campus Station Unit (CSU) when classes are in session, and to the student's home address when classes are not in session.
3. Failure to appear for a conference/panel. If, after receiving proper notice of the date, time, and location of a panel or conference, a respondent fails to appear for a proceeding without justification for postponement (as determined by the Chair of the scheduled committee or administrator handling the case), the party will be deemed to have waived the right to appear, and the proceeding can proceed as scheduled. Absence of the respondent in such circumstances will not constitute sufficient grounds for an appeal.

F. Interim Measures

In certain circumstances, the Dean of Students or designee may impose interim measures, including but not limited to, a university or residence hall suspension prior to the resolution of a conduct case before the appropriate body.

Interim measures may be imposed to ensure the health or safety of the student or of other members of the university community, or if the student or recognized student organization poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the university.

- i. *Interim Suspension of a Student:* During an interim suspension, the student must leave the campus immediately and shall not participate in academic, extracurricular, or other activities of the university except as authorized by the Dean of Students or designee. During the period of interim suspension, the student is not permitted on the campus without prior written consent from the Dean or designee.
- ii. *Interim Suspension of a Student Organization:* During an interim suspension, the organization shall not participate in any activities of the university except as authorized by the Dean of Students or designee.

After the university issues interim measures, the student/student organization's designated student representative will be provided an opportunity to speak with the Dean of Students or designee to present information as to why the circumstances do not warrant the measures. When requested, the Dean/designee will schedule an administrative conference regarding the interim measures decision within ten working days or as soon as the student's/organization's condition permits. This conference will be limited to consideration of whether the imposition of the interim measures is appropriate. Following the conference, the Dean/designee may uphold the interim decision, modify the measures to allow resumption of limited activities, or lift the measures entirely. The Dean/designee's decision regarding interim measures is final and not appealable.

CVRP will schedule the student/organization for an Information Session as soon as practicable following the interim measures decision.

See also "Medical and Emotional Emergencies," pg. 19.

Section V. Student Conduct Authorities

- A. Case Administrator.** Upon receipt of a report alleging misconduct, the Director or designee will assign a staff member from the Division of Student Affairs the primary responsibility to investigate and resolve the report.
- B. Student Conduct Council**
 - 1. Composition.** The Student Conduct Council is a committee of student, faculty, and administrative members constituted as follows:
 - a. Undergraduate Students - 15 students (six seniors, five juniors, and four sophomores) selected on an annual basis. Each year the Director or designee will coordinate an application/selection process. A committee consisting of the Student Assembly Vice President,¹⁸ the Director or designee, a faculty member (preferably one who has served as a member of the Student Conduct Council), two students who have served on the Student Conduct Council, and two Undergraduate Council members will

¹⁸ If the Student Assembly Vice President is not an undergraduate student, then the next most-senior undergraduate Student Assembly member will serve in place of the Vice President.

select Student Conduct Council nominees.¹⁹ Any student currently on disciplinary or honor probation or who previously has been suspended or dismissed from the university for non-academic reasons is ineligible for membership on the Council. Students must have and maintain a cumulative William and Mary GPA of at least 2.5. Undergraduate students cannot serve concurrently as standing members on the Honor Council and the Student Conduct Council.

In the event that there are not enough qualified candidates to fill the traditional mix of classes as outlined above, the selections committee will choose the most qualified candidates to fill the vacancies. Each class will contain at least four members and no more than six members.

- b. Graduate Students - 15 students (three from each of the five graduate schools) selected on an annual basis by a process determined by each of the graduate student governing bodies.
 - c. Faculty - Eight full-time members of the faculty appointed on an annual basis by the Provost of the university. At least one faculty member will be appointed from each of the five graduate schools.
 - d. Administrative Staff - Four members of the administrative staff appointed on an annual basis by the Vice President for Student Affairs.
2. **Duties.** All members will serve on Community Panels. Student members also will serve on Student Panels.
 3. **Administration.**
 - a. On an annual basis, the undergraduate membership of the Student Conduct Council will elect two of its members to serve as chairs. Each graduate school governing body will designate one of its Student Conduct Council members to serve as chair for panels involving members of its academic unit.
 - b. The term of office for all members begins the day after classes begin in the fall semester and runs through the first day of classes the following fall semester. Should a vacancy occur on the Council or should additional, temporary Council members be required, the Dean of Students is empowered to make the necessary appointments.
 - c. The student members of each Student Conduct Council will be subject to bylaws approved on an annual basis by each Council.

C. Appeals Committee

1. **Composition.** Twenty-four members: four administrators (not members of the Student Affairs Division), four faculty members appointed annually by the

¹⁹ The Director, the faculty member, and the Student Assembly Vice President all serve as ex-officio, non-voting members. The Student Assembly Vice President may vote in the event of a tie among the other voting members.

Provost, and sixteen students (six undergraduate and two graduate students from each of the five graduate schools) elected annually by the Student Assembly. Should temporary Appeals Committee members be required, the Vice President for Student Affairs will make the necessary appointment(s).

2. Duties. Members of the Appeals Committee will serve as panel members in Appeals Committee meetings.

D. Final Appellate Review

1. The Vice President for Student Affairs, or designee, will review those appeals found to have merit by the Appeals Committee. The Vice President or designee will serve as the final authority for appeal review.

E. Procedures for Reports Received After the Last Day of a Semester or During the Summer Session

1. Students or organizations with unresolved allegations of the Code after the last day of classes in a semester or during the summer session will be provided a panel if possible. If the regular student conduct body is unable to meet, the student or organization can select one of the following options:
 - a. The Director or designee can appoint a three-member panel consisting of members of the faculty, the Student Affairs staff, and the student body (if practical). The panel will observe customary panel procedures. Other than an informal resolution and an administrative panel, this is the only option available to a student completing degree requirements in the term in which the alleged violation originates.
 - b. The Director or designee may defer the panel until the beginning of the following semester provided such a deferral, in the Director's opinion, would not preclude a fair proceeding due to the loss of evidence or unavailability of witnesses. The Director may place a hold on the student's records pending resolution of the matter.
2. When a student is alleged to have violated university regulations after the last day of classes in a semester, including during Commencement, and he or she is scheduled to graduate, the university may hold the student's degree pending resolution of the alleged violations.

Section VI. Student Conduct Procedures

A. Alleged Violations and Resolution Procedures

1. Any student, member of the faculty, administration, support staff, visitor or guest to the campus community may file reports alleging possible student misconduct (www.wm.edu/report). The Director or designee will review all reports and determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. Actions can include forwarding the report for resolution via the Student Code of Conduct resolution procedures, referring the matter for alternative resolution, or requesting informal action by appropriate staff members.

2. Amnesty for Victims/Student Reporting Parties. The university encourages the reporting of Code violations and crimes by victims. Sometimes, victims might be hesitant to report to university officials because they fear that they may personally face sanctions due to policy violations involving underage drinking or drug use at the time of the incident. It is in the best interests of this community that as many victims as possible choose to report violations. To encourage reporting, the university provides such victims amnesty from policy violations involving underage drinking or drug use at the time of the incident.
3. Any alleged violation should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place. If an alleged violation is not reported within four months of the time it becomes known by the Reporting Party, it will be considered untimely unless the Director/designee concludes that there has been good cause for the delay and that it is still feasible to hold a fair proceeding.
4. The person filing a report need not be the actual victim/recipient of the conduct.
5. Upon receipt of a written report of misconduct, the Director or designee will determine if the alleged misconduct is unfounded or frivolous, and if so, he or she shall dismiss the report. The Director/designee also will make a determination of the potential level of seriousness of a particular report.
 - a. Levels of Seriousness
 - i. “Warning” cases are those in which the student faces a primary sanction no greater than a Warning (The Case Administrator may assign secondary sanctions as appropriate).
 - ii. “Less Serious” cases are those cases in which the alleged violation might result in a sanction between a Warning and Disciplinary Probation.
 - iii. “More Serious” cases are those cases in which the alleged violation would likely result in a removal from the university’s residence halls, Deferred Disciplinary Suspension, Disciplinary Suspension, or Permanent Dismissal from the university.

B. Information Session

1. If the Director does not dismiss the allegation, the student or official representative of the student organization will receive written notice of the information session with a Case Administrator. This session is an opportunity for the student to receive information about the conduct process, including options for resolution, and to discuss the report with the Case Administrator and respond on the student’s own behalf, or on behalf of a student organization, although the student is not required to make a statement.
2. After the information session and any appropriate investigation, the Case Administrator will dismiss the report if unfounded.
3. If a student fails to appear at the information session after proper notification, the Case Administrator may investigate further and dismiss the report if unfounded,

place a hold on the student's records (which prevents a student from registering or engaging in other transactions with the university), or prepare written allegations and notify the student or representative of the student organization (hereafter referred to as the "respondent") that the matter has been scheduled for a conference or panel.

C. Permanent Resignation

Within 72 hours of notification of a pending conduct case, a student may choose to resign permanently from the university if the Dean of Students approves this option. If approved, the Director will direct that the student's official records, including the transcript, will carry the following designation "Resigned under suspicion of a serious violation of the Code of Conduct. Ineligible to return." The student must certify, via a form letter provided by CVRP, that the student understands that the student cannot seek or receive admission into any William & Mary program in the future. The student will not be able to be present on campus and will leave the university not in good standing.

D. Resolution Options

1. If the Case Administrator does not dismiss the report after the information session, the student or organization may elect to resolve the case through one of the following three options:
 - a. **Informal Resolution:** If the Respondent and the Case Administrator agree to a written summary of facts, and the Respondent waives a conference/panel in writing, the Respondent can resolve the matter informally with the Case Administrator. The Case Administrator will assess sanctions/educational measures and inform the student in writing.
 - i. If the Case Administrator determines that a case cannot be resolved through an informal process, the administrator can refer the matter for a conference or panel. The type of resolution method will still be the choice of the student or organization.
 - ii. For "Warning" cases, the student can resolve the matter via Informal Resolution or Administrative Conference, but not via a panel.
 - b. **Administrative Conference:** The Respondent can elect to resolve the case through a conference with the Case Administrator.
 - c. **Panels:** The Respondent can elect to resolve the case through the appropriate panel.
 - d. **Alternative Resolution:** If the Director determines Alternative Resolution is appropriate, the student can opt to resolve the incident via Alternative Resolution. In these cases, the student must take full responsibility for their actions. The case administrator will then share options that are available, including restoration circles, mediation, facilitated dialogue, etc. Ultimately, the case administrator will decide which process to use. The process will result in formal educational measures for the Respondent, and the Respondent will be accountable to

complete these measures by deadlines established by CVRP. If the Respondent does not complete these educational outcomes, the Director can pursue the charge of Failure to Comply with Directions. When a respondent successfully completes the Alternative Resolution process, CVRP will not record the matter as a conduct violation in their record.²⁰

2. **Timeline.** The respondent will have two full working days to decide upon a resolution option unless the Case Administrator grants an extension for good cause. Once made, this election is irreversible. If the respondent does not inform the Case Administrator of his or her election within two working days after the Information Session, the Case Administrator can deem the lack of notification as a waiver of the party's right to dispute the report and can resolve the report based on the information available without the need for a formal proceeding.
3. **Appeal.** The Respondent retains the right to appeal regardless of the resolution method selected. Depending upon the resolution method, grounds for appeal may be limited. (See "Appeals of Disciplinary Actions," Section VIII.).

E. General Resolution Procedures

1. **Credibility and Relevance.** Case Administrators (or Chairs) will determine the relevance and admissibility of any information presented. Case Administrators and panelists will determine the credibility of participants. Reasonable deference will be made to these discretionary determinations on any appeal.
2. **Rules of evidence and "second hand" information.** University proceedings do not follow the rules of evidence employed by courts of law. The Chair or Case Administrator can consider information that does not come from a first-hand source if deemed to be reliable, although a finding of responsibility may not be premised solely on such information. Results of Lie detector/polygraph tests are not permissible.
3. **Remote Participation.** Any party, including the Respondent, Reporting Party or any witness, may participate in a hearing remotely by way of telephone, videoconferencing, or other appropriate means provided all other guidelines and procedures described in this Code are followed.
4. **Separation of witnesses.** In order to preserve the independence of each witness's participation, the Chair may separate the witnesses during the course of the proceeding. If separated, no witness who has already participated in the proceeding may have contact with any witness due to participate.
5. **Support for the Respondent**
 - a. **Student or Administrative Advisor.** The Respondent may elect to be assisted by a currently-enrolled student of their choosing. In "more serious" cases the student may request that the Director (or designee)

²⁰ See the CVRP website for more information regarding Alternative Resolution.

appoint an administrator to serve in place of student advisor. An advisor may not give testimony during the proceeding.

- b. **Silent Supporter.** The Respondent may elect to have one silent supporter present. Silent supporters shall not participate in the proceedings or serve as witnesses.
- c. **Presence of Legal Counsel.** Legal counsel may serve as a student's silent supporter provided the student has informed the Case Administrator in writing at least two working days prior to the proceeding. Legal counsel shall not participate in the proceeding unless the Chair or administrator hearing the matter determines, when requested by the respondent, that the proceeding exposes the student to potential criminal action outside the university's conduct process. The determination regarding the participation of legal counsel is final, and legal counsel will participate only to the extent authorized. Under no circumstances will the attorney be permitted to question witnesses or other parties to the proceeding, or to serve as a witness. The university may have its own legal counsel or advisor present if a student opts to have legal counsel present.

F. Procedures for Panels and Administrative Conferences

1. **Allegations.** If the Respondent chooses to resolve a case via a panel, the Case Administrator will prepare formal written allegations of violation and notify the student.
2. **Timeline.** Alleged violations normally will be heard within ten working days of notification to the respondent except in unusual cases where 1) the Dean of Students grants a postponement to the Case Administrator, or 2) the party responsible for the proceeding grants the Respondent a postponement, or 3) when a university break makes a proceeding impractical. A matter cannot be heard in fewer than four working days unless the student waives in writing the four-working-day time period.
3. **Panel Procedures**
 - a. Types of Panels
 - i. A Student Panel resolves "less serious" cases (as defined in Section VI.A.5.) when a student requests a panel.
 - ii. A Community Panel resolves "more serious" cases (as defined in Section VI.A.5.) when a student has requested a panel.
4. **Procedures for Student Panels**
 - a. **Procedures.** Normally, the university uses informal procedures in deciding "less serious" allegations. However, the student will be provided:
 - i. written notice of the alleged violations and the date and location of the alleged violations;

- ii. upon timely request, a summary of the principal facts underlying the alleged violations to the knowledge of the Case Administrator
- iii. the opportunity to review all information to be presented to the panel
- iv. the opportunity to respond on the student's own behalf
- v. the opportunity to suggest relevant witnesses (the Chair may limit witness statements that are repetitive irrelevant), and
- vi. written findings of the outcome of the proceeding.

b. **Panel Composition.** Normally three student members of the Student Conduct Council, at least two from the school in which the Respondent is enrolled, will consider each case. Each three-member panel will select one of its members from the Respondent's school as Chair. A fourth member, who may not vote or participate in any way in the proceeding or deliberations of the Panel other than as record-keeper, will be designated as recorder.

c. **Authority of the Panel.** The Panel may determine whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged violations and assess sanctions/educational measures if it finds the student responsible. The panel will require a majority vote to reach decisions.

d. **Witnesses.** Witnesses are regarding as persons who have personal knowledge of the incident under review. Witnesses can have no other role in the hearing, such as advisor, and will appear in the proceeding only during their opportunity to provide information and answer questions. The Chair will decide in advance of the hearing which witnesses are necessary for the panel to make a fully informed decision on the matters in dispute.

Generally, the panel members will ask questions of witnesses; however, the Chair can permit the Respondent and Case Administrator to ask the witness questions. The Chair also can require questions be submitted to the Chair, who will decide which of the questions to ask. If the Respondent notifies the Director or designee in a timely fashion that a critical witness, one whose testimony will not be duplicative, is refusing to appear at the scheduled hearing, the Director/designee will examine the matter and assist as appropriate. The Respondent may request that the university pursue conduct action for any student witness who refuses to appear or to cooperate so long as timely, appropriate, and verifiable notice was provided the witness. The university considers this action "Abusing the Student Conduct System." The Director/designee will ensure notification to all available witnesses required to appear of the date, time, and place of the proceeding.

e. **Determination of Responsibility and Burden of Proof.** The Panel will meet in closed session to determine whether the Respondent has violated the Code as alleged. At least two of the three Panel members must conclude that a preponderance of the evidence establishes that a violation has occurred.

- f. **Determination of Sanctions/Educational Measures**
 - i. If the Panel finds the Respondent responsible for one or more violations, the Case Administrator will brief the Panel regarding any previous violations of the Code by the Respondent, any precedent for similar situations, any additional relevant information concerning the Respondent's prior history, and any recommendations concerning sanctioning. The Respondent can make a statement concerning sanctioning, and if desired, call character witnesses. The Chair can limit the number of character witnesses (usually to one). The Panel then meets in closed session to determine an appropriate sanction.
 - ii. At least two of the three members of the Panel must agree to the sanctions/educational measures issued. Any sanctions are not final until CVRP issues a written decision to the Respondent and any appeal is complete.
- g. **Hearing Records.** The recorder and the Chair will summarize the information presented and the Panel's findings, including the reasons for the finding and sanctions/educational measures if the Panel finds the student responsible. Normally, the Chair will submit the summary to CVRP within two working days of the hearing.
- h. **Case Review and Notification.** The Director or designee will review the panel decision promptly and can return for reconsideration or rehearing any finding and/or sanction that is inconsistent with university policy or practice. The Director/designee can modify any sanctions/educational measures not authorized by the Code of Conduct. Normally, the Director/designee will notify the student in writing of the Panel's decision within two working days after the Panel submits its summary.
- i. **Appeal.** The Director/designee will review appeals of Student Panel decisions in accordance with the principles outlined under "Appeals of Student Conduct Actions" (Section VIII.).

5. **Procedures for Community Panels**

- a. **Composition.** Five Student Conduct Council members will comprise a Hearing Board: two students from the Respondent's academic unit, one other student member of the Council, one faculty member from the Respondent's academic unit, and one administrator. The Director or designee will designate one of the three students as Chair of the panel. If the Respondent is a graduate or professional student enrolled in a degree program in two different schools, the Director/designee will appoint student members to the Panel from both schools if possible. The Chair will designate a sixth member of the Conduct Council, who may not vote or participate in any way in the hearing or deliberations of the Panel other than as record-keeper, to serve as recorder.
- b. **Recording.** Panel proceedings will be recorded via digital media.

- c. **Notification and Preliminary Conference.** CVRP will schedule a Community Panel and inform the Respondent in writing at least five working days in advance of the Panel of the date, time, and location of the panel, the date and location of the alleged violations and the relevant conduct code violations the panel will consider. CVRP also will schedule a Preliminary Conference in which the Panel Chair will meet with the Respondent, the Respondent's Advisor (if any), and the Case Administrator at least five working days prior to the scheduled Panel. The Case Administrator will present the documentary information to be provided to the panel and the names of any witnesses the Case Administrator proposes to present (unless a witness has been granted anonymity). The Chair will provide the Respondent a sample script of the proceeding and a copy of all documentary information the Panel will consider.

The Respondent must inform the Chair in writing by the end of the next working day as to which documents the Respondent plans to challenge in the proceeding and with the names, phone numbers, and emails of any proposed witnesses, along with a summary of each witness's expected statements. By the end of the following working day, the Chair will inform the Case Administrator and Respondent what witnesses will be called based on what information is in dispute or needs further investigation by the Panel. The Chair's determination regarding the necessity of witnesses is final, but the Respondent may challenge this decision in any subsequent appeal.

- i. If a Respondent fails to appear for the Preliminary Conference without advance notice and without the Director/designee granting a postponement for good cause, such failure will not be considered good cause for any requests for delay of the Panel.
- d. **Witnesses.** The Chair will notify witnesses required at the proceeding of the date, time, and location of the proceeding and of the necessity of their participation. If the Chair notifies the Director/designee in a timely fashion that a critical witness, one whose testimony will not be duplicative, is refusing to appear at the scheduled hearing, the Director/designee will examine the matter and assist if appropriate. The Director may report any student witness who refuses to appear or cooperate so long as the witness was provided timely, appropriate, and verifiable notice. The university considers this action "Abusing the Student Conduct System."
- e. **Postponement.** The Respondent may request one postponement of the hearing, citing the reasons for the request in a written statement to the Director/designee at least two working days in advance of the panel, if possible. The Respondent should provide supporting documentation where appropriate. The Director/designee can grant a postponement for good cause.

- f. **Conduct of the Panel.** The Chair is responsible for the conduct of the proceeding as follows:
- i. The Chair introduces the members of the Panel and summarizes any special situations pertinent to the matter or the proceeding.
 - ii. The Respondent enters a response to each alleged violation under review (either "responsible" or "not responsible").
 - iii. The Case Administrator provides a brief summary of the alleged violations and the nature of the information to be presented.
 - iv. The Respondent may present brief opening remarks and perspective as to the basis of the Respondent's response to each alleged violation.
 - v. The Chair and panel asks questions of the Case Administrator and Respondent as necessary.
 - vi. The Chair informs the parties as to which witnesses are necessary to be called in light of what information is in dispute. The Chair determines the order of witnesses to be called and whether any witnesses are no longer necessary in light of the matters in dispute and the information those witnesses can provide.
 - vii. The Panel, Case Administrator, and Respondent asks relevant questions to each witness called.
 - viii. Following witness participation, the Panel asks questions of any party.
 - ix. The Chair provides the Case Administrator and Respondent the opportunity for them to ask relevant questions of each other.
 - x. The Panel asks the Respondent or Case Administrator any remaining questions.
 - xi. The case administrator and the Respondent have the opportunity to present brief summary remarks to the panel.
 - xii. The panel convenes in closed session to deliberate regarding a judgment as to responsibility for each alleged violation.
- g. **Determination of Responsibility and Burden of Proof.** The Panel will meet in closed session to determine whether the Respondent has violated the Code. At least four of the five Panel members must conclude that a preponderance of the evidence exists to prove each alleged violation.
- h. **Determination of Sanctions**
- i. If the Panel finds the student responsible for one or more violations, the Case Administrator will brief the Panel regarding any previous violations of the Code by the Respondent, any precedent for similar situations, any additional relevant information concerning the student's prior history, and any recommendations concerning sanctions. The Respondent may make a statement concerning sanctions, and if desired, call character witnesses. The Chair can limit the number of character witnesses (usually to one). The Panel and Case Administrator

can ask the Respondent questions relevant to determining sanctions. The Panel then meets in closed session to determine appropriate sanctions/educational measures.

- ii. At least four of five Panel members must agree to the sanctions/measures imposed. Sanctions/measures are not final until the Director of CVRP/designee issues a written decision to the Respondent and any appeal procedure is complete.²¹
 - i. **Records of the Proceeding.** The Recorder and the Chair will summarize the proceeding, the information presented, and the Panel’s reasoning for the judgment and any sanctions/ measures assigned (the “rationale” document).
 - j. **Filing with the Director.** The Chair normally will submit the summary, the recording, and all evidence within two working days with the Director.
 - k. **Case Review and Notification.** The Director/designee will review the case documents and decision promptly and will return for reconsideration or rehearing to the Panel any finding and/or sanction that is inconsistent with university policy or practice. The Director/designee may modify any sanction(s) imposed that are not authorized by the Code of Conduct. Normally, the Director/designee will notify the Respondent in writing of the Panel’s findings and sanctions within two working days after the Panel submits its summary.
 - l. **Written decisions and findings.** CVRP will notify the Respondent in writing of the judgment and sanctions and the Respondent’s option to appeal the decision. The notification will include a copy of the Panel’s written rationale.
 - m. **Appeal.** Normally within two working days after written confirmation of the results of the Panel are provided, the Director /designee will be available to the Respondent to discuss the impact of the decision and to provide information about the appeal process. See “Appeals of Student Conduct Actions.” (Section VIII.)
6. **Procedures for Administrative Conferences.** If the Respondent elects to have the alleged violations resolved via an Administrative Conference, the procedures outlined under “Procedures for Student Panels” or “Procedures for Community Panels” above will be followed with appropriate allowances for the differences in structure.

²¹ Respondents who receive sanctions of Disciplinary Suspension or Permanent Dismissal will be limited to participating in academic activities only during the appeal period.

7. **Modified Procedures for Alleged Violations of the Hazing Policy or Alleged Crimes of Violence.** If a case of alleged crime(s) of violence²² or hazing is not resolved via Informal Resolution, the reporting party will be granted the following additional rights
 - a. The Reporting Party may have present at the hearing a silent supporter of their choosing. The support person will not participate in the hearing process and will be bound by the rules of confidentiality governing the hearing.
 - b. The Reporting Party may choose to be physically separated from the respondent during hearing proceedings. The party should indicate this choice at least two working days prior to the hearing.
 - c. The Director/designee will provide the Reporting Party written notification of the final outcome of a conduct proceeding and any sanction(s) imposed as permitted by law
 - d. The reporting party has the right to appeal (see Section VIII).

Section VII. Sanctions/Educational Measures

Unless otherwise stated, sanctions for violations of the code of conduct range from warning to permanent dismissal for individuals, and from warning to termination of recognition for organizations. Attempted or uncompleted violations may be sanctioned as completed violations. Acting as an accomplice, aiding, or abetting another may result in sanctions.

The sanctions listed below are categorized as primary and secondary. The administrator/panel will issue at least one primary sanction and may combine multiple primary and secondary sanctions/measures for any single violation. CVRP will provide a due date for any task and/or restitution sanction. All other sanctions are effective immediately upon completion of the appeal or appeal period, unless the Dean of Students authorizes an exception. Students appealing a sanction of separation (suspension or dismissal) must comply with the restrictions noted in the Appeals section.

A. Primary Sanctions²³

1. **Permanent Dismissal** is an involuntary separation of the student from the university without the possibility of future readmission. The student must leave the campus and is not eligible to participate in classes or any university-sponsored or university-related activities. The student is not permitted on campus

²² As defined in Title 18 of the U.S. Code Section 16.

²³ The sanctions of Permanent Dismissal or Suspension may be administered even though the student may not currently be on Disciplinary Probation, has not previously been placed on Probation, or has otherwise not been disciplined. Students who are suspended or dismissed from the university are considered not to be in good standing during the term of suspension/dismissal. Students will not be eligible for any refund of tuition, general fees, or residence fees if required to withdraw by the university.

without prior written permission from the Dean of Students/designee. The university notes the sanction of dismissal permanently on the student's transcript.

2. **Disciplinary Suspension** is an involuntary separation of an indefinite duration from the university during which the student must leave the campus and is not eligible to participate in classes or any university-sponsored or university-related activities. During the period of separation, the student is not permitted on campus without prior written permission granted by the Director or designee.

a. Suspension requires the student to petition for reinstatement to good standing. In such instances, the student must first satisfy the committee or administrative officer by the student's conduct and record that the student is entitled to reinstatement. The university notes the sanction of suspension on the student's transcript and removes the notation if the university reinstates the student to good standing.

i. Reinstatement Hearing

- a) When a Community Panel assigns the sanction of disciplinary suspension, a similar panel of five persons will be appointed by the Director of Community Values and Restorative Practices or designee at the appropriate time to determine whether the Respondent has met the conditions necessary for reinstatement.
- b) The Panel will have access to all file materials from the original hearing, may require the respondent to make a personal appearance before the committee, and may solicit other information to reach a decision. The Panel will follow the same general procedures employed in the original hearing with the same rights assured for reinstatement.

b. Requirements to Complete Suspension

In order to complete suspension successfully and be returned to Good Standing, the student will:

- Engage with a mentor from William & Mary Connects or designated Student Affairs staff
- In consultation with the mentor, develop of a formal plan for activities while suspended (including work, service, taking courses elsewhere, personal development activities, etc.)
- In consultation with the mentor, develop an academic plan for implementation upon return to the university
- In cases of academic dishonesty, complete at least one formal university workshop/program of the student's choice (from the choices provided by CVRP) such as time management, study skills, writing workshop, effective citation, and the academic integrity seminar
- Complete community service in the form of direct service to others as determined by the Case Administrator or hearing panel

- Complete a reflection paper to be submitted as a basis for consideration for reinstatement to good standing and clearance to return.
- c. The university usually issues Disciplinary Suspension immediately following the completion of the appeal process/period; however, the Director/designee, in consultation with the case administrator or panel chair, may withhold immediate imposition of suspension in some circumstances. If the university does not impose the sanction immediately, the student will be considered “not in good standing” and will be subject to the same restrictions as students with Deferred Suspension status (see below) while enrolled prior to the imposition of the suspension.
3. **Deferred Disciplinary Suspension:** The university issues Deferred Disciplinary Suspension either for violations serious enough to warrant suspension, but where the specific circumstances of the case mitigate the offense, or for repeated violations of a less serious nature. Deferred Suspension is a designated period of time during which a student is given the opportunity to demonstrate the ability to abide by the community’s expectations of behavior articulated in the Code of Student Conduct. A student on Deferred Suspension status is considered “not in good standing” and cannot represent the university as an official delegate or representative, hold an office (elected or appointed) in university groups of any kind, or participate in university-sponsored travel or study abroad/study away.
- If the student is found responsible for violating any additional university code or regulation during the period of Deferred Suspension, the Director/ designee can issue an immediate suspension from the university, and the student can be subject to additional sanctions for the subsequent violation(s).
- The university notes deferred suspensions on the student’s transcript and removes the notation once the student completes sanction period.
4. **Disciplinary Probation** is continued enrollment with a warning that further misconduct or violation of university regulations during the period of probation will be referred to the appropriate panel or administrative officer and may result in the student’s separation from the university. Students on probation may be required to engage with a William & Mary Connects mentor and comply with the mentor’s assigned tasks.
5. **Warning** is a notation confirming that a minor violation of university policy has occurred and that future violations may result in more severe sanctions. No student may receive more than two warnings in an academic year without more serious action resulting.
6. **Revocation of Admission and/or Degree.** The university can revoke admission to or a degree awarded for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violations of university standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

B. Secondary Sanctions/Educational Measures

1. **Loss or Restriction of Privileges** is limitation or removal of specified social or personal privileges including, but not limited to, loss or restriction of computer privileges, entertainment of guests in the private areas of a residence hall, participation in social activities sponsored by the university or a residence hall, and/or the right to operate an automobile on campus. In addition, a student's current or subsequent year's Housing Agreement may be terminated or special conditions attached to it, or the student may suffer a reduction in priority of a specified number of places in the room selection process of a subsequent year.
2. **Deferred Loss of Housing.** The loss of privilege to reside in university housing may be placed in deferred status. If a student is found in violation of any university rule during the time of the deferred sanction, the Director/designee can remove the student from residence immediately without further review. Additional student conduct sanctions appropriate to the new violation may also be issued. In addition, a student with Deferred Loss of Housing will not be eligible to hold an elected or appointed office in any affiliated housing organization.
3. **Housing Probation** is official notice that the student's conduct is in violation of residence hall rules and/or university rules and that more stringent student conduct sanctions, including removal from housing, may result if future violations occur. In addition, a student serving Housing Probation is ineligible to hold an elected or appointed office in any affiliated housing organization.
4. **Educational Requirement** is the requirement that the student complete one or more specific educational activities directly related to the violation committed.
5. **Task/Service Participation** is the requirement that the student participate in assigned tasks that are appropriate to the regulation violated or behavior displayed.
6. **Restitution** is the requirement that the student reimburse the university, appropriate individual or organization for damage, personal injury, or misappropriation.

Section VIII. Appeals of Student Conduct Actions

A. Right of Appeal. Only the student found responsible for a conduct violation (the Respondent) has the right of appeal, except in conduct cases involving "crimes of violence."²⁴ In such cases, the Reporting Party also has the right to appeal the outcome of a conduct proceeding.

B. Timeline and Form of Appeal

1. The Respondent must submit an appeal to the Director of CVRP within five working days following written notification of the decision.

²⁴ As currently defined in Section 16 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code

2. A Reporting Party who wishes to appeal a conduct action of alleged hazing or a crime of violence must submit an appeal to the Director of Community Values & Restorative Practices within five working days following written notification of the decision.
3. All appeals must be in writing and must clearly cite the grounds for the appeal and the evidence supporting it. Any request for appeal should describe, as thoroughly and precisely as possible, the ground for appeal and the basis for the request. Appeals normally will be limited to a review of applicable records. The administrator reviewing the appeal can request to speak with any party regarding the appeal; the purpose of such communications will be to gather information relevant to the appeal request, not to rehear the matter.

C. Grounds for Appeal

1. The Respondent may appeal Informal Resolutions only on the ground of an excessive or inappropriate sanction.
2. Students may appeal Administrative Conferences or Panels on the following grounds:
 - a. Procedural irregularity severe enough to have denied the student a fair hearing. Procedural deviations will not be sufficient to sustain an appeal unless they are found to be severe enough to have denied the student a fair proceeding.
 - b. Discrimination in the hearing on a basis prohibited by university policy which caused an unfair proceeding.
 - c. Lack of sufficient evidence to support the decision.
 - d. New material evidence that is not merely corroborative or repetitive, unknown by the student at the time of the proceeding and pertinent to the case.
 - e. An excessive or inappropriate sanction.
3. **Notice to Reporting Party.** The Director/designee will provide the reporting party reporting a "crime of violence" or hazing prompt notice of any appeal received by the Respondent.
4. **Appeals by the Reporting Party**
 - a. A party alleging a "crime of violence" or hazing may appeal a sanction(s) on one or more of the following four grounds. The Reporting Party may appeal a "not responsible" finding on any of the first three grounds.
 - i. Procedural irregularity severe enough to have caused an unfair hearing. Procedural or technical deviations will not be sufficient to sustain an appeal unless found to have denied the Reporting Party a fair proceeding.

- ii. Discrimination on a basis prohibited by university policy that caused an unfair proceeding.
 - iii. New material evidence that is not merely corroborative or repetitive, unknown to the Reporting Party at the time of the proceeding and pertinent to the case.
 - iv. A sanction that is too lenient or inappropriate. (This ground is not available if the Respondent was found “not responsible.”)
- b. In preparation for a possible appeal, the Reporting Party in a reported case of crime of violence may review the case file in the presence of the Director/designee.

D. Procedures for Appeal by the Respondent

1. Appellate Review Bodies

- a. The Appeals Committee reviews appeals for cases in which the primary sanction issued is Deferred Disciplinary Suspension, Disciplinary Suspension, or Permanent Dismissal.
 - i. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, the Vice President for Student Affairs will convene a committee comprised of four members of the Appeals Committee, one administrator, one faculty member, and two students (from the academic unit of the respondent), to hear the appeal.
- b. The Dean of Students/designee considers all other appeals.

2. Appellate Outcomes

- a. Appeals to the Dean of Students
 - i. The Dean may decide one of the following:
 - a) There is no basis for the appeal. The Dean then dismisses the appeal, and the original decision stands.
 - b) An incorrect finding of responsibility was reached. The Dean/designee then dismisses the case and vacates the findings.
 - c) The sanction administered is excessive or inappropriate. The Dean/designee then determines a sanction that is fair with respect to precedent and the facts and circumstances of the case. The Dean/designee will not increase the level of the sanction.
- b. Reviews by the Appeals Committee
 - i. The Committee may decide one of the following:
 - a) The appeal is without merit. The decision regarding lack of merit is final and the appeal is dismissed.
 - b) The appeal has merit. The Committee may find:

- i. The finding of responsibility should be reviewed and/or
 - ii. The sanction should be reviewed.
 - c. If the Committee finds that the appeal has merit, the Vice President for Student Affairs (VPSA) or designee will review the appeal. The VPSA or designee may:
 - i. Reverse a finding of responsibility and dismiss the case;
 - ii. Order a new proceeding before a panel/administrator;
 - iii. Modify the sanction to one that is fair to the facts and circumstances of the case (the VPSA or designee will not increase the level of the sanction); and/or
 - iv. Uphold the decision(s) of the original hearing body.

3. Continued Enrollment During Appeal

- a. If the sanction appealed includes suspension or dismissal from the university, the student will not take part in any university function except scheduled classes while the appeal is pending without the written permission of the Dean of Students. Where appropriate, the Dean also may restrict the student from parts of the campus or specific functions or activities during the appeal period.
- b. In those cases where the Dean determines that the continued presence of the student constitutes a risk to the educational process, to the student, or to the safety of others, the Dean may prohibit the student from attending classes until the appeal is complete.

E. Procedures for Appeal by the Reporting Party

- 1. The Appeals Committee decides appeals submitted by the Reporting Party.
- 2. When the Appeals Committee determines that a Reporting Party’s appeal regarding a “not responsible” finding has merit, the committee will deem the results of the first hearing void and order a new hearing using the original resolution method. When the committee determines that a Reporting Party’s appeal regarding sanctions has merit, the committee will forward the case to the Vice President for Student Affairs (VPSA) or designee who may modify the sanction to one that is fair to the facts and circumstances of the case or uphold the decision(s) of the original hearing body. The VPSA/designee may increase the level of the sanction.

F. Notification and Access to Record During Appeal

- 1. The individual or committee hearing an appeal will have access to the full case record and may invite the appealing party to make a personal appearance to discuss the appeal. In such instances, the Case Administrator or the Chair of the student conduct committee whose decision is being appealed may also be invited to be present to respond to the appeal.

2. The student and the administrator or board that heard the original case will receive written notification of the decision regarding the appeal, including the reasons for the decision if appropriate. The record maintained by CVRP will include a copy of the appeal findings and all correspondence.

Section IX. Special Regulations for Recognized Student Organizations

- A. Accountability and Authority.** As a condition of recognition by the university, all student organizations must abide by the rules and regulations of the university and the terms of contracts and agreements into which they enter with the university. Recognized organizations and sponsored activities are subject to the same rules and regulations as individual students, and the university may hold them accountable for their actions even when the university pursues charges of misconduct for the same incident against individual members of the group. The university will deem an organization responsible for its conduct when it can be demonstrated that:
1. The conduct is sanctioned by the organization and/or any of its officers. “Sanctioned by” includes, but is not limited to, active or passive consent or encouragement, possessing prior knowledge that the conduct was likely to occur and/or
 2. The activity involved such a significant number of members of the organization and/or the organization advertised or promoted the activity through communications associated with the organization, such that a reasonable person would conclude that the activity was affiliated with or sanctioned by the organization, and/or
 3. The organization, either in whole or in part, planned and/or implemented the activity, and/or advertised the activity, and/or
 4. The activity occurred on property (whether on campus or off) owned, controlled, rented, leased, or used by the organization or any of its members for organization activities, and/or
 5. The activity was related to initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in the organization, and/or
 6. The organization knew or should have known about the activity and failed to act responsibly in preventing it.
- B. Procedures.** In the case of alleged violation by a recognized organization, the organization will have the right to resolve a matter informally with a Case Administrator via an Informal Resolution or to have a conference with a Case Administrator or the appropriate panel. The same general procedures applicable to individual respondents will be followed.
- C. Sanctions/Educational Measures.** The sanctions/measures listed below are categorized as primary and secondary. At least one primary sanction and any combination of primary and secondary sanctions may be imposed for any single violation. A due date will be given with any task and/or restitution sanction. All sanctions are effective immediately upon completion of the appeal or appeal period, unless the Director of CVRP authorizes an exception.

1. **Primary Sanctions**

- a. **Termination** is removal of institutional recognition. The university denies the organization all privileges associated with recognition including, but not limited to, the right to reserve space in university facilities or to use university property or resources, the right to receive student activity fee or other funding from university resources, and the right to participate in or sponsor extracurricular or social activities on campus.
- b. **Suspension** is removal of institutional recognition for a stated period of time. During the period of suspension, the organization will be denied the use of all university facilities and resources and may not in any way participate in or sponsor any extracurricular or social activity on campus. At the end of the prescribed period of time, the organization will be allowed to re-form subject to any condition(s) set forth at the time of suspension.²⁵
- c. **Probation with Loss of Privileges** is continued recognition with loss of the right to sponsor or participate in all extracurricular and/or social activities for a stated period of time. Further misconduct during the period of probation or violation of the terms of the probation will most likely result in a loss of recognition.
- d. **Probation** is continued recognition and operation with a warning that further misconduct during the period of probation or violation of the terms of the probation may result in loss of institutional recognition. Conditions may be attached as terms of continuance during the period of probation.
- e. **Warning** is notifying the organization that it has violated university regulations and is a caution that repetition of the behavior or other misconduct may result in a more severe sanctions. An organization may not receive more than two warnings for the same conduct in an academic year without more serious action being taken.

2. **Secondary Sanctions**

- a. **Loss or Restriction of Privileges** is limitation or removal of social privileges including, but not limited to, the opportunity to schedule social functions, to use university facilities or vehicles, or to post notices. In addition, consistent with the provision of written agreements (should

²⁵ In determining the length of suspension, the university will consider a number of factors including but not limited to: the gravity of act(s) for which the organization is being suspended and the actual or potential harm created by the act(s); whether the organization's leadership knew about, planned, or implemented the activity or whether the leadership should have known about the activity but did not due to insufficient oversight, supervision, neglect, or failure to train its members sufficiently; the length of time the organization has been engaged in the activity; the prior conduct history of the organization; other indicia of an organization in poor health such as insufficient academic progress of its members, disproportionate conduct history of the individual members, and lack of positive contribution to the community in the form of service and philanthropy.

such exist), an organization's assignment of space in university facilities may be canceled and/or other privileges removed.

- b. **Educational Measure** is a requirement to complete specific assignments at the organization's expense directly related to the violation committed.
- c. **Restitution** is requiring an organization to reimburse the university, appropriate individual(s), or vendor(s) for damage or misappropriation.
- d. **Task Participation** is requiring the organization's members to participate in assigned tasks or service projects appropriate to the regulation(s) violated.

Section X. Records of Action Taken

When a student is found "not responsible" for an alleged violation and all opportunity for appeal has been exhausted, CVRP will destroy all statements not related to other pending reports of alleged violations after two weeks and will ensure that no reference to the proceedings appears in the student's official educational records.

Sanctions of Permanent Dismissal and Suspension are posted as notations on the student's transcript while the student is ineligible to enroll. CVRP maintains information concerning such sanctions permanently even though it removes the transcript notation once the student becomes eligible to re-enroll.

The university will maintain records of sanctions less than separation for three years after the student graduates. However, it will not disclose warnings to persons or entities outside the university unless the student has consented in writing to disclosure or has received been found responsible for further violations. Sanctions greater than warnings, on the other hand, will be maintained for three years after the student graduates, at which time the Director will destroy the record unless it involves separation from the university. The university will keep records of separation permanently. Also, when the graduates of a school or program must be licensed by a regulatory body (e.g., Law, Education, Accounting), the university may maintain records permanently.

Review and Amendments to the Handbook

All sections of the Handbook are subject to periodic review and modification.

Each spring semester, the Vice President for Student Affairs requests suggestions for amendments to the Handbook. All members of the university community are encouraged to submit suggestions to CVRP (cvrp@wm.edu) by March 1st of each year. The Vice President for Student Affairs disseminates proposals for public comment prior to recommending amendments to the President.

Honor System

This document does not, and shall not, be interpreted to limit the authority of the President of the university.

I. Purpose

- A. The university's Honor Code is based upon the premise that a person's honor is their most cherished attribute. In a community devoted to learning, a foundation of honor among individuals must exist if that community is to thrive with respect and harmony among its members. An Honor System is an ideal mechanism to ensure such a state of affairs. With it, students and faculty are afforded a freedom that otherwise cannot be available. With this freedom comes each individual's responsibility to conduct themselves in such a way that the spirit of mutual trust which sustains the system is not compromised.
- B. While we endeavor to create a climate of honor that is self-sustaining, it is imperative that all members of the community work to uphold the Code. Reasonable precautions by instructors to deter violations are not incompatible with the letter or spirit of this Code provided that they respect students' right to privacy and non-discrimination. Students, faculty, administrators and other members of the community are encouraged to take action when they believe that any person may have violated the Honor Code; although failure to take action is not, in itself, a violation of the Honor Code, it detracts from the community of trust.

II. Authority

- A. **Application of the Honor Code.** The Honor Code applies to alleged acts of lying, stealing or cheating that adversely affect the university community, whether committed by a student on campus or elsewhere.²⁶ For reported behavior that alleges possible violations of either the Honor Code or the Code of Student Conduct or both, the Dean of Students will determine which process, Honor or Student Conduct, is appropriate to resolve the matter.²⁷
- B. **Honor Council with Authority for Review.** When a student is alleged to have violated the Honor Code, the Honor Council for the academic unit in which the student is enrolled as a degree candidate will have authority to resolve the case.
 - 1. **Non-Degree-Seeking Students.** A student who is not enrolled as a degree candidate in any specific academic unit will be subject to the Honor Council associated with the course in which the violation is alleged to have occurred, if the alleged violation is associated with a particular course, or the Undergraduate Honor Council if the matter is not associated with an academic course.
 - 2. **Joint Degree-Seeking Students.** For students declared as joint degree seeking, the matter will be subject only to the authority of the Council in which the alleged violation occurred, if the violation is an academic matter. If the violation is non-academic, the joint degree Respondent can elect to have the matter referred to the

²⁶ See Section I of the Code of Conduct for the definition of "student."

²⁷ For matters referred to be resolved via the Code of Conduct, the Code of Conduct's resolution process will apply.

Honor Council of either of the academic programs in which the Respondent is enrolled.

III. Definitions

- A. **Academic matter:** any work, required or volunteered, that is a) submitted to a faculty member, b) submitted for publication in a university-sponsored or university-affiliated academic publication, or c) submitted for use in conjunction with a university-sponsored event or activity.
- B. **Attempt:** any act beyond mere preparation carried out with the intent to engage in conduct that violates Honor Code. Attempted violations can be sanctioned in the same manner as completed violations. A student need not complete the intended act in order to be held accountable.
- C. **Beyond a Reasonable Doubt:** the amount of proof required to find a student in violation of the Honor Code. Reasonable doubt is doubt based upon reason and common sense that is based on the information presented at the proceeding. Reasonable doubt is not doubt created in order to avoid the unpleasant duty of finding a student responsible.
- D. **CVRP:** Community Values & Restorative Practices
- E. Designates: **All administrators involved in the honor process can designate subordinates to carry out their responsibilities.**
- F. **Dishonorable conduct:** an act of cheating, lying, or stealing that adversely affects the university community.
- G. **Inconsequential conduct:** conduct that is of too minimal a scope to affect the university community.
- H. **Intent:** an act that is not the result of accident. A student acts with intent if the student carries out an act knowingly and voluntarily; one need not prove that the student intended a particular result or particular harm in order to establish intent under the Code of Conduct or the Honor Code.
- I. **Principal parties:** the Respondent and Reporting Party.
- J. **Respondent:** the student suspected of engaging in behavior in violation of the Honor Code.
- K. **Reporting Party:** the party reporting the matter for review by the Honor Council. The Reporting Party need not be the individual who directly witnessed, or was affected by, the alleged conduct (e.g., an instructor in whose course a student observes academic cheating or a student who discovers that a classmate has submitted an inflated grade point may serve as the Reporting Party)
- L. **Working Days:** Any day that the university is open for business and classes are in session, exclusive of weekends and holidays.

IV. Administrative Procedures

A. The Honor Councils

1. Students administer the Honor Code through a system of six Honor Councils constituted in each of the major academic units of the university: (1) the undergraduate student body and the graduate schools of (2) Arts and Sciences, (3) Business, (4) Education, (5) Law, and (6) Marine Science.
2. In addition to conducting investigations, proceedings and deliberations as outlined in the Honor Code, each Council is responsible for overseeing its own operations, ensuring that the Council has valid Bylaws, educating its student body regarding Honor Code expectations and procedures, and ensuring that all members of the Council receive, at a minimum, initial training provided by Community Values & Restorative Practices. Each Council also will ensure that all entering students, upon matriculation, execute a pledge to abide by and uphold the Honor Code.

B. Student Governing Bodies

1. A student governing body for each academic unit will:
 - a. approve the procedures for selecting and removing its Honor Council members and qualifications for continued service on that Council, and
 - b. approve amendments to the Code on behalf of its students as outlined in Sec. XIII.
2. The governing bodies are as follows:
 - a. **Undergraduate:** the undergraduate members of the Student Assembly Senate
 - b. **Arts and Sciences:** the Graduate Student Association
 - c. **Business:** the MBA Association in conjunction with the MAC Council
 - d. **Education:** the Education Association in the Graduate School of Education
 - e. **Law:** the Student Bar Association
 - f. **Marine Science:** the Graduate School Association in the School of Marine Science.

C. Honor System Advisory Committee (HSAC)

1. The Honor System Advisory Committee's responsibilities consist of the following:
 - a. reviewing and recommending changes to core provisions of the Code (Sec. XIII)
 - b. approving amendments to procedural provisions of the Code (Sec. XIII)
 - c. establishing the presumptive initial levels of sanction for each category of violation in consultation with the Council of each academic unit (Sec. X)
 - d. issuing periodic guidance to the Councils, students, and faculty on issues pertaining to interpretation and application of the Code
 - e. assisting with efforts to educate the university community regarding the Code

- f. assessing the climate of academic integrity
 - g. reviewing concerns and grievances about the system
 - h. responding to evolving challenges regarding honor and integrity
 - i. publishing each semester a brief summary of cases in a manner that does not identify the student, to include the charges, a short summary of the case, the findings, and sanctions imposed; this summary is to be provided to student media publications and posted on the Honor Council website.
2. The Honor System Advisory Committee's composition is as follows:
- a. Voting Members:
 - 1) Two undergraduate students nominated by the President and approved by the Student Assembly Senate serving a one year renewable term;
 - 2) One graduate/professional student nominated by the President and approved by the Student Assembly Senate serving a one year renewable term;
 - 3) The Undergraduate Honor Council Chair or another member of the Undergraduate Honor Council designated by the Chair to represent it;
 - 4) One graduate/professional Honor Council Chair selected by the group of graduate school chairs;
 - 5) One member of the Dean of Students staff;
 - 6) Two faculty members nominated by the President and approved by the Faculty Assembly (one with a role in teaching graduate/professional students) serving two year renewable terms;
 - 7) One administrator with current or previous Appeals Committee experience nominated by the President and approved by a majority of the other members of HSAC.
 - b. Non-voting members:
 - 1) The Chairs of the other four graduate/professional Honor Councils (aside from the voting member designated under Sec. IV.C.2.a.4).
 - 2) The Chair of the Undergraduate Student Conduct Council or another member of the Student Conduct Council designated by the Chair to represent it.
 - 3) The Chair of the Conduct/Honor Advisors Program (CHAP) or another member of CHAP designated by the Chair to represent it.

V. Rights and Duties²⁸

²⁸ The list of rights and duties is provided as an addition to other enumerated rights outlined in the Honor Code.

A. Rights and Duties of the Respondent

1. **Right to Freedom from Harassment and Retaliation.** The right to be free from harassment, intimidation, and coercion, including attempts to change any person's previously-provided information. Any violations of this right can be considered a serious violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
2. **Right to Notice.**
 - a. The right to preliminary written notice of the nature of the allegations received from the Reporting Party as soon as practical and not less than one week in advance of a proceeding.²⁹
 - b. The right to subsequent written notice of the formal allegations and of the date, time and location of any proceeding no fewer than 72 hours in advance of the proceeding. The panel cannot find the student responsible for allegations other than those reasonably embraced within the original alleged violations.
 - c. If a student, after being properly notified of the date, time, and location of the proceeding, does not appear, the Council can proceed proceeding in the absence of the student.
3. **Right to Know the Information to be Presented.** The Respondent will have the opportunity to inspect, review and request copies of all documentary information to be considered by the panel at least 72 hours prior to the proceeding. The Respondent can be required to sign an agreement that they will not make copies of or disseminate the work product of an instructor or other materials containing information about other students that are protected under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and must return the materials immediately after the proceeding. The Respondent will be instructed that failure to abide by the agreement can be considered a serious violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
4. **Right to Assistance.**
 - a. The right to have another willing currently-enrolled William and Mary student serve as a student advisor.³⁰ The Respondent should be informed of this right as soon after the initial discussion with the Reporting Party as practical. The advisor can assist the Respondent at any point in the process, but the scheduling of matters cannot be constrained due solely to the inability of the advisor to be present (another advisor can be obtained in the event that the student's original advisor is unavailable).
 - b. The right to the presence of a silent supporter (who can be legal counsel) and one immediate family member to attend the proceeding. Neither the silent supporter nor the family member can participate in the proceeding in any manner.
 - c. The right to the assistance of a designated Procedural Advisor, a member

²⁹ Written notice includes notice by letter delivered to the student's residence and/or email delivered to the student's official William & Mary email account.

³⁰ The student advisor for undergraduate students must be undergraduate students; graduate and professional students can consult an undergraduate student advisor.

of the Honor Council who can explain and answer questions about the process but cannot offer advice or strategy.

5. **Right to Confidentiality.** The Respondent has the right to confidentiality regarding all matters related to the alleged violations.³¹ Violations of that right can be considered an infraction of the Code of Conduct.
6. **Right to Receive Notification.** The right to be notified of the outcome of the proceeding following review by Community Values & Restorative Practices and prior to the commencement of the appeal period.
7. **Right to Continue Course Attendance and Participation.** The Respondent will continue to enjoy the right to attend courses, including the course in which the alleged violation occurred, until a finding of responsibility is found and the appeal process is completed. However, the university will not award any degree or academic credit until the process is completed. Students who have been suspended are not allowed to participate in university activities during the appeal period without the permission of the Vice President for Student Affairs. Students found not responsible for the reported violations will have the option to withdraw from the course in which the violations were reported.
8. **Right to Timely Resolution.** Generally, honor reports should be resolved within 30 working days of the date the Council receives the report; this timeline can be extended by the Chair, with approval from the Director of Community Values & Restorative Practices, for cases which require extended investigation or in which extraordinary circumstances arise. If the Council cannot resolve a report within the 30-day time period and no extension has been granted, the Director of Community Values & Restorative Practices can resolve the matter informally with the agreement of the Respondent. If the Respondent is found responsible for the reported violation(s), the student retains all options to appeal contained in Section XII.
9. **Rights within the Panel Proceeding.**
 - a. The right to the presumption that the Respondent is not in violation until the panel has found the student in violation by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - b. The right to a separate proceeding on each alleged violation if multiple and unrelated allegations have been reported.
 - c. The right to request a separate proceeding if two or more students are alleged to have committed the same violation(s).³²
 - d. The right to present information relevant to the allegations and, if necessary, possible sanctions and to request the presence of necessary witnesses. CVRP staff can assist in procuring the presence of student witnesses upon

³¹ All parties will keep matters confidential except from those who have a legitimate educational interest in the information under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. Examples include the instructor of the course in question or members of the Dean of Students staff who serve as advisors to the Council.

³² The Chair can deny a request for a separate proceeding in cases where the student is unable to distinguish their case from the others referred or in extraordinary circumstances, such as if a matter involves a large number of respondents and separate proceedings would be impractical. If the Chair denies the student's request, the Chair must provide the student with a written explanation of the basis for the denial.

request.³³ The Presiding Chair can limit the number of witnesses if the Chair finds the proposed statements will duplicate that of the other witnesses or the proposed statements are immaterial. The Respondent can submit written statements from witnesses in lieu of personal appearances.

- e. The right to ask relevant question of all witnesses.
- f. The right to a closed proceeding and the right to request an open proceeding.

9. Right to be Free from Conflict of Interest.

- a. The right to have the Reporting Party or witnesses barred from participating in the matter in any other capacity.³⁴
- b. The right to request that a Council member be removed from the case on the grounds of possible bias or conflict of interest. The Respondent must provide reason as to why the Council member in question is unable to hear the case fairly, and the decision whether to grant the request is left to the Council's Chair, who, where such a request is rejected, will provide a written explanation.

10. Right to Prepare for Appeal. The right to review the documentary evidence and recording in preparation for appeal. The review must occur in the presence of at least one Honor Council member or member of CVRP staff.

11. Right to Waive any Rights. The Respondent has the right to sign a knowing and voluntary waiver of any of the rights accorded in the Honor Code.

12. Duty to Cooperate. The Respondent will cooperate reasonably with the investigation and, if necessary, any proceeding. This duty includes answering questions fully and honestly and presenting requested information; however, the Respondent has the right not to answer questions if the Respondent is facing charges in criminal court for the same or similar behavior.³⁵ Lying in the course of an investigation or proceeding can be considered a separate violation of the Honor Code. This duty also includes complying promptly with requests for meetings or information.

B. Rights and Duties of the Reporting Party

1. Right to Freedom from Harassment and Retaliation. The right to be free from harassment, intimidation, and coercion, including attempts to change previously-provided information. Any violations of this right can be considered a serious violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

³³ If a witness fails to appear, the Presiding Chair will determine whether the proceeding should proceed in the witness's absence, and the Respondent can appeal the Chair's decision through the Appeals process.

³⁴ For example, when either the Dean of Students or the Director of Community Values & Restorative Practices is the Reporting Party, that person would not also conduct the post-proceeding review or provide advice to the panel or Presiding Chair.

³⁵ The Respondent should make the Chair aware of any reasonably foreseeable criminal charges during the investigation phase, and the Chair can deem an assertion of this right improper if the party was aware of pending charges and failed to make the Chair aware until the proceeding. One cannot assert the right not to answer questions solely in order to protect another.

2. **Duty to Preserve Confidentiality.** The Reporting Party will keep all matters regarding the honor case confidential except from those who have a legitimate educational interest in the information under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.³⁶
3. **Right to Know the Outcome of the Case.** Faculty reporters will have the right to know the outcome of the case, both following the proceeding, and if applicable, the appeals process. This right does not extend to providing faculty with access to all case materials. Due to the protections afforded student records, this provision does not extend to those who do not have a legitimate educational interest in receiving the information.
4. **Right to Know Grounds for Dismissal of Case.** Faculty reporters will have the right to know the basis for dismissal of a particular case, regardless of the stage at which the case is dismissed, if such knowledge serves a legitimate educational purpose.
5. **Right to Request Student not Participate in End of Semester Evaluations.** A faculty member who reports a student for a potential violation of the Honor Code will have the right to request that the student be excluded from conducting a formal end of semester evaluation.
6. **Duty to Cooperate.** The Reporting Party will cooperate reasonably with the investigation and, if necessary, proceeding. This duty includes answering questions fully and honestly and presenting requested information and complying promptly with requests for meetings or information.

C. Rights and Duties of Witnesses

1. **Right to Freedom from Harassment and Retaliation.** The right to be free from harassment, intimidation, and coercion, including attempts to change previously-provided information. Any violation of this right can be considered a serious violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
2. **Duty to Preserve Confidentiality.** Witnesses will keep all matters regarding the honor case confidential.
3. **Duty to Cooperate.** Student witnesses will reasonably cooperate with the investigation and, if necessary, the proceeding. This duty includes answering questions fully and honestly and presenting requested information; however, the witness has the right not to answer questions if the witness is facing charges in criminal court for the same or similar behavior.³⁷ Lying in the course of an investigation or proceeding can be considered a separate violation of the Honor Code. This duty also includes complying promptly with requests for meetings or information.

D. Rights and Duties of the University and the Council

³⁶ Examples include faculty supervisors and members of the Dean of Students staff.

³⁷ The party should make the Chair aware of any reasonably foreseeable criminal charges during the investigation phase, and the Chair can deem an assertion of this right improper if the party was aware of pending charges and failed to make the Chair aware until the proceeding. One cannot assert the right not to answer questions solely in order to protect another.

1. The university has the right to have its own counsel present when a student chooses to have legal counsel present.³⁸
2. Members of the Council will have the right to be free from harassment and retaliation specified in Sec. V.B.1. above.
3. The university and the Council have the duty to treat all parties fairly and with respect.
4. Pending final disposition of a case, the university has the right to withhold the awarding of academic credit for any courses taken during the term in which the alleged violation occurred and/or to withhold the awarding of an academic degree.

E. Students with Disabilities. The university is committed to providing reasonable accommodations for students with documented disabilities. Such accommodations can include, but are not limited to, administrative assistance, additional time, and/or an alternative to the formal proceeding. Students with disabilities who need reasonable modifications to address a suspected violation of the Honor Code are encouraged to meet with the Director of Student Accessibility Services (SAS) as early in the process as possible to identify and plan specific accommodations. SAS staff will ask the student to provide medical documentation. The Director of SAS will inform the Council of appropriate accommodation(s).

VI. Honor Code Violations³⁹

A student violates the Honor Code if the student engages in dishonorable conduct as defined below. The Honor Code will be applied reasonably in accordance with the examples below. Examples of proscribed conduct are meant to be instructive and not all-inclusive.

- A. **Lying:** the presentation of false information with the intent to deceive. Lying includes, but is not limited to:
1. Misrepresenting oneself or one's accomplishments for the purpose of gaining an academic advantage or an advantage in opportunities for employment or other co-curricular opportunities;
 2. Falsifying university documents including alteration or forgery;
 3. Providing false or misleading information to Honor or Student Conduct members during the course of an investigation or proceeding of an alleged violation of the Honor Code or Student Code of Conduct. The Council can refer allegation of lying within this context can be charged as a separate violation.

³⁸ The University's counsel can include the University's legal counsel or a member of the Dean of Students staff. Students must notify the Chair of the presence of legal counsel at least 48 hours prior to the proceeding, and the Chair retains the right to bar any legal counsel from the proceeding if sufficient notice has not been provided.

³⁹ Specific application of these policies can vary by department or school, and schools, departments, and/or faculty are encouraged to make all students within their programs aware in advance of the particular expectations of their students. Students are expected to be responsible for knowing University, school, departmental and individual instructor policies regarding the Honor Code.

- B. **Stealing:** knowingly taking or appropriating the property of another, including property of the university, without the rightful owner's permission and with the intent to permanently or substantially deprive the owner of the property. One does not receive rightful permission if it is induced by fraud or deception.
- C. **Cheating:** including, but not limited to, the following acts:
1. **Plagiarism:** the presentation, with intent to deceive, or with disregard for proper scholarly procedures of a significant scope, of any information, ideas or phrasing of another as if they were one's own without giving appropriate credit to the original source.
 - a. One commits plagiarism when one includes the words of another without quotation or when one includes the substantive work of another without properly crediting the source with footnotes, quotation marks, or other appropriate citation.
 - b. The panel can infer a student's intent based on the extent and context of the improperly cited material and whether the student has provided false citation or has manipulated the original text such that a reasonable person would conclude the student did so in order to avoid detection.
 - c. The instructor can address disregard for proper scholarly procedure that is minimal in scope solely as an academic matter and can determine whether an academic penalty should be applied without pursuing resolution under the Honor Code. However the instructor should treat any intentional acts of plagiarism or disregard for scholarly procedure of a significant scope as violations of the Honor Code and address them under either Sec. VIII or Sec. IX below.
 2. **Unauthorized Assistance/Collaboration:** giving unauthorized aid to another student or receiving unauthorized aid from another person on tests, quizzes, assignments or examinations. Unauthorized assistance includes providing information to another about an assignment or examination prior to the conclusion of the administration of such exams/assignments to all related sections of the course unless permitted by the instructor.
 3. **Use of Unauthorized Materials:** using or consulting unauthorized materials (including electronic materials) or using unauthorized equipment or devices on tests, quizzes, assignments, or examinations.
 4. **Unauthorized Dual Submission of Previous Academic Work:** using any material portion of a paper or project to fulfill the requirements of more than one course unless the student has received prior permission to do so from the appropriate instructor(s).
 5. **Time Constraint Violation:** intentionally commencing work or failing to end work on any examination, test, quiz, or assignment according to the time constraints imposed.
 6. **Directions Violation:** failing to follow instructions for an assignment or examination despite knowing or having reason to know that such conduct could result in an unfair academic advantage.

VII. Reporting Violations

- A. **Timeline for Addressing and Reporting.** Alleged academic cheating or lying violations must be addressed and reported within 30 calendar days of discovery unless the Dean of Students finds good cause for delay. Allegations of non-academic lying or stealing must be addressed and reported within four months of discovery unless the Dean of Students finds good cause for the delay and determines that a fair hearing may be held despite the delay. Once a party officially reports an alleged violation, the party cannot withdraw the complaint unless the Chair agrees such withdrawal is appropriate.⁴⁰
- B. **Good Faith Requirement.** The Code is not designed to be a tool of harassment. The Chair of the appropriate Council can decline to pursue allegations that appear to be motivated by personal animosity, and students alleging misconduct without a good faith basis to do so can be charged with an Honor violation or with “Abusing the Conduct System” under the Student Code of Conduct.
- C. **Initial Discussion.** Prior to pursuing a suspected violation under the Code formally, the Reporting Party must make a diligent and good-faith effort to discuss the matter with the alleged violator, preferably in person. This discussion should occur as soon as practical after the Reporting Party observes or learns about the alleged violation, as specified in Sec. VII.A. The Reporting Party should request a truthful explanation of the suspected violation, reminding the Respondent of the obligation to uphold the Honor Code. If the student offers an explanation that satisfies the Reporting Party that no violation has occurred, both parties are to move forward as though there is no violation. If, however, the Reporting Party remains concerned that a violation has occurred, or if despite good faith efforts an initial discussion between the parties is not held, the Reporting Party should pursue the matter under Sec. VIII (if appropriate) or Sec. IX.

VIII. Early Resolution Procedures

- A. **Early Resolution under the Honor Code.** In participating academic units,⁴¹ a faculty member can propose early resolution of suspected Level I and II Honor Code violations (see Appendix I) directly to the student rather than refer the matter to the Honor Council. An instructor considering this option contacts the Director of CVRP (prior or subsequent to an initial conversation with the student under Sec. VII.C above) for guidance on the level of conduct at issue, the student’s eligibility for early resolution (which can be restricted due to previous Honor or serious Conduct violations), and the sanctions available (see Appendix I).
- B. **Early Resolution Proposals**
 - 1. **Level I Violations.** The instructor proposes a grade consequence and an educational requirement in accordance with Appendix I.

⁴⁰ An example would be when another person accepts responsibility for the alleged violation.

⁴¹ Early resolution is an option only for undergraduate students and graduate students in then School of Business and only for defined Levels of Violations. The Council for each graduate/professional school, in consultation with the Honor System Advisory Committee, decides whether to make early resolution for violations involving Respondents enrolled in that school. Please see the School of Business Honor Council’s website for details regarding its Early Resolution Process.

2. **Level II Violations.** The instructor proposes both a grade consequence and referral to the Honor Council for proceedings on an additional sanctions in accordance with Appendix I.
3. **Level III Violations.** Level III Violations are not eligible for early resolution and must be referred to the Honor Council for investigation and, if necessary, a proceeding to resolve the matter.

C. Undergraduate Early Resolution Process

1. An instructor who chooses to offer Early Resolution informs the student of the student's option to consult with CVRP staff and of the right to consult a student advisor prior to agreeing to the proposal.
2. An instructor who chooses to offer early resolution reports the proposal to CVRP.
3. CVRP will summarize the suspected violation(s) and proposed sanction in writing, and the student has one working day to decide whether to accept the instructor's proposed resolution.
4. If the student agrees to the proposed resolution, CVRP will provide a copy of the agreement to the instructor, the Honor Council, and the student.
5. If the student agrees to the proposed resolution, the matter of the violation is considered resolved, and no subsequent appeal is available (although the Respondent can appeal any additional sanction imposed by the Honor Council in Level II violations under Sec. VIII.B.1 above).
6. If the student contests the suspected violation and/or declines the early resolution proposal, the instructor reports the alleged violation to CVRP and informs the student of the duty to report to the Honor Council under Sec. IX.
7. An instructor who chooses not to offer early resolution reports the alleged violation to Community Values & Restorative Practices and informs the student of the duty to report to the Honor Council under Sec. IX.
8. If the student is not enrolled in the course that was allegedly compromised, the instructor handles the matter under Sec. IX.

IX. Honor Council Resolution Procedures

Referring to the Honor Council. If after initial discussion with the student (VII.C), the Reporting Party remains concerned that a violation may have occurred (and provided an Early Resolution agreement under Sec. VIII is not possible), the party submits a report through CVRP to the Chair of the appropriate Honor Council within five working days (or longer, provided the latter finds good cause for the delay). Upon receipt of the report, the Chair will notify the Respondent of the alleged misconduct, inform the Respondent of the right to receive the assistance of a student advisor,⁴² and provide the Respondent with a list of current Council members, as well as instructions for the Respondent to indicate whether the Respondent believes any member of the Council would be unable to render a fair decision

⁴² Graduate and Professional students can opt to request the assistance of trained undergraduate student advisors if desired.

based on the facts and circumstances presented.⁴³

A. **Reporting to the Honor Council or Resigning from the University.** Upon receipt of a report of alleged violation, the Director of CVRP will confirm that the Reporting Party has made the Respondent aware of the concern regarding possible violation, has provided the Respondent the opportunity to offer an explanation for the alleged conduct, and/or has made a good faith effort to do so. In the case of a good faith effort, CVRP will not forward a case to the Council until at least two working days have passed without reply by the Respondent.

1. **Resignation.** The Respondent will have the option of resigning from the university within two working days in lieu of the Honor Council investigating and resolving the matter(s) reported. The Respondent can meet with the Director of CVRP/designee to discuss options before making a decision. Resignation is an agreement that the student will leave the university within two working days and will not seek or receive re-enrollment at any point in the future as a student in any program. In the case of resignation, CVRP will place a permanent notation on the student's transcript: "Resigned under suspicion of an honor code violation: ineligible to return." The student must sign a form letter provided by CVRP indicating the intention to resign and the understanding of the terms attendant with resigning.

B. **Honor Council Chair's Obligation to Report to CVRP.** The Chair will immediately notify CVRP of any reports of alleged violation received by that Council.

D. **Determining Authority.**

1. **Alleged violations of both the Honor Council and the Student Code of Conduct.** If the alleged misconduct involves possible violations of the Honor and Student Conduct codes, the Dean of Students will determine which forum, student conduct or honor, is appropriate to resolve the charges. In any case, there can only be one proceeding to resolve the matters asserted. The Dean of Student's decision is final and cannot be appealed.
2. **Proper Authority.** Before commencing an investigation, the Chair must first determine that the Honor Council has proper authority to address the matter. Proper authority results when the alleged conduct reasonably constitutes a possible violation of the Code, the alleged violation was committed while the person was a student as defined in the *Student Handbook*, and the matter asserted is not inconsequential. The Chair must disclose the decision regarding jurisdiction to the Reporting Party, the Respondent, and the Council within two working days. If the Chair finds that the Council does not have proper jurisdiction for any of the above reasons, the Chair will submit a 1-3 line summary of the matter, to be maintained by the Dean of Students, and dismiss the case. All other records of the matter will be destroyed within two weeks of the decision.

E. **Large-Scale Case Resolution Process**

⁴³ Respondents must document in writing the reasons they believe a member is unable to fairly hear the case, and the Chair will promptly respond in writing the decision and, in the event of a denial, the basis for the decision.

1. Upon receipt of a report of a suspected violation involving five or more students, the Chair will have the option of employing the following plan for resolution of the cases in place of the ordinary resolution process.
 - a. Initial Meeting
 - i. The Presiding Chair will send written initial notifications to all Respondents that will include all information that would be covered in an initial meeting, including the relevant information and options under this Large-Scale Resolution Process.
 - ii. If a Respondent, after receiving the letter, wishes to meet to discuss the report, the student can schedule a meeting with the Presiding Chair and a Procedural Advisor.
 - iii. The investigation phase will begin automatically.
 - b. Investigation
 - i. Within four working days of receipt, the Investigating Committee Chair (ICC) will complete a preliminary investigation to the extent the ICC deems warranted and will determine whether further investigation is necessary. The ICC also will provide the Respondent with the opportunity to submit any relevant information and/or the Respondent's explanation/narrative regarding the incident.
 - ii. If the ICC determines further investigation is necessary, the investigating committee will investigate the matter using its ordinary investigation procedures.
 - c. Panel Authorization Committee (PAC)
 - i. After the IC completes its investigation, or determines that further investigation is not necessary, the Chair will appoint a three-member Panel Authorization Committee (PAC) to determine whether sufficient information exists to offer a Large-Scale Case Resolution to each student reported.
 - a) The PAC will determine which of the student cases will be eligible for the Large-Scale Case Resolution Process.
 - b) For those cases determined to be eligible for the Large-Scale Case Resolution Process, the PAC will develop a summary of the facts of the incident and the sanction to be offered to eligible Respondents.
 - ii. If the PAC finds that there is insufficient information in any particular student's case, it will close the case with no violations.
 - d. Resolution Proposal
 - i. The Presiding Chair will present the PAC's proposed agreement and sanctions/educational measures to a Panel composed of three members of the Council not previously involved in the /matter.

- ii. If the panel concludes that the proposed agreement is acceptable, the Presiding Chair will have appropriate authorization to offer each Respondent the proposed agreement in writing. The Respondent will have 48 hours to indicate whether the student accepts the proposed resolution.
- iii. By accepting the agreement, the student both agrees to accept responsibility for committing the violation(s) and accept the proposed sanctions/measures. For students accepting the agreement, the sanctions/measures will go into effect immediately upon acceptance. The Respondent will not have a right to appeal, and the agreement will be considered final. If the student rejects the proposed agreement or fails to respond within the 48-hour period, the Chair will refer the case for a Panel in accordance with the standard procedures outlined in Section X.
- iv. Once a student opts not to accept the proposed agreement or fails to respond within the 48-hour period, the student no longer will be eligible for the Large-Scale Case Resolution Process.

F. Informal Resolution

1. Upon receipt of a report alleging violation(s) of the Honor Code, the Director of CVRP will confer with the Chair of the Honor Council to determine whether the reported matter is appropriate for possible resolution via Informal Resolution. If so, CVRP will send the student notice of a scheduled Information Session meeting during which the Director/designee and the Presiding Chair will inform the student of their rights under Section V of the Honor Code and will provide: a copy of the report submitted, the Respondent's resolution options, the deadline for the Respondent to indicate whether the Respondent desires a possible Informal Resolution or an investigation to commence. The Respondent will have two working days to decide whether to pursue an Informal Resolution. If the Respondent does not respond within two working days, the Presiding Chair will refer the matter to the Investigating Committee for investigation. The Respondent will have the option to waive the two working-day period for decision and, if the Respondent chooses, can proceed with an Informal Resolution during the Information Session meeting.
2. If the Respondent chooses an Informal Resolution, the Director/designee will schedule a meeting to include the Presiding Chair and the Respondent. The Respondent can bring a student advisor to the meeting; this advisor can be any currently-enrolled student who is of the same academic status as the Respondent (e.g., an undergraduate student can bring an undergraduate student advisor, and a graduate student can bring a graduate student advisor). If the Respondent and Chair agree to a written summary of facts, and the Respondent waives further investigation and a Panel in writing, the Respondent can resolve the case informally with the Presiding Chair. The Chair will determine whether the matter can be resolved with a finding of responsibility, whether the case should be dismissed with a finding of "not responsible", or whether the matter should be referred for investigation and resolution via the Council's standard processes. The Chair can conduct further investigation as necessary to make the determination as to whether Informal Resolution is appropriate.

3. If the Chair finds the Summary of Facts supports a finding of responsibility for one or more violations, the Chair will provide the Respondent written notice of this finding and will assign sanctions/educational measures. The notice will provide the Respondent with information regarding the option to appeal the findings and sanctions, but the Respondent cannot challenge previously agreed upon facts in an appeal.
4. If the Presiding Chair determines that a case cannot be resolved through an informal process, the Chair will refer the matter for investigation and resolution via other means available in the Honor Code.
5. The Presiding Chair will inform the full Council in writing of any case resolved via Informal Resolution within three working days. This notice will contain the allegations, the agreed-upon summary of facts, and sanctions (if any), and if the case was dismissed, the rationale for the decision to dismiss.

G. Investigations

1. Upon determining that the Council has proper authority, the Chair will determine whether the nature of the reported matter can be resolved through the Informal Resolution Process or if the matter requires a formal investigation.
2. If the Chair determines an investigation is necessary, the Chair will appoint an investigation team to investigate the matter. Based on the complexity of the matter asserted or the number of possible witnesses involved, the Chair can appoint the number of investigators necessary to conduct a timely and thorough investigation. The investigation team's responsibilities include interviewing necessary witnesses and collecting and preserving other necessary and relevant information. The team will prepare an investigation report detailing the significant facts and information gathered in the investigation. The report will not contain opinions regarding whether the student has violated the Code, regarding witness credibility, or regarding the reliability of any information provided, although the report can point out consistencies or inconsistencies between witness statements and/or other available evidence. Both the Reporting Party and the Respondent will be provided the opportunity to submit written statements to be included in the investigation report prior to its completion.
3. In general, the investigation report should be completed within seven working days unless the Chair grants an extension in writing for good cause shown. The Chair must notify the Reporting Party and the Respondent of any extension and deadline for completion of the investigation.

H. Panel Authorization Determination. Within five days of receipt of the final investigation report, the Chair will refer the case to a three-member Panel Authorization Committee (PAC) to review the investigation report and determine if sufficient information exists to refer the matter to a panel. The PAC will not base its decision on whether it ultimately believes the student has violated the Code, but whether there is sufficient information for a panel to conduct a more thorough review of the matter and that the matter at issue is legitimately embraced within the proscribed conduct outlined in the Code. If at least two of the three panel members find sufficient information exists, the Committee will refer the matter to a panel as soon as practical. The Chair will prepare and present to the Reporting Party and Respondent a brief written statement outlining the PAC's decision and its bases and, if a finding of sufficient information was reached, the

primary information expected to be presented at the panel. The PAC's decision is final and cannot be appealed.⁴⁴

I. Panels. As soon as practical, the Chair will meet with the Respondent and the student's advisor, if the student has chosen one, to provide: a copy of the alleged violations that will be addressed at the panel; a copy of the investigation report and list of potential witnesses expected to appear; written notice of the date, time, and location of the panel; and a copy of this Honor Code if the student has not received one previously. If the Respondent does not reply to reasonable efforts by the Chair to schedule this meeting, the Chair can send the information to the student electronically.

1. **Type of Panel Conducted.** The Respondent will be provided at least 72 hours to review the investigation report and, if desired, can elect in writing to accept the findings of the report and accept responsibility for the alleged violations.

1) *Student Not Challenging Alleged Violations.* If the student accepts responsibility for the violations in writing as specified above, the panel will hear information about the violations but will focus primarily on the issue of sanctioning and educational measures.

2) *Student Challenging the Violations.* If the student does not accept responsibility for the violations, or if the student does not respond, the panel will focus first on the issue of whether the student violated the Code and, if so, what sanctions and educational measures should apply.

2. **Procedures for Reports Received During or After the Last Two Weeks of a Semester or During the Summer Session**

a. For a reported violation received within the last two weeks of the fall or spring semester or during a summer session, if Informal Resolution (Sec. IX, F) is not applicable, and if the Council cannot assemble a full, six-person panel, it can assemble a three-member panel instead. The panel will observe all customary procedures; a finding of responsibility and sanctions will require the concurrence of at least two out of the three members. All Rights and Duties under Section V. apply.

1) For a Respondent scheduled to graduate at the end of the semester in which the alleged violations originate, the three-member panel is the only means of resolution available should the Council be unable to assemble a full panel. If the alleged violation is reported to have occurred after the last day of classes, including during Commencement, and the student is scheduled to graduate, the university will hold the student's degree pending resolution of the alleged violations.

2) In all other cases, the Respondent can choose to proceed with the three-member panel or request that the Chair or designee defer resolution. Provided the Chair determines that such a deferral would not preclude a fair proceeding due to the loss of relevant information or unavailability of witnesses, the Chair will convene a full six-member panel at the beginning of the next fall or spring semester (The Respondent can appeal the denial of a request to defer under Sec. XII, B, 3). CVRP can place a hold on the

⁴⁴ If the Vice President determines that consequential new information has arisen regarding a case that has been dismissed by a previous PAC, the Vice President can refer the matter to the appropriate Council for a new investigation and, if warranted, a new proceeding.

student's records pending resolution.

3. **Composition of the Panel.**

- a. *Six Member Panels.* In normal circumstances, panels will be comprised of six Honor Council members appointed by the Chair/designee.
- b. *Three Member Panels.* When the Chair/designee is unable after reasonable efforts to assemble a full-six-person panel, the Chair/designee can schedule a proceeding before a three-person panel of Council members. In such cases, a finding of responsibility and determination of sanctions will require the concurrence of at least two out of the three panel members. All other customary panel procedures will be observed and all Rights and Duties under Sec. V will apply.

Rather than proceed with a three-person panel, the Respondent can request that the Chair or designee defer resolution until the Chair can assemble a full-six person panel. Such deferment may extend until the start of the next fall or spring semester. The Chair/designee can deny the request if the Chair determines that there is a reasonable probability that deferring the panel would result in the loss of relevant information or unavailability of necessary parties or witnesses. If the Chair denies the request, the Chair must provide the Respondent with a written explanation of the basis for the denial, and the Respondent can appeal the Chair's denial of the request to defer in accordance with Section XII.B.3.

The Chair will serve as Presiding Chair of the panel unless the Chair designates another Council member to serve in that capacity. The Chair/designee will appoint one member of the panel to operate the recorder and type notes during the proceeding.⁴⁵ The Chair cannot appoint any member of the investigation team or PAC to serve on the panel.⁴⁶

4. **Rules of Evidence.** Panels will be conducted in an equitable manner so as to provide fairness to the principal parties and all other interested parties. As Honor Code processes serve primarily as means of educating students, formal rules of evidence employed by the Courts of Law do not apply to Honor Code proceedings. The panel can consider information that does not come from a first-hand source, although a finding of responsibility will not be premised solely on such information. Results from lie detector/polygraph tests, are not permissible.
5. **Timeline.** Panels will be conducted no sooner than a) one week from the time the student was originally informed of the allegation or b) 72 hours after the Respondent is formally notified of the PAC decision and the alleged violations, whichever time period is longer. The panel will not occur more than two weeks after this notification unless the Chair has granted an extension for good cause. Panels will not be conducted in conflict with religious holidays or practices of the principal parties and should be scheduled, to the extent feasible, to accommodate the schedules of the principal parties.

⁴⁵ Panel notes are not a verbatim transcript. The notes and recording will remain the property of the University.

⁴⁶ If insufficient members from the Council are available for the panel, the Chair may appoint to the panel other members of the student body of the academic unit in which the Respondent is enrolled. These appointees must receive advance training from Community Values & Restorative Practices prior to hearing the case.

6. **Location of the Panel.** Panels will be conducted in an environment that provides an appropriate level of confidentiality.
7. **Requests for an Open Panel.** The Respondent will enjoy the right to have the panel closed to the public unless the Respondent waives this right in writing at least 72 hours prior to the proceeding. The only persons permitted in a closed panel are the Honor Council members involved in the panel, the Respondent, witnesses during their portion of the proceeding, and, if chosen, the Respondent's student advisor, one silent supporter, and one immediate family member. The student advisor, silent supporter and family member will not serve as witnesses in the panel. A request for an open panel does not necessitate a change in its ordinary location. The Presiding Chair can close an open proceeding for the following reasons: a request is made by one or more students in a case where two or more students face alleged violations arising from the same incident; a Reporting Party can demonstrate that an open panel would violate their rights; or if the open panel results in disruption of the process or raises safety or security concerns. The Presiding Chair must announce the closing and the reasons for closing the proceeding on the record, and the Respondent can appeal on this basis if the Respondent can establish that this decision may have affected the outcome of the case.
8. **Conduct of the Panel.** The proceeding normally will consist of distinct phases: the "responsibility phase," during which the panel will consider evidence regarding whether a violation has occurred and the "sanctions" phase, during which the panel will consider information related to what sanctions/educational measures to issue.
 - a. Where the Respondent is challenging the alleged violations, a finding of responsibility will require at least five of the six panel members deciding that the information presented establishes the Respondent's responsibility for the violations beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - b. The Presiding Chair will exercise control over the proceedings and the conduct of all persons participating in or observing the proceeding. The Presiding Chair also makes determinations regarding the relevance or admissibility of information and can limit questions that are repetitive or unlikely to produce new information.
 - c. The number of character witnesses permitted to make statements during the sanctions phase generally will be limited to two, although the Respondent can introduce letters from other parties that are relevant to the issue of sanctioning.
 - d. The proceeding will begin with the Presiding Chair reminding all parties that the proceedings are confidential unless the Respondent has requested an open panel and the Chair has granted that request.
 - e. The Presiding Chair will read the alleged violations and ask the Respondent to indicate whether the Respondent is accepting responsibility for each violation.
 - f. A member of the investigating team will present the results of the investigation and call witnesses as necessary to provide the panel with information required to make an informed decision. A member of the investigating team, the panel members, the Presiding Chair, and the Respondent and the Respondent's advisor will be permitted to question the Reporting Party and all witnesses.
 - g. The Respondent will be permitted to present relevant information.

- h. A member of the investigating team, the Presiding Chair, and the panel members will be permitted to question the Respondent and any witnesses.
- i. Following presentation of all information, the Presiding Chair will remind the panel of the duty to evaluate carefully the evidence presented in order to determine whether a violation has occurred and that a finding of responsibility requires a vote of at least five of the six panel members finding proof beyond a reasonable doubt. All panel deliberations will occur in private, and the panel can consult the Presiding Chair or the Director of CVRP with questions about interpretation of the Code, case precedent, or procedural matters.
- j. If the panel finds the Respondent responsible for at least one violation, it will conduct the sanctions portion of the proceeding during which the panel will determine the appropriate sanctions/educational measures for the violation(s). The panel will consider the gravity of the violation, the impact or potential impact of the violation on the community, and actions necessary to remedy the violation. The panel also may consider extraordinary circumstances present at the time of the violation that impacted the Respondent's actions and any aggravating factors such as a prior record of violation or the Respondent's failure to cooperate fully with the process. The sanction will require the support of at least four of six panel members. The sanctions phase usually will occur on the same day, although it can be postponed for good cause (e.g., to accommodate participation by previously-scheduled character witnesses) and scheduled as soon as possible (with the same panel composition) thereafter, but not more than seven calendar days later unless approval is granted by the Director of CVRP.
- k. Following the determination of sanction, the Presiding Chair will inform the Director of CVRP of the sanctions in writing, including a statement affirming that the sanctions were supported by at least four of the five panel members. The Director will arrange for a Sanctions Delivery meeting with the Respondent and the Presiding Chair (if available) not more than three working days after the conclusion of the proceeding.
- l. The Panel Secretary will prepare a summary report of the proceeding, including the decision of the Honor Council. The Secretary will deliver the case file, the proceeding notes, and the panel's decision and rationale to CVRP, typically by the end of the next working day. The record will consist of the audio recording of the proceeding and the tangible information presented.

X. Sanctions/Educational Measures

- A. **Initial Level.** The presumptive initial levels of sanction for each category of violation defined in Sec. VI are established by the Honor System Advisory Committee (see Appendix I) in consultation with the Councils. Those levels can be different for undergraduates and students in each graduate/professional program.
- B. **Sanctions Phase.** Following early resolution of a Level II violation or a finding of responsibility in an Honor Council proceeding, the panel will determine the appropriate final sanction(s)/educational measures to assign. It will consider extraordinary circumstances or aggravating circumstances by evaluating the facts and circumstances of the violation, the gravity of the violation(s), the harm/potential harm created by the act, and the student's prior record of Honor or Code of Conduct violations. The Council can assign any of the primary sanctions listed in Sec. VII. of the *Student Handbook* and any combination of secondary sanctions/educational

measures including, but not limited to, loss or restriction of particular privileges, community service, an essay, restitution, or other reasonable sanctions.

C. **Written Finding.** All sanctions/measures decided by a panel must be accompanied by written findings that explain why the panel determined them to be appropriate. The panel must establish in its rationale any significant deviation from the initial presumptive sanction level in Appendix I (or, in the case of Graduate Honor Councils, other such appropriate guidelines).

D. **Grade Determination**

1. An instructor can assign a grade consequence up to, and including, a failing course grade if the student either accepts a proposal for Early Resolution (Sec. VIII) or is found in violation by the Honor Council (Sec. IX). Following a proceeding, the Honor Council can recommend a grade consequence, but the instructor retains the final decision regarding the student's earned grade. If the student receives a failing grade as a result of an academic integrity violation, that grade will remain on the transcript even if the student has withdrawn, or has been withdrawn from the course, and regardless of whether the student retakes the course.
2. In some cases the alleged misconduct can be found not to be a violation of the Honor Code, but instead can be considered a failure of the student to understand or abide by the instructor's directions for the assignment. In such a case, the faculty member can assign a grade consequence proportionate to the violation of directions on the instructor's own authority independent of the Honor Code.

XI. Post-Panel Review Procedures

- A. **CVRP Review.** Upon receipt of an Honor Council's written finding of responsibility, the Director of CVRP, in consultation with the Dean of the school with jurisdiction, will commence a review of the case, including the case documents, panel notes, rationale of the panel, and, if necessary, the proceeding recording.
1. If the Director finds that the judgment and/or sanctions/educational measures were discriminatory or that material prejudicial procedural error occurred that significantly affected the outcome, the Director can set aside the judgment and, if the error can be corrected by referring the matter for a new proceeding, order that the matter be reconsidered.
 2. If the Director finds that the sanction is impractical or cannot be implemented under law or university policy, the Director can modify the sanction.
 3. Sanction Modification. The Director's decision to modify the sanction will be provided in writing to the Respondent and the Chair of the Honor Council; the student can appeal the decision to modify the sanction. The Director will summarize the outcome of the case in an official letter to the Respondent.

XII. Appeals Procedures

- A. **Timeline for Appeal.** The Respondent must submit a written appeal specifying the ground(s) for appeal and the reasoning supporting the grounds to the Vice President for Student Affairs within five working days of receiving written notice from the Director of CVRP /designee. The Vice President can grant reasonable extensions for good cause.
- B. **Grounds for Appeal.** Appeals are limited to the following grounds:
1. The judgment and/or sanction/educational measures violate university discrimination policy;

2. Violation of rights provided in the Code in Sec. V.A.;
 3. Procedural error that significantly affected the outcome of the proceeding;
 4. Insufficient information to support the finding of responsibility;
 5. Excessive or inappropriate sanction; or
 6. New or potentially exculpatory evidence discovered after the proceeding that is not merely corroborative and could not have been discovered by due diligence.
- C. **Appeals of Permanent Dismissal. The Director will forward** appeals of Permanent Dismissal to the Vice President for a complete review and do not require review by the Appeals Committee.
- D. **Grounds for Appeal of Early Resolutions**
1. For Level I violations resolved via Early Resolution, the Respondent cannot appeal the violation or the sanctions issued; however, the Respondent will retain the option of requesting a grade review in accordance with the policies established in the relevant *Academic Catalog*.
 2. For Level II violations resolved via Early Resolution, the Respondent can submit an appeal limited to the sanctions issued. The Respondent also can request a grade review in accordance with the policies established in the relevant *Academic Catalog*.
 3. **Appeals of Council Resolutions.** Respondents can appeal the outcome of their case on the bases and according to the procedures established in this section. The Director will refer all appeals of honor cases automatically to the Appeals Committee. If the Committee finds the appeal merits further review, the Committee will refer it to the Vice President for review. The Vice President's decision is final and cannot be appealed further.
- E. **Appeals Procedures**
1. Upon receipt of a properly filed and timely appeal, the Vice President for Student Affairs will send the Respondent the list of Appeals Committee members and instructions that the Respondent can raise objections to any particular member of the Committee who the Respondent believes has a conflict of interest to review the case. The Respondent will be required to state the reason for conflict of interest with specificity, and the Vice President will determine whether there is indeed a conflict that would prevent the member from fairly reviewing the appeal.
 2. The Vice President will promptly notify the Appeals Committee members of the name of the Respondent, the Reporting Party and material witnesses in order to permit the members to recuse themselves from serving on the panel if the member has a real or apparent conflict of interest.
 3. The Vice President will appoint a four-member panel, composed of one faculty member, one administrator, and two students from the Respondent's academic unit, to review the student's appeal. Should temporary Appeals Committee members be required, the Vice President can make the necessary appointments.
 4. The Appeals panel will review the Respondent's appeal letter, the case file, and any other records it deems advisable.

5. The panel will render its decision within five working days from the time the Respondent submitted the appeal unless the Vice President authorizes a reasonable extension for good cause.
6. The Appeals panel will determine whether the Respondent has made a claim that has potential merit, and if so, the panel will submit its brief rationale to the Vice President to be included among the materials for review.
7. If the Appeals panel finds “no merit,” the appeal will be denied, and the decision will be final, and no further appeal can be submitted.

G. Vice President for Student Affairs Review

1. The Vice President can order a new proceeding take place if the VPSA finds the matter can be corrected via a new proceeding. The VPSA has discretion to order that the new proceeding take place before a new panel if the VPSA concludes that the previous panel cannot re-consider the matter fairly.
2. If the VPSA finds that the sanctions imposed are excessive or inappropriate, or not permitted by law or university policy, the VPSA can lessen the sanctions as appropriate.
3. If the VPSA concludes that a re-consideration via a new proceeding cannot remedy the issue, the VPSA can dismiss the case.
4. The decision of the VPSA is considered final, and no further appeal can be submitted.

XIII. Amendments

A. Approval of Processes for Review. The Honor System Advisory Committee must approve each governing body’s procedures for approval or rejection of any proposed Code changes.

B. Amendments to Core Provisions of the Code

Sections I-III, V-VII, X and XIII are considered core provisions of the Code. Proposals to modify core provisions can be submitted to the Honor System Advisory Committee from any Council or any member of the university community and should be accompanied by an explanation and/or rationale. Preliminary approval of core provisions requires the assent of at least 7 of the 9 voting members. Following preliminary approval, the Director of CVRP will forward the proposals to the governing bodies of each Council which will have at least one month to consider and vote upon the recommendations. All six governing bodies must approve proposed recommendations, and, if so, the Director will submit the proposals to the President who will render the final decision. Proposals that do not garner the approval by all six governing bodies or the President will be returned the Honor System Advisory Committee for reconsideration, and the Committee will have the option to amend the proposals and resubmit them to the governing bodies. The governing bodies will be granted at least two weeks to reconsider any previously rejected proposal.

C. Amendments to Procedural Provisions of the Code

1. Sections IV, VIII and IX as well as the Appendix are considered procedural provisions. Procedural provisions can be received and approved by the HSAC with the assent of at least 7 of the 9 voting members. No further review is required.

D. Amendments to Council Bylaws

1. Each Honor Council will maintain Bylaws governing the internal operation of the Council, the qualification of members and their manner of selection and removal.
2. Councils will submit changes to its Bylaws to the Honor System Advisory Committee. The Committee will review the proposed changes and, in a timely fashion, indicate whether it approves of the changes or has reservations with them. If a majority of Committee members indicates reservations, the committee will convene to discuss the proposed changes. By a majority vote, the Committee can accept, reject, or revise and return the proposals to the Council for reconsideration.

Honor Code Appendix I.

Levels of Undergraduate Violations-Cheating

	Violations ⁴⁷	Means for Resolution	Grading Consequences	Sanctions
Level I Violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plagiarism in the form of inadequate paraphrasing or direct use of another’s words, without quotation marks, with intent to deceive or with disregard of proper scholarly procedure, affecting an insignificant portion of the work; source is cited. ◆ Unauthorized collaboration on a homework assignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Faculty/ Student Resolution <li style="text-align: center;">or ◆ Either party can opt for formal review by Honor Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reduced grade on the work <li style="text-align: center;">or ◆ A failing grade or grade of zero on the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The instructor or the Council can require student to re-submit the work for no additional credit, or can require the student to confer with the Writing Resource Center, or can refer the student to a time management/study skills seminar in the Office of the Dean of Students. ◆ The matter will be reported to Community Values & Restorative Practices so that a record can be maintained

⁴⁷ Table is adapted from Tufts University’s Academic Integrity Policies.

	Violations	Means for Resolution	Grading Consequences	Sanctions
Level II Violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plagiarism in the form of inadequate paraphrasing or direct use of another's words, without quotation marks, with intent to deceive or with disregard of proper scholarly procedure, affecting a significant portion of the work; source is cited. ◆ Plagiarism in the form of direct use of others' words, without quotation, affecting a minor portion of the work; source is not cited. ◆ Unauthorized collaboration on a lab report or paper ◆ Cheating on a quiz or an examination worth 25% or less of the final course grade ◆ Submitting one work for two courses without advanced permission from the current instructor ◆ Providing work to another student and/or enabling another student's dishonesty ◆ Any second Level I violation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Faculty/ Student Resolution with referral to Honor Council for determination of sanctions <li style="text-align: center;">or ◆ Either party can opt for a formal review by the Honor Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Failing grade or a grade of zero on the work <li style="text-align: center;">or ◆ Course grade reduction or a failing course grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Disciplinary Probation for two full semesters ◆ The instructor or the Council can require student to re-submit the work for no additional credit, can require the student to confer with the Writing Resource Center, or can refer the student to a time management/study skills seminar in the Dean of Students Office. ◆ The matter will be reported to Community Values & Restorative Practices so that a record can be maintained.

<p style="text-align: center;">Level III Violation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plagiarism in the form of direct use of others' words, without quotation, affecting a significant portion of the work; source is not cited ◆ Inventing or falsely attributing the sources used in a paper or other work ◆ Cheating on an examination worth more than 25% of the final course grade ◆ Falsifying data or research ◆ Submitting a fraudulent excuse to receive an extension on an assignment or examination ◆ Bringing materials or equipment into a room where an exam is being given in contradiction of school/department or the instructor's course policies ◆ Using or viewing any materials or equipment, including a cell phone, laptop/tablet or other electronic device, during an examination without explicit instructor authorization ◆ Enlisting or contracting with another to take an examination for you; taking an exam for someone else ◆ Unauthorized collaboration on a take-home exam or final paper worth more than 25% of the final course grade. ◆ Submitting a paper, lab report, project, thesis or other assignment as one's own that has been significantly created by someone else, whether the work has been purchased, borrowed, found, etc. ◆ Soliciting another to participate in unethical behavior ◆ An additional violation after the student has had a prior Level II violation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All Level III violations must be referred to the Honor Council for investigation and, if necessary, a proceeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Failing grade in the course or a course grade reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Suspension or Permanent Dismissal ◆ Other appropriate educational requirements
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Levels of Undergraduate Violations-Lying and Stealing

Violations⁴⁸	Means for Resolution	Sanctions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lying of a scope and scale that tends to undermine the community of trust but does not inflict significant or lasting damage. ◆ Stealing when the quantity, value and/or nature of the property taken is not significant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Informal Resolution by mutual consent of the student and Honor Council Chair <li style="text-align: center;">OR ◆ Either party can opt for formal review by Honor Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Primary sanction: warning, disciplinary probation, or deferred disciplinary suspension <li style="text-align: center;">AND ◆ Secondary sanction: restitution, task/service participation, educational requirement, and/or loss of restriction/privileges.

Major Violations	Means for Resolution	Sanctions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lying of a scope and scale that inflicts significant or lasting damage on the community of trust. ◆ Stealing when the quantity, value and/or nature of the property taken is significant. ◆ Lying or stealing designed to attain an academic advantage are presumed to be major violations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All major violations must be referred to the Honor Council for investigation and, if necessary, a proceeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Primary sanction: suspension or permanent dismissal <li style="text-align: center;">AND ◆ Secondary sanction: restitution, task/service participation, educational requirement, and/or loss of restriction/privileges.

⁴⁸ Determination of the level of violation is made by Community Values & Restorative Practices in consultation with the Chair of the Honor Council; a written rationale for that determination is made available to the Respondent.

Appendix I: Weapons, Firearms, Combustibles, and Explosives⁴⁹

- A. All students must abide by the university's [Weapons on Campus Policy](#). The following additional provisions apply to students:
- B. Students cannot:
 - A. Possess illegal or unauthorized possession of firearms, explosives, fireworks, other weapons, or dangerous chemicals or combustibles on university premises.⁵⁰
 - B. Use any such item, even if legally possessed, in a manner that harms, threatens or causes fear to others.
 - C. Possess counterfeit, replica, or blank-firing firearms or realistic-looking toy firearms, knives, or swords.
 - 1. Students may, however, possess single-edged knives with blade lengths of three inches or less. Students who live in residence halls may possess kitchen knives; such knives must be stored out of sight when not in use.
 - D. Possess pellet, paint, and bb guns.
- II. **Confiscation.** The university reserves the right to confiscate weapons, fireworks, and any instruments, non-conforming toys or prop weapons, or other items that reasonably appear to be weapons or other prohibited items listed above, to hold those items for appropriate disposition, and to refer the possessor for student conduct accountability.
- III. **Obtaining Permission to Possess.** Any student who wishes to possess an object that is deemed a “weapon” by this policy on campus for any reason, including participating in an academic activity, club sport, or extra-curricular activity, must seek and obtain approval from Community Values & Restorative Practices prior to bringing the object to the university. The university reserves the right to refuse permission to any request and/or to place conditions on the approval of such requests.
- IV. **Self-Defense Items.** Students may possess mace, pepper spray, and other such items that are intended for self-defense purposes only. Use in other ways would constitute a violation of university regulations. Stun guns and Tasers are prohibited.

⁴⁹ See also the *Weapons on Campus Policy* available on the Office of Compliance and Equity's [Policies, Regulations, and Procedures webpage](#) (<https://www.wm.edu/offices/compliance/policies/index.php>)

⁵⁰ Refer to [Section 18.2.-308\(A\) of the Code of Virginia](#) for a comprehensive list of prohibited items.

Appendix II: Alcohol Beverage Policy

I. The following conduct is prohibited by law:

- A. Possessing, purchasing, or consuming alcohol under the age of 21.
- B. Selling or providing alcohol to any person under the age of 21.
- C. Appearing intoxicated in a public area.
- D. Selling or serving alcoholic beverages to an intoxicated person.
- E. Possessing an open container of alcohol in a public area.
- F. Driving a vehicle while impaired by alcohol or with a blood alcohol level (as shown by a lawfully administered blood or breath test) in excess of that permitted for drivers by Virginia law. Impairment can be determined by a registered Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and/or a reasonable evaluation of the totality of the facts and circumstances.
- G. Bringing any type of alcoholic beverage into an Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) licensed facility or area, and taking alcoholic beverages out of an ABC area.

II. The following additional conduct is prohibited on campus at the university:

- A. Possessing alcohol in public. Public areas where alcohol is prohibited include all indoor and outdoor university property, unless an event has been approved through the university's event registration process.⁵¹
- B. Participating in drinking games or progressive drinking parties by students or guests.
- C. Possessing items used predominantly for drinking games (e.g., beer pong tables and beer bongs).
- D. Possessing "common containers" of alcohol, including but not limited to, kegs, pony kegs, beer balls, box wines and containers greater than 750 ml, and mixed alcoholic punch. The Office of Student Leadership Development may grant permission for the use of common container alcohol at registered functions.

III. The following additional provisions apply to possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in Residential Facilities:

- A. Alcohol is prohibited in common areas of residence halls, unless an event has been approved through the university's event registration process. Common areas include lobbies, lounges, bathrooms, kitchens and hallways of residential spaces.
- B. Freshman Residence Halls
 1. Alcohol is prohibited in any individual room in a freshman residence hall unless one of the residents is at least 21 years of age and the alcohol belongs to that resident. In freshman residence halls, guests of underage residents, regardless of the guest's age, may not possess alcohol in any freshman residence.
 2. Alcohol is prohibited in the common areas of freshman residences. Functions with alcohol cannot be scheduled in freshman residence halls.

⁵¹ "Common areas" does not include a student's residence hall room.

- C. Empty alcohol containers in residence hall facilities may constitute evidence of alcohol consumption or possession, and may, therefore, be subject to inspection and seizure, and residents may be subject to referral to Community Values & Restorative Practices.
- D. Any person who desires to host and have alcohol available in his or her private residence hall room, or apartment must register the event with the Office of Student Leadership Development if the number of individuals present is more than eight over the room, or apartment occupancy. Maximum occupancy restrictions of the room, or apartment cannot be exceeded.⁵²

⁵² Refer to the Residence Life Housing Contract for occupancy information.

Appendix III: Events Where Alcoholic Beverages Are Served

- A. **Scope:** This policy applies to all student events and student organization-sponsored events at which alcoholic beverages are served.
1. **ABC Banquet/Special Event License:** The university (and/or VA Department of Alcohol Beverage Control) may require a license from the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for certain events. The event organizer is responsible to check and secure any license in advance. Allow two weeks for processing. Submission of an application for an ABC license does not guarantee approval. Students may obtain applications from the Office of Student Leadership Development.
Advertising (for non-private events):
 - a. Advertising means publicity that promotes attendance at an event. It includes, but is not limited to ads, posters, flyers or electronic media.
 - b. Advertising for private functions is prohibited.
 - c. Advertising for campus-wide events, banquets or events with a Special Event License, or any event that involves the sale of alcohol must be limited to the campus.
 - d. Advertising for non-private events must include the name of the sponsoring organization and a statement indicating that a William & Mary ID and proof of age are required for entry into the event. Advertising cannot focus on alcohol consumption and should be limited to the type of function, location, date, time, and entertainment.
 3. **Alternative Beverages and Food Items:** Non-alcoholic beverages must be visible and available on the same basis as any alcoholic beverages served at approved functions. The event host is responsible for providing appropriate food items and sufficient quantities to last throughout the function as long as alcoholic beverages are present.
 4. **Entrance and ID checking:**
 - a. A completely sober individual (who has refrained from consuming any alcohol) must check to ensure that every guest either has a William & Mary ID card or is accompanied by a William & Mary student with a valid ID. An additional ID that provides proof of legal drinking age is required to consume alcohol. The use of false, altered, or borrowed identification of any type is lying, an infraction of the Honor Code, and is also a criminal offense.
 - b. Wrist Bands/Hand Stamps- At functions where alcoholic beverages are served, sold, or consumed, the sponsoring organization must distinguish between those of age and those underage by either a separate drinking area or by use of wrist bands and/or hand stamps.
 5. **Event Management:**
 - a. All registered events require at least one “Event Manager.” The Event Manager takes full responsibility for management of the event. Events where the alcohol is served/provided by the hosting organization must have a University Intervention

- trained Event Manager. Events where the alcohol is served by licensed caterer are encouraged, not required, to have a University Intervention trained Event Manager.
- b. All Event Management Staff must be sober (have refrained from consuming any alcohol).
 - c. Events where alcohol is provided/served by the hosting organization:
 - (i) If the event has more than 25 guests: at least one Event Manager and one server are required.
 - (ii) If the event has fewer than 25 guests: the Event Manager may also be the Server.
 - d. Additional event management requirements:
 - (i) Two individuals stationed at main entrances for any event with more than 50 guests.
 - (ii) One individual stationed at each additional point of entry/exit.
 - (iii) Minimum of one monitor per 50 guests, whose purpose is to address violations of the alcoholic beverage policy that are not occurring at the bar and/or entrance to the event.
 - (iv) Monitors are strongly encouraged to have completed university training. This training is required for Event Manager and Servers.
 - e. The consumption of alcohol at/around/adjacent to events that have been scheduled or registered as non-alcoholic is prohibited. Host organizations may be held responsible for alcohol consumption at events they register as non-alcoholic.
6. **Event Management Planning Meeting:** Student organizations hosting events with alcohol will be required to participate in at least one planning meeting with a representative of the Student Event Approval Committee in preparation for the event(s). This meeting should take place at least one week prior to the date of the event.
7. **Event Managers:**
- a. Are responsible for registering the event with The Office of Student Leadership Development and participating in an event management planning meeting with a representative of the Student Event Approval Committee.
 - b. Are responsible for supervising the serving and management of alcohol.
 - c. Are responsible for designating the Event Management Staff for the event and for ensuring that they carry out all responsibilities of the Event Management Staff.
 - d. Are responsible for the process of checking identification and verification of those eligible to be served throughout the entire event.
 - e. Must be present in the area where the alcohol is being served and consumed throughout the entire event.
 - f. Must display notice at all entrances stating “Private Function. Members and invited guests only.”
 - g. May share responsibility with their organization and possibly face student conduct charges and/or legal penalties for violating the provisions of this policy and/or the laws of the Commonwealth.
8. **Event Termination:** Events that fail to comply with the university’s Alcohol Beverage Policy or state law or with generally accepted rules of safety may be terminated by a member of the Student Affairs staff, law enforcement officers, including agents of the

Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control, or an appropriate fire or safety officer (depending on the circumstances).

9. **Focus of Events:** Progressive drinking parties, drinking games, and other activities where drinking alcohol is the principal attraction are not permitted.
10. **Guests and Guest Lists (for private events):** Individuals or groups sponsoring social functions are responsible for the actions of all guests in attendance at the event.
 - a. All private events must have a guest list. Guests are defined as those individuals who are known to the host(s) of the function and have previously been identified as invited guests to the function.
 - b. Guest lists must be approved by the Office of Student Leadership Development. Guest lists should be submitted electronically to SLD by 12 noon on the day of the function or no later than 12 noon on Friday for functions occurring on the weekend.
 - c. The maximum number of guests on a guest list will be two and a half times the occupancy of the room, not to exceed 400 total, without an exception granted from the Student Event Approval Committee.
 - d. At no time may the number of guests at a function exceed the maximum occupancy restrictions for that facility.
 - e. The signed guest list must be turned into the Office of Student Leadership Development on the first business day following the event. Failure to turn in a guest list, prior to or following the event, may result in loss of privileges. The university reserves the right to confirm the accuracy of guest lists by reasonable means.
11. **Outdoor Events:**
 - a. Outdoor events with alcohol will be approved on an individual basis based on the ability to be shielded from public view; control access; and the distance from residential or academic areas.
 - b. Alcohol service must end by 12:30AM and the event must end by 1AM.
 - c. Amplified music at outdoor events must have the volume reduced to a reasonable level after 11PM and must conclude by 12AM.
12. **Public/Common Areas:** Alcohol may be served and/or consumed only in public areas approved through the event registration process. Public areas include all indoor and outdoor university property. In residential facilities, common spaces include lobbies, lounges, kitchens, bathrooms and hallways.
13. **Registering an Event with Alcohol:**
 - a. Functions at which alcohol will be served must be registered through the Office of Student Leadership Development, Campus Center 203. For all events at which alcohol will be served, completed forms must be submitted no later than one week prior to the event. Registration of an event must also include participation in Event Management Planning (see Section A.7. above).
 - b. Area Directors from Residence Life must sign completed forms for events to be held in residential spaces.

- c. Forms for events that are approved must be picked up and displayed at the event or the event is considered “unauthorized.”
 - d. For smaller, more spontaneous weekend events of fewer than 20 students, the host may submit a request, via an online form, to the Student Event Approval Committee by 12PM on the Friday preceding the event. The event is not considered approved unless the requestor or Event Manager receives an email from a representative from this committee. Student Leadership Development will provide notice of approval to the William & Mary Police and the appropriate Residence Life staff.
14. **Security:** The university may require professional security personnel to be present for any event that involves the serving or sale of alcoholic beverages. The Student Event Approval Committee will make this determination in consultation with W&M Police. The number of attendees, amount of alcohol present, location of the event, and potential for crowd control issues will all be factors in determining security for an event. W&M Police or professional security personnel may be required at registered events scheduled for the Sunken Garden, the Alumni House, and the Martha Wren Briggs Amphitheatre shelter and/or amphitheater.
15. **Servers:**
- a. Must be at least 21 years of age.
 - b. Events where alcohol is served by students:
 - (i) Must be trained through participation at an Intervention Training seminar sponsored by the university.
 - (ii) May share responsibility with their organization and possibly face student conduct charges and/or legal penalties for violating the provisions of this policy and/or the laws of the Commonwealth.
 - c. Events where alcohol is served by an establishment that does not hold an off-site catering license:
 - (i) Servers are not required to have participated in the university’s Intervention training.
 - (ii) Servers may not be students or employees of the university.
 - d. Events where alcohol is served by an establishment that does hold an off-site catering license:
 - (i) Servers are not required to have participated in the university’s Intervention training.
16. **Student Event Approval Committee:** References to the Student Event Approval Committee in this policy refer to designated staff from the Division of Student Affairs (referred by the Office of Student Leadership Development).
17. **Serving of Alcoholic Beverages:**
- a. Alcohol service is limited to one standard drink per person at the time of serving.
 - b. Self-service disbursement of alcohol including bars, taps, and beer trucks or trailers with open taps are prohibited.

- c. No alcohol may be served or consumed in glass containers at functions in or on university-owned or controlled facilities or grounds. This includes outdoor functions. Glass bottles are permitted, but all alcohol must be served to guests in plastic cups.
- d. Alcoholic beverages may not be served or consumed in academic buildings without the prior written approval of the Department Chair and the Student Event Approval Committee. Alcoholic beverages may not be served or consumed in the arena area (including the stands) of William & Mary Hall, in Zable Stadium, in any area of the Student Recreation Center, or on any athletic or intramural field without prior written approval by the Student Event Approval Committee in concurrence with the appropriate facility director or supervisor.
- e. The serving or consumption of alcohol at any activity or event related to membership recruitment, initiation or induction is prohibited.

18. **Student Event Approval Committee:** References to the Student Event Approval Committee in this policy refer to designated staff from the Division of Student Affairs (referred by the Office of Student Leadership Development).

19. **Third Party Vendors:** Caterers with the appropriate ABC issued off-site catering license may be used in place of Event Management Staff (an Event Manager is still required). A third party vendor must be a company, business, or establishment that is insured and has been issued a Mixed Beverage Caterer’s License by the Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Board.

20. **Timing of Events:**

- a. The university may limit the number, frequency, and duration of events. The university will not approve functions with alcohol during the first week of each semester and after the last day of classes each semester, with the exception of officially scheduled events associated with Commencement. No events with alcohol may be scheduled during reading and exam periods without prior written permission from the Student Event Approval Committee.
- b. Alcoholic beverages may not be sold or served prior to 3PM Monday through Friday and 12 noon on Saturday and Sunday unless written permission is granted by the Student Event Approval Committee.
- c. The maximum duration of an event with alcohol is five hours.
- d. Functions scheduled Sunday through Thursday must conclude by midnight and events scheduled Friday and Saturday must conclude by 2AM unless prior written permission has been granted by the Student Event Approval Committee. Exception: outdoor events must end by 1AM (please refer to “outdoor events” item 11 above).
- e. Events in residential areas must conform to the rules and times established by the pertinent hall council but may not exceed the above time limits under any circumstances.

21. **Training:** Eligibility to be either an Event Manager or a server requires completion of the following:

- a. **Intervention Training:** Participation in university-provided intervention trainings. All approved individuals must complete the specified training in any

academic year the individual wishes to be eligible to be an Event Manager or Server during their William & Mary tenure.

22. **Types of Alcohol:** Beer, wine, malt beverages or wine coolers are the only alcoholic beverages that may be served and/or consumed at an event. Hard liquor is not permitted except under special circumstances approved in advance by the Student Event Approval Committee. Grain alcohol served in any form is strictly prohibited.

B. Types of Events (defined)

1. Campus-wide events are those limited to William & Mary students, faculty, staff, and their invited guests. In campus-wide events these restrictions apply:
 - a. A Virginia ABC license is required or a licensed third party vendor must be used if the host is charging an admission fee or charging for drinks.
 - b. Alcoholic beverages must be sold individually and not given away.
 - c. Beer, wine, malt beverages or wine coolers are the only alcoholic beverages that may be served.
 - d. Admission is restricted to persons who are at least 21 years of age, unless alcoholic beverages are confined to a separate restricted area that has been approved for that purpose or unless approved by the Student Event Approval Committee.
2. Private events are those to which attendance is limited to an invited group. In private events these restrictions apply:
 - a. Announcement of the event may be by personal invitation only; advertising of the event is not permitted. Advertising includes, but is not limited to ads, posters, flyers, or electronic postings/messages.
 - b. The percentage of the group's membership, residents, and/or guest list that is of legal drinking age will be a factor in determining what quantity of alcohol may be served. A separate area may be required for the consumption of alcohol.
3. B.Y.O. (Bring Your Own) Events: Even though the attendees provide the alcohol, BYO events must conform to the same guidelines as all other events where alcohol is to be present. The student or organization sponsoring the event will control the collection, serving and disbursing of alcoholic beverages, a designated serving area will be established, and only one drink at a time may be obtained. Tickets or a punch card system must be in place for attendees to obtain beverages from the serving area, and hosts must adhere to food and alternate beverage requirements set forth in this policy. Deviations from these regulations must be approved in advance by the Student Event Approval Committee.

Nothing in the Alcoholic Beverages policies shall operate or be interpreted as assumption of liability by the university for any injury, damage, or loss caused by any student's, sponsor's or organization's failure to comply with the foregoing policy. Each student, organization and sponsor is responsible for becoming informed and observing the law. Permission by the university to conduct any activity covered by these rules does not release the student, organization or sponsor from responsibility under applicable laws governing the activity. Student organizations or sponsors are not agents of the university and have no authority to make any representations or undertake

any actions or contracts on behalf of the university.

Appendix IV: Good Griffin Policy (formerly Amnesty Policy)

Student health and safety are of primary concern at the university. As such, in cases of significant intoxication as a result of alcohol or other substances, the university encourages individuals to seek medical assistance for themselves or others.

If medical assistance is sought for consumption of alcohol or other substances, Community Values & Restorative Practices will not pursue conduct charges under the Student Code of Conduct; however, Student Affairs staff will meet with the student and apply educational measures. Exemption from student conduct charges will be provided to the student for whom medical attention was sought and any witnesses who were present.

Assisting requires that an individual:

- Call William and Mary Police (221-4596 or 911) or seek a Resident Advisor (RA) or other Residence Life professional, and
- Monitor the intoxicated student's condition.

The following are not covered by the Good Griffin Policy:

- Students waiting until the police or other authority arrive before seeking assistance, as this is not affirmatively seeking assistance
- Action by police or other law enforcement personnel
- Violations of the Code of Conduct other than the alcohol/drugs policy
- Possession with the intent to distribute drugs.

Actions by Community Values & Restorative Practices:

- The intoxicated student (and possibly those who were attending to/assisting the student) will be required to meet with a member of Student Affairs staff who may issue educational requirements that may include, but are not limited to, alcohol and/or drug education, counseling, and/or a substance abuse assessment.
- Serious or repeated incidents will prompt a higher degree of concern/response.
- Failure to complete the educational assignments or treatment recommendations normally will result in disciplinary action.
- The student will be responsible for any costs associated with drug or alcohol education interventions.

Application to Student Organizations:

In circumstances where an organization is found to be hosting an event where medical assistance is sought for an intoxicated guest, the organization (depending upon the circumstances) may be held responsible for violations of the Alcohol Policy or Drug Policy. However, the organization's willingness to seek medical assistance for a member or guest will be considered as a mitigating factor in determining a sanction for any violations of the Alcohol Policy or Drug Policy.

Disclosure of Good Griffin Incidents:

The university may disclose Good Griffin incidents when the student provides consent and without the student's consent if the matter involves a serious alcohol violation or any drug violation and the student is under 21 years of age. The university also may disclose an incident if a student is applying for a position within Residence Life, the Conduct system, or Orientation or for study abroad if an incident

occurred within one year of application or if the university has received subsequent alcohol or drug related incidents involving the student.

Illustrative Examples:

The following examples are provided as illustrations. These examples do not constitute an exhaustive list.

1) John and Sarah are at a party when Sarah begins to show signs of intoxication (slurred speech, unsteady on her feet). John decides to walk Sarah home. While walking, a WMPD officer sees Sarah walking unsteadily and stops her. The WMPD officer cites Sarah for underage possession/consumption of alcohol and public intoxication. John also is cited for underage possession/consumption.

The Good Griffin policy does not apply because John was not affirmatively seeking medical attention for Sarah, and he did not seek out a qualified individual (such as an RA) to assess Sarah's condition.

2) Ramon comes home to find his roommate, Zach, passed out on his bed. Ramon finds the RA who determines that Zach needs medical attention. The RA calls WMPD who sends EMS, and EMS transports Zach to the hospital. The RA documents the incident and notes that Ramon also appeared to be intoxicated.

The policy does apply to both Ramon and Zach because Ramon sought assistance from an RA for Zach. Both students will be exempted from student conduct charges as a result of this incident. Both will receive some form of alcohol education as a result of this incident.

3) A Williamsburg Police officer observes a large group of people exiting the delis late one night. The officer observes Jean being held up by two of her friends; Jean is unable to speak coherently and is passing in and out of consciousness. The Williamsburg Police officer arrests Jean and transports her to jail.

Jean will not be exempt because her friends were not seeking medical attention for her. Had the friends affirmatively called 911, Jean would be exempt and likely would have been transported to the hospital in lieu of being arrested (although our policy does not specifically apply to the Williamsburg Police).

4) Alex is at a party of the Pi Gamma Gamma fraternity. Sometime during the party, Alex passes out. A member of the fraternity calls for medical assistance, and Alex is taken to the hospital. Alex's friends later confirm that he had been consuming liquor at the party, and Alex is 19 years old.

Alex will be exempt from conduct charges. Pi Gamma Gamma will not be exempt because the policy does not apply to organizations. However, the organization will receive a lesser sanction because its members called for assistance; conversely, had the organization not called for assistance, it would receive a harsher than normal sanction.

Appendix V. Policy Notice Regarding Alcohol and Other Drug Use

In keeping with the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, which require that all university students receive annual notice of the laws regarding alcohol and other drug use, the following information is offered:

Members of the university community enjoy a high degree of personal freedom, guaranteed by the United States, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and William & Mary's Statement of Rights and Responsibilities. That freedom exists within the context of local, State and Federal law and the obligations imposed by university regulations. The *Student Handbook* is the official document describing university policy for student behavior, the student discipline system of William & Mary, and sanctions for violation of university policy.

- The university clearly prohibits the use and distribution of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- Violations of local, State, or Federal law also constitute violation of university regulations.
- When a student is charged with a violation of law, it is the practice of the university to initiate its own student conduct proceedings without awaiting court action. Behavior off-campus is subject to sanctions under the Code of Student Conduct.

Alcohol Policy and Sanctions

All students of the university and their guests and all organizations must observe Virginia law as it pertains to the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Virginia law specifically states that persons under the age of 21 may not purchase, possess, or consume any type of alcoholic beverages. The sanctions for violation of this regulation range from warning to dismissal and will usually include alcohol education or treatment.

Drug Policy and Sanctions

For the purpose of these regulations, drugs are defined as including marijuana/cannabis, hashish, amphetamines, LSD compounds, mescaline, psilocybin, DMT, narcotics, opiates, and other hallucinogens including Spice, K2, and synthetic marijuana/cannabis, except when taken under a physician's prescription in accordance with law.

University regulations, in conformity with Federal and State statutes governing drug use, provide the following:

- Manufacturing or providing drugs to others is prohibited. The penalty for violation of this regulation shall range from disciplinary suspension to dismissal from the university.
- Possession or consumption of drugs is also prohibited. Possession of drug paraphernalia is prohibited. The penalty for violation of this regulation ordinarily shall range from deferred disciplinary suspension to dismissal.

Sanctions for Students under the Student Conduct System

Violations of university policy by students are addressed through the Student Code of Conduct or the Honor Code as appropriate.

When a student is found responsible for violating university regulations, the university can levy the following sanctions individually or in combination with other sanctions:

Warning; loss or restriction of privileges; restitution; task participation (including for example, service to the community and/or participation in an educational program); disciplinary probation; deferred disciplinary suspension; disciplinary suspension; and permanent dismissal. In extraordinary circumstances, the university also can impose an interim suspension.

I. Legal Sanctions

Members of the William & Mary community should be aware of legal penalties applied for conviction in cases of drug and/or alcohol abuse. An offense is classified in the Code of Virginia as a misdemeanor or a felony, depending upon the type and the amount of the substance(s) involved.

Alcohol

Virginia's Alcohol Beverage Control Act contains a variety of provisions governing the possession, use and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Act applies to all students and employees of this institution. As required by the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the pertinent laws, and sanctions for violations, are summarized below:

1. It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. Violation of the law exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both. Additionally, such person's Virginia driver's license may be suspended for a period of not more than one year.
2. It is unlawful for any person to sell alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21 years of age. Violation of the law exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both.
3. It is unlawful for any person to purchase alcoholic beverages for another when, at the time of the purchase, he knows or has reason to know that the person for whom the alcohol is purchased is under the legal drinking age. The criminal sanction for violation of the law is the same as #2 above.
4. It is unlawful for any person to consume alcoholic beverages in unlicensed public places. Violating the law, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.

Controlled Substances and Illicit Drugs

The unlawful possession, distribution, and use of controlled substances and illicit drugs, as defined by the Virginia Drug Control Act, are prohibited in Virginia. Controlled substances are classified under the Act into "schedules," ranging from Schedule I through Schedule VI, as defined in sections 54.1-3446 through 54.1-3456 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

As required by the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the pertinent laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized on the Office of Compliance's Drug-Free School and Workplace webpage (https://www.wm.edu/offices/compliance/university-compliance-requirement/drug_free/index.php).

II. Risks

The university is dedicated to the education of students and employees about risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Descriptions of some of these health risks are offered below. In addition, behavioral difficulties at work or in school, in relationships, and with the law can be linked to the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

Effects of Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car or walk home safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also are associated with increased incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including sexual assault, vandalism, and fighting. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn, memorize and perform academically, sometimes for weeks after the drinking occurrence. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to impairment, high tolerance, and dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants often have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Research indicates that children of alcoholic parents have a greater risk of becoming alcoholics.

III. Area Resources Related to Substance Abuse

Students in the university community have access to several sources of assistance for substance abuse problems.

Campus Educational and Consultation Resources

- Substance Abuse Education- interactive group, individual and classroom education. ([Health Promotion](#))
- [Counseling Center](#) - limited assessment, counseling, and referral services for drug and alcohol related issues. (221-3620)
- [New Leaf Clinic](#) - substance abuse assessment and counseling (short and long term). 221-2363

Off Campus Support Groups

- [Alcoholics Anonymous](#) (AA) - a self-supporting fellowship based on a Twelve Step program that offers individual sponsorship, group meetings and membership to anyone interested in dealing with an alcohol problem. (Telephone assistance and meeting information: 595-1212)
- [Narcotics Anonymous](#) - individuals addicted to drugs may obtain help through this group. It offers a fellowship with other recovering addicts who help each other remain abstinent. (Telephone assistance and meeting information: 875-9314)

Off Campus Community Resources

Mental health services are generally covered by student's health insurance plan.

- [Colonial Service Board's Substance Abuse Unit](#) - outpatient education and therapy for individuals, families and groups, with referral to inpatient services if needed. (220-3200)
- [The Counseling Center, LLC](#) - offers mental health assessments, substance abuse screenings, intensive outpatient treatment, education groups, and individual counseling, as well as Aftercare. (757-229-4645)

Appendix VI. Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures

The Office of Compliance and Equity maintains the current Sexual Misconduct policies and procedures. Links to their website appear below (see https://www.wm.edu/offices/compliance/policies/sexual_misconduct/index.php#policy).

- **Policy on Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence and Stalking**
- **Student Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Grievance/Complaint Procedure**