

**Code of Honor  
and  
Professional Responsibility**



**CAMPBELL  
UNIVERSITY**

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Norman Adrian Wiggins  
School of Law

**Campbell University  
Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law**

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## **Article I**

### **Preamble, Statement of Purpose, and Adoption of the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility**

WHEREAS, the legal profession is among the most noble and honorable callings to which one may aspire, demanding of its members the highest degree of professional competence, ethics and morality, and requiring continuous educational development, constant personal and professional self-examination, and an ever-present awareness of and sensitivity to human problems; and

WHEREAS, those members of the legal profession associated with law schools, and especially those associated with law schools steeped in the Judeo-Christian tradition, have a special responsibility to seek to discover and disseminate knowledge of the law through continuous research, learning and teaching, a responsibility that is at the foundation of this law school community; and

WHEREAS, honesty and integrity, which are at the heart of the legal profession, are an integral and foundational part of this law school, whose mission is rooted in the Judeo-Christian tradition, so that dishonesty in any form, or any compromise of integrity, however small, strikes at the very essence of this law school community; and

WHEREAS, law students, from the day they begin their professional education and training, are members of the legal profession, subject to the same professional standards and responsibilities as attorneys, judges, law professors and other members of the profession; and

WHEREAS, law students, as members of the legal profession, are obligated, from the day they begin their professional education and training, to aspire to the most noble goals of the legal profession, exhibiting honor and integrity in all that they do, and seeking always to do justice and to use their education and special skills for the betterment of humankind, acting at all times in a manner calculated to instill public confidence in the profession;

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the students of the Campbell University School of Law, do hereby adopt this Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility (hereinafter referred to as “the Code”), which shall apply to all students enrolled in or otherwise attending the Campbell University School of Law, as well as all chartered student organizations, and all recognized student groups.

## Article II

### General Provisions

#### § 1 – Informing Students of the Code; Officers; Binding Effect of the Code

Each student, upon matriculating at the School of Law, shall have a copy of the Code made available to them. Additional copies of the Code may be downloaded from the School of Law website, obtained from Student Bar Association officers, Honor Court officers, or from the Office of the Dean of the School of Law.

At orientation each year, the officers of the Honor Court shall meet with all students, new and returning, to inform them of the terms and provisions of the Code. The officers will provide all students with the names of the current officers of the Honor Court, inform them of the procedure for reporting academic and non-academic offenses, and make themselves available to answer any questions that the student body may have about the nature of the Code.

All students enrolled in or otherwise attending the School of Law are charged with notice of, and are bound by, the terms and provisions set forth in the Code. Any failure to comply with any rule set forth in the Code, or any affirmative violation of any rule set forth in the Code, shall be a basis for discipline as set forth in the Code.

**Commentary:** All students at the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law are guaranteed due process under this Code. As notice of prohibited conduct is a cornerstone of due process, the officers of the Honor Court will at all times be willing and able to provide students with a copy of this Code, to answer questions relating to the application of this Code, and to provide students with the necessary documentation and contact information to report a violation of this Code to the Office of the Attorney General. It is the affirmative duty of all students to seek out the officers of the Honor Court if they require assistance with the understanding or application of this Code; however, it is the affirmative duty of the officers of the Honor Court to be ready and willing to render such assistance to the student body.

## **§ 2 – Discretion in Determining Whether to Impose Sanctions and Scope of Sanctions**

Many of the rules set forth in the Code deal with specific forms of prohibited conduct, where a violation depends primarily upon whether the student engaged in a particular act or acts. Some of these rules, however, and many other rules set forth in the Code, also depend upon the specific or general intent of the student who has engaged in the prohibited conduct. In some cases, the student's intent will be clear, or clearly inferable, from the fact that he or she engaged in the specified, prohibited conduct, while in other cases, an inquiry into the surrounding circumstances will be necessary or helpful in determining whether a violation of the rules has occurred and in assessing the appropriate sanction or discipline to be meted out. Because of this, the Honor Court must be vested with discretion in deciding whether a rule has been violated and in determining the appropriate discipline.

The determination of whether there has been a failure to comply with any rule set forth in the Code, or whether there has been a violation of any rule set forth in the Code, and the determination of whether discipline should be imposed for such a failure or violation, and the severity of any discipline imposed, depends upon all relevant surrounding circumstances, including, but not limited to: the willfulness of the student found to have failed to comply with or to have violated the rule; the seriousness of any failure or violation; the degree to which the student cooperates with any investigation; the extent to which the student demonstrates contrition or remorse; the likelihood of a repetition of the misconduct; the presence or absence of any extenuating factors; and whether the student has previously failed to comply with or has violated the Code.

The Honor Court is vested with the authority to determine liability or culpability for a violation of this Code and to impose necessary sanctions. In the event of an appeal, the Honor Court's determination of the appropriate discipline is subject to review and modification by the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative.

### **§ 3 – Amendments to the Code; Informing Students of Amendments**

Amendments to the Honor Code may be proposed by either the Honor Court or the Student Bar Association. Amendments to the Honor Code may only be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the quorum of the Student Bar Association.

Amendments to Article VI “Rules of Procedure” exclusively may be proposed to the Student Bar Association Legislative Council by the majority vote of a properly constituted Honor Code Revision Committee, appointed by the President of the Student Bar Association pursuant to the authority granted in the Student Bar Association Constitution. Any proposed amendments may be enacted by a majority vote of the Student Bar Association Legislative Council.

Because the administration and faculty of the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law have a significant role in the implementation and oversight of this Code, all proposed amendments shall be submitted to the faculty for comment prior to submission to the Student Bar Association. The approval of the administration and faculty is not required to amend this Code; however, they must be given a reasonable opportunity to express any comments or concerns with proposed amendments.

### **§ 4 – Original and Appellate Jurisdiction**

The Honor Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear all cases brought forward by the Office of the Attorney General under the substantive rules and procedures set forth herein, and to determine liability or culpability for any alleged violation of this Code.

In extraordinary circumstances for compelling reasons, the Dean of the School of Law shall have the power to remove a case from the original jurisdiction of the Honor Court. In such instances, the Dean shall provide an explanation to the tribunal for the removal, except when providing an explanation would violate state or federal law.

In the event of an appeal by one of the parties, the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative shall have appellate jurisdiction over any determination made by the Honor Court, in accordance with the procedures set forth herein for obtaining appellate review of Honor Court proceedings and determinations. The Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative shall have the authority to approve or modify any determination of the Honor Court only when the determination is appealed pursuant to the procedures of this Code.



## **§ 5 – Inherent Authority; Violations of Law and Hearings Under the Code**

Campbell University and the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law reserve the right to take necessary and appropriate action required to protect the safety and well-being of the campus community. Such action may include, but is not limited to, the interim suspension of any student accused of a crime involving violence or which otherwise poses a threat to the campus community pending the outcome of a criminal trial.

Students may be held accountable to both the proper civil authorities and to the Honor Court for acts that constitute violations of law and of the Code. Such concurrent jurisdiction will not be considered a violation of due process and Honor Court hearings will proceed normally during the pendency of any criminal or civil proceedings. Any findings or actions taken by the Honor Court will not be subject to challenge on the ground of any outcome in a criminal or civil proceeding. The Code seeks to preserve different interests from those advanced by the civil or criminal authorities, and the findings of such authorities are therefore not dispositive with respect to similar issues raised in any Honor Court proceedings.

The Honor Court reserves the authority to conduct a hearing or trial on the liability or culpability of a student for a violation of this Code. However, in the event of an appeal, final authority in the sanctioning of any student is vested in the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative.

**Commentary:** The Honor Court is vested with the authority to conduct hearings and a trial to determine liability or culpability for any violation of this Code. The Honor Court is vested with the authority to render an appropriate sanction or sanctions for a violation of this Code. The Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative is vested with the authority to approve or modify any sanctions by the Honor Court in the event of an appeal. The Board of Trustees of Campbell University, the Dean of the School of Law, and the appointed representative of the Dean of the School of Law are jointly vested with the authority to make any necessary and appropriate interim action required to protect the safety and well-being of the campus community. The Board of Trustees of Campbell University, the Dean of the School of Law, and the appointed representative of the Dean of the School of Law shall not take permanent disciplinary actions against a student without first providing the student with the ability to proceed before a probable cause hearing and trial within the Honor Court.

## **§ 6 – Standards of Due Process**

Any student or organization charged with a violation of the Code is entitled to a probable cause hearing before the Honor Court. If probable cause is established, any student or organization is entitled to a trial before the Honor Court.

In the event of a trial, the Honor Court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the alleged violation, and, upon a finding of “responsible,” shall render an appropriate sanction. This sanction is subject to approval or modification by the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative in the event of an appeal by one of the parties.

Any hearing or trial before the Honor Court shall comply, to the extent that they are applicable, with the procedural guidelines set forth in the “Rules of Procedure” in the Code. In all other respects the Honor Court shall comply as nearly as is practicable, to the extent that they are applicable, with the current version of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Evidence.

## **§ 7 – Interpretation of the Code**

The substantive rules set forth in this Code regarding prohibited conduct express the minimum standards of honor, integrity and professionalism expected within the law school community. Because of this, these provisions are not intended to be all-inclusive of every type of violative behavior and shall be interpreted and applied broadly.

The commentary sections of the Code offer illustrations and examples of prohibited and permissible conduct under the substantive rules of the Code. The commentary sections are intended as guides to interpretation, but the text of each rule is authoritative, and if the rule and the commentary conflict, the rule shall control. The commentary is not intended to and shall not restrict the rule or define or provide specific elements of any prohibited conduct in exhaustive terms.

**Final authority in any interpretation of the Honor Code is vested in the Chief Justice, with the advice of the Class Justices of the Honor Court.** The interpretation of the Code may be subject to approval or modification by the Dean of the School of Law in the event of an appeal pursuant to Article VI, § 8.

## **§ 8 – Reporting Charges to the Relevant Authorities**

Once a student has been charged with an offense, the student has the affirmative duty to disclose that information to the relevant authorities within the jurisdiction in which they intend to take the Bar Examination. A student is “charged” within the meaning of this Code when there is probable cause to believe that they have committed a violation of this Code. Even if a student is found not guilty at trial, a student has the affirmative duty to report the fact that they were charged to the relevant authorities within the jurisdiction in which they intend to take the Bar Examination.

The Chief Justice of the Honor Court has the affirmative duty to keep enduring records of charges, findings, and sanctions of the Honor Court.

The Chief Justice of the Honor Court has the affirmative duty to work with the administration of Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law to ensure that the outcome of all Honor Court proceedings are recorded on a student’s academic record in accordance with the policies of Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law.

The Chief Justice of the Honor Court has the affirmative duty to promptly comply with any request for information from the relevant authorities in any jurisdiction where a student who was charged intends to take the Bar Examination.

## **Article III**

### **Academic Offenses**

#### **§ 1 – General Orientation**

In continuation with the foundation of the Code set forth in the Preamble and Statement of Purpose, this Article regarding Academic Offenses will likewise set forth the minimum expectations of a student at the Campbell University School of Law.

Unless otherwise noted, the substantive text of each rule is authoritative and defines the basis for an allegation of improper conduct. The accompanying commentary of each rule is offered for illustration and explanation as a guide to interpretation.

Student groups and organizations may be charged with violations of the Code. If a violation takes place as a result of an act on behalf of a recognized student group or chartered student organization, the recognized student group or chartered student organization and its officers may be held collectively and individually responsible for violations of the Code by students that are members or otherwise associated with the recognized student group or chartered student organization.

## **§ 2 – Prohibited Academic Activity**

### **Rule One (1): Impermissible Collaboration and Materials**

It is a violation of this Code to collaborate with others or use any materials within the scope of an academic course when:

- (1) the collaboration or use of materials was not expressly authorized by the instructor and the student knew or should have known that it was not permitted;
- (2) the collaboration or use of the materials was expressly prohibited by the instructor in the syllabus or another document that provided rules for the course;
- (3) the collaboration or use of the materials was expressly prohibited by the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative in a written document; or
- (4) the collaboration or use of materials was expressly prohibited by the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law exam policy published by the Academic Dean.

**Commentary:** The “scope of an academic course” includes all class activities as well as the exam period. The faculty and administration of Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law have a duty to expressly provide, in writing, what collaboration or materials are not permitted within an academic course. However, an instructor not doing so does not relieve a student from his or her affirmative duty to ascertain what collaboration and what materials, if any, are allowed, simply by asking the instructor. In response, the faculty and administration should clearly identify in writing what collaboration and what materials, if any, are allowed.

### **Rule Two (2): Plagiarism**

It is a violation of this Code to engage in any form of plagiarism. “Plagiarism” is the process of taking the writings or ideas of another and knowingly, recklessly or negligently representing that work or idea as one’s own, either expressly or by implication. The attached Appendix C discussing plagiarism is controlling and should be used to illustrate the application of this rule.

### **Rule Three (3): Discussion of an Examination**

It is a violation of this Code for a student who is taking or has completed an examination to discuss the examination with or in the proximity of a person whom the student knows or should have known has not completed it. It would also be a violation of this rule for the student who has not completed or taken the examination to participate in such activity.

**Commentary:** This rule covers the entire examination period and encompasses discussions during the entire examination schedule at the School of Law. As exams may be given at different times to different students for different reasons, it is imperative that students be extremely cautious in discussing any examination or its contents during this time of the academic semester.

### **Rule Four (4): Misappropriation of Materials**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intentionally misappropriate another student's books, notes, outlines, papers, or other personal materials without that student's express permission.

**Commentary:** Express permission is intended to be the operative words and are controlling over this rule. If a student provides consent for the distribution or use of any of the aforementioned materials, that is not intended to be a violation of this rule.

### **Rule Five (5): Artificial Intelligence**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to use artificial intelligence or another internet application to generate academic work product, unless expressly authorized in the syllabus or in a supplemental document of an instructor.

**Commentary:** Unless a faculty member expressly authorizes a specific permissible use for artificial intelligence, a student is not permitted to use generative artificial intelligence tools in any course for any academic purpose, including, but not limited to: assistance with researching and summarizing legal concepts and cases, preparing for class, brainstorming, and completing graded and ungraded assignments. As with Article III, § 2, Rule 1, the syllabus or other supplemental written document of the instructor or administration is controlling on what is permitted; however, this does not eliminate a student's ability to request clarification on what uses of artificial intelligence is permitted. Upon request, it is the duty of the faculty or administration to provide a written clarification on what uses or applications of artificial intelligence are permitted within the scope of the course.

### **Rule Six (6): The Duty of Candor and Truthfulness**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to provide false or misleading information to a member of the faculty or administration that is designed to influence the member's decision on an academic matter.

**Commentary:** This rule covers, but is not limited to, the falsification of an attendance record in a class or academic activity; providing a false or misleading statement in request for a change in the exam schedule; providing false or misleading information on a resume or application for employment, clerkship or externship in regards to grades, class rank, or any other information; knowingly making false statements about another student to a prospective employer or professor; or counterfeiting, forging or altering any official Campbell University document, record, registration or identification.

### **Rule Seven (7): Breach of the Anonymous Grading System**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intentionally breach the anonymous grading system of the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law at any time before the Registrar officially releases the grades.

**Commentary:** Examples of violating this rule include, but are not limited to, placing one's name on an examination or accompanying blue book, intentionally communicating with a professor in person or in writing concerning personal performance on an examination, placing any other type of personally identifying information on an exam or accompanying blue book. This rule is not intended to cover instances of inadvertence, accidents or mistakes leading to a breach of anonymity.

### **Rule Eight (8): Previous Submissions of Academic Work Product**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to submit academic work product that was previously offered for credit or recognition in another course without notifying the professor of its previous use and receiving permission to submit work product subject to that professor's discretion.

**Commentary:** This rule is not intended to cover academic work products used for any other non-academic purpose (*i.e.*; submission to a writing scholarship competition, submissions to law review, or submission to a CLE forum).

**Rule Nine (9): Interference with Campbell University Materials**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intentionally sequester, misshelve, destroy, damage, deface, or remove without authorization any source or material from the School of Law library, any faculty or staff office, Career Services office, or any other academic facility on or off the campus of Campbell University.

**Commentary:** This rule is designed to ensure equal access and opportunity for all students to all resources in the School of Law facilities. This rule is designed to cover prohibited behavior at other facilities on the Campbell University campus, as well as activity at any other college or university related to academic matters in connection with a Campbell University School of Law endeavor. This rule is not intended to cover instances of inadvertence, accidents or mistakes.

**Rule Ten (10): Interference with Campbell University Technology**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intentionally misuse or abuse any computer privilege provided by the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law as defined by the current “Computer and Network Use Policy.”

**Commentary:** In the modern age of advancing computer usage and technology, no rule could ever include every possible type of misuse or abuse of a computer system. This rule is designed to recognize that use of computers provided by Campbell University is a privilege and to protect the integrity and use of Campbell University computers for the primary purpose of academic endeavors and in a manner that is appropriate for a professional law school environment. This rule encompasses the abuse or misuse of the Westlaw and Lexis-Nexis privileges as described in the license agreements between the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law and these or any other companies. Such a violation regarding these services would include, but is not limited to, use of the services under a Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law provided identification and password for an outside employer, whether for academic credit or for compensation. The “Computer and Network Use Policy” can be found in the current Law Library Handbook.



**Rule Eleven (11): Examination Policy**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intentionally violate any of the examination policies provided by the faculty or administration of Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law. These policies are effective upon written publication by the individual instructor, the Dean of the School of Law, the Academic Dean, or the Dean of the School of Law's appointed representative. These policies include:

- (1) the prohibition of all electronic devices within the examination room which are not being utilized to administer the final examination;
- (2) the prohibition of saving seats during a final examination;
- (3) the prohibition of certain personal items within the examination room; and
- (4) any other rule published in writing to the student body.

**Commentary:** As with Article III, § 2, Rule 1, the syllabus or other supplemental written document of the instructor or administration is controlling on the final examination policy; however, this does not eliminate a student's ability to request clarification on what the policies may be and how they will be implemented. Upon request, it is the duty of the faculty or administration to provide a written clarification on the final examination policies. The policies must be written and distributed to the entire student body prior to the beginning of the examination period to be controlling.

**Rule Twelve (12): Attempt**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intentionally attempt to perform misconduct provided in Rules One (1) through Eleven (11). If a student intends an act that would be a violation of this Code, but does not successfully complete the act, that is misconduct sufficient to constitute a violation of this Code.

**Commentary:** For there to be a violation of this Code under Rule Twelve (12), the Attorney General must demonstrate that the intent to commit the misconduct was present. This could come in the form of substantial steps taken towards the commission of the misconduct, through evidence that the student would have committed the misconduct but for the intervention of a third party, through evidence that the student would have committed the misconduct but for discovery of the misconduct.

**Rationale Commentary:** The Honor Court has historically understood and applied this Code to prohibit the intentional attempt of misconduct prohibited by this Code, even if the absence of a completion of the offense. However, this rule was added to ensure that the historic application of this Code was codified for notice and procedural purposes.

**Rules Thirteen (13) through Seventeen (17):** Reserved for future codification.

## **Article IV**

### **Non-Academic Offenses**

#### **§ 1 – General Orientation**

In continuation with the foundation of the Code set forth in the Preamble and Statement of Purpose, this article regarding Non-Academic Offenses will likewise set forth the minimum expectations of a student, recognized student group, or chartered student organization at the Campbell University School of Law.

Unless otherwise noted, the substantive text of each rule is authoritative and defines the basis for proper conduct. The accompanying commentary of each rule is offered for illustration and explanation as a guide to interpretation.

Student groups and organizations may be charged with violations of the Code. A recognized student group or chartered student organization and its officers may be held collectively and individually responsible for violations of the Code by students that are members or otherwise associated with the recognized student group or chartered student organization.

Any other alleged non-academic violation of general Campbell University policies will come under the jurisdiction of the Dean of the School of Law or other appropriate authority, pursuant to the applicable general Campbell University policies.

## **§ 2 – Prohibited Non-Academic Activity**

### **Rule Eighteen (18): Alcoholic Beverages**

It is a violation of this Code for a student or a student organization to possess, use, or consume alcoholic beverages on the campus of Campbell University. It is also a violation of this Code for a student or student organization to possess, use, or consume alcoholic beverages at an official law school function that were obtained or purchased with any law school funds, any funds from the law school Student Bar Association activity fee, or funds from the student organization's membership dues.

**Commentary:** The threshold question regarding the presence of alcoholic beverages at a law school function is whether any funds described above were used in obtaining the alcoholic beverages. This rule is not intended to cover any type of gathering at a student's private, off-campus dwelling, regardless of any affiliations of any students present or involved in the gathering.

### **Rule Nineteen (19): Cigarettes, E-Cigarettes, and Vapes**

It is a violation of this Code for a student or a student organization to use or consume cigarettes, cigars, e-cigarettes, vaporizers, or other electronic inhalation systems on the campus of Campbell University. It is also a violation of this Code for a student or student organization to possess, use, or consume such products at an official law school function obtained or purchased with any law school funds, any funds from the law school Student Bar Association activity fee, or funds from the student organization's membership dues.

**Commentary:** As with alcoholic beverages, any tobacco or nicotine products may not be purchased with any funds described above. This rule is not intended to cover any type of gathering at a student's private, off-campus dwelling, regardless of any affiliations of any students present or involved in the gathering. This rule is intended to cover only smoke or vapor related products. This rule is not intended to remove the ability of faculty or students to utilize smoke or vapor related products in areas specifically dedicated for the use of such products.

**Rationale Commentary:** The policy of non-smoking on Campbell University campus has been loosely interpreted to only cover tobacco smoke products. This rule was created to reflect the desires of the faculty and administration to remove the distractions that arise from the use of smoke or vapor products within the professional environment of Campbell University.

**Rule Twenty (20): Sexual Harassment**

It is a violation of this Code for a student or student organization to intentionally violate the current Sexual Harassment Policy of Campbell University or Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law.

**Commentary:** The current Sexual Harassment Policy is posted throughout the School of Law and is available from the Office of the Dean of the School of Law. This rule is intended to incorporate the current policy, which will be the policy that is in effect on the date of the offense.

**Rule Twenty-One (21): Violations of the SBA By-Laws**

It is a violation of this Code for a student or student organization to intentionally violate any of the current By-Laws of the Constitution of the Student Bar Association of the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law.

**Rationale Commentary:** The purpose of this rule is to: (1) protect the integrity of the election process by prohibiting substantive violations, rather than technical violations of the nomination, voting procedures, or campaign rules; (2) protect the integrity of the budget process undertaken annually by the Student Bar Association; and (3) protect the integrity of any future By-Laws adopted by the Student Bar Association.

**Rule Twenty-Two (22): Violations of the North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct**

It is a violation of this code for a student or student organization to fail to conform to the ethical and moral standards of the legal profession as articulated in Title 27 of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Chapter 2, The Revised Rules of Professional Conduct of The North Carolina State Bar.

**Commentary:** The scope of this rule is primarily intended to encompass the standards for professional responsibility set forth in the current version of Rule 0.1: Preamble; Rule 8.1: Bar Admission and Disciplinary Matters; and Rule 8.4: Misconduct; but is not limited to these specific rules.

**Rule Twenty-Three (23): Intentional and Malicious Reports to the Honor Court**

It is a violation of this Code for a student or student organization to intentionally and maliciously utilize the Honor Code to target another student or student organization for specious reasons through the reporting of baseless claims. It is also a violation of this rule to falsely report claims of academic or non-academic misconduct.

It is for the Honor Court to determine what constitutes a specious and baseless claim that is intentionally and maliciously reported. In doing so, the Honor Court shall consider all of the evidence presented by the Attorney General and weigh the facts on a case-by-case basis.

**Commentary:** This rule is not intended to include those who report what they believe to be academic or non-academic misconduct in good faith. This rule is intended to only include those who intentionally and maliciously make an allegation that they know to be false or baseless.

**Rationale Commentary:** The Honor Code is designed to ensure that students are not given an unfair academic advantage and to protect the safety of the law school as a learning environment. When the Honor Code is used as a sword to target other students rather than a shield to protect the integrity of the legal profession, it defeats the very purpose of the document.

**Rules Twenty-Four (24) through Twenty-Eight (28):** Reserved for future codification.

## **Article V**

### **Obstruction of Honor Court Proceedings**

#### **§ 1 – General Orientation**

The effectiveness of the Code is dependent on the personal integrity, honor and cooperation of each student, and emphasizes that the primary obligation of implementing and enforcing such a Code rests with the students.

#### **§ 2 – Prohibited Activity with Respect to Honor Court Proceedings**

##### **Rule Twenty-Nine (29): The Duty of Cooperation with the Honor Court**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to knowingly give false or misleading information, refuse to give relevant information, or otherwise refuse to cooperate in an investigation or testify at a hearing involving an alleged violation under the Code. However, no person shall be compelled to bear witness against him or herself, testify against his or her spouse, or violate any other Constitutional or statutory privilege.

##### **Rule Thirty (30): Intimidation, Harassment, and Undue Influence**

It is a violation of this Code for a student to intimidate, harass, or unduly influence a potential complainant, witness, or Honor Court Justice of an investigation or hearing. It is also a violation of this Code for a student to attempt to intimidate, harass, or unduly influence a potential complainant, witness, or Honor Court Justice of an investigation or hearing.

##### **Rule Thirty-One (31): Failure to Comply with Sanctions**

It is a violation of this Code for a student or student organization to fail to abide by or complete any sanction levied by the Honor Court or the Dean of the School of Law as a result of an Honor Court hearing.

**Rule Thirty-Two (32): Breach of Confidentiality**

It is a violation of this Code for a student, whether a member of the Honor Court or a party to a proceeding, to breach the confidentiality of an Honor Court proceeding. This includes the disclosure of the identity of the parties to the proceeding, the disclosure of the justices who constitute the quorum of the hearing or trial, the disclosure of the nature of the proceeding, or the disclosure of the outcome of the proceeding.

**Commentary:** This rule is intended to secure the confidentiality of all Honor Court proceedings. See Article VI, § 10, “Confidential Proceedings and Exceptions” for exceptions to this rule.

**Rules Thirty-Three (33) through Thirty-Seven (37):** Reserved for future codification.



## Article VI

### Rules of Procedure

#### § 1 – Standard for Reporting Offenses

Students who have direct knowledge of, have witnessed, or reasonably believe that they have witnessed an Honor Code violation have the duty to act in one of the following ways (the flagrancy and/or certainty of the violation determines the choice):

1. Report the questionable occurrence to the Office of the Attorney General within a reasonable time, not to exceed ten (10) business days; or
2. Offer the accused student (hereafter, the Respondent) the opportunity to report himself to the Office of the Attorney General. If the Respondent does not report himself to the Office of the Attorney General within ten (10) business days, the accuser must report the offense to either the Office of the Attorney General. The Office of the Attorney General will inform the student who witnessed the alleged offense that the Respondent reported him/herself; if the student has not heard from the Office of the Attorney General after ten (10) business days from approaching the Respondent, he/she should assume the Respondent did not come forward, and the student shall report the offense to the Office of the Attorney General within a reasonable time, not to exceed five (5) business days after the expiration of the ten (10) day period in which the Respondent was supposed to report himself/herself.

Students who have direct knowledge of, have witnessed, or reasonably believe that they have witnessed an Honor Code violation that flagrant or dangerous to such a degree that it requires immediate action, shall have a duty to report this violation to the Dean of Student Affairs or the equivalent dean who oversees the Honor Court. In the absence of a violation that requires immediate action, a student shall exclusively report a violation of this Code to the Office of the Attorney General.

An allegation report form can be found in Appendix F of this Code. The email for the Office of the Attorney General is: [sbaattorneygeneral@email.campbell.edu](mailto:sbaattorneygeneral@email.campbell.edu). The relevant email for the Dean of Student Affairs can be found on the Campbell Law School's website, located under the directory page.

If the events and circumstances surrounding an event witnessed by a student are ambiguous, to the extent he/she is not certain whether they have witnessed a violation of the Code, a student should take the following action:

1. Approach the individual in question for clarification of the circumstances. If, after speaking with the individual in question, the student who witnessed the event reasonably believes that no violation of the Code occurred, he/she has no further duty with regard to that particular event. If, however, after approaching the individual in question for clarification, the student who witnessed the event reasonably believes a violation of the Code occurred, notwithstanding any explanation provided by the individual in question, then he/she has a duty to take one of the aforementioned actions required for students who have direct knowledge of, have witnessed or reasonably believe that they have witnessed an Honor Code violation.
2. Report the event and circumstances to the Office of the Attorney General, the Dean of Student Affairs, or the equivalent Dean who oversees the Honor Court. The Office of the Attorney General or the Dean will consider the circumstances as presented and determine whether the student who witnessed the event has any further duty under the Code.

The ten-day requirement does not apply during examination periods. Instead, any report which arises during an examination period must be made within ten (10) business days from the end of the examination period.

The student shall **ONLY** report any offense directly to the Office of the Attorney General, the Dean of Student Affairs, or the equivalent Dean who oversees the Honor Court. Upon receipt and consideration of the allegation, the Office of the Attorney General or the Dean will inform the reporting student of any further duties under the code (including but not limited to testifying as a witness to the offense and filing a formal allegation). This affirmative duty in no way replaces or interferes with any affirmative duty to report violations to the proper Bar examiners board or Bar authorities of any particular jurisdiction.

The willful failure of any student to comply with these affirmative duties shall be considered offensive to the spirit and letter of the Code and a violation of the Code. Failure or refusal to testify before the Honor Court, after being properly subpoenaed to appear, shall be considered an obstruction to Honor Court proceedings and a violation of the Code under Article V. However, no person shall be compelled to bear witness against him or herself, testify against his or her spouse, or violate any other Constitutional or statutory privilege. Notwithstanding a person's right not to testify, all statements made at a Preliminary Hearing may be used for impeachment purposes at the Hearing. Furthermore, any admission made at the Preliminary Hearing is admissible into evidence at the Hearing.

## **§ 2 - Receipt of Allegation by the Office of the Attorney General**

Upon receipt of the accusation, the Office of the Attorney General shall notify the Chief Justice that an accusation was received. The Office of the Attorney General shall have five (5) business days within which to investigate the accusation.

It is within the full discretion of the Office of the Attorney General to determine whether an accusation is actionable. In exercising discretion over whether to charge an offense under this Code, the Office of the Attorney General make consult with the Chief Justice, the Dean of the School of Law, the Dean of Student Affairs, or the equivalent dean who oversees the Honor Court. The Office of the Attorney General shall, to the greatest extent practicable, make efforts to ensure the confidentiality of the accused student when consulting or seeking advice.

If the Office of the Attorney General determines that an accusation is potentially actionable, the Office of the Attorney General shall notify the accused student of the existence of the accusation within five (5) business days of its receipt.

An accused student must be provided with the opportunity to have appointed defense counsel prior to speaking with the Office of the Attorney General. If the accused student agrees to speak with the Office of the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall have ten (10) business days from the date of speaking with the accused to determine whether to proceed to a probable cause hearing. The rationale behind this extension of time is that an accused student's cooperation with the Office of the Attorney General is likely to produce new evidence that will need to be investigated, thus warranting additional time to consider the need for a probable cause hearing.

If the student does not agree to speak with the Office of the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall have five (5) business days from the date where notice of the accusation was provided to the student to determine whether to proceed with a probable cause hearing. The rationale behind this time constraint is that no new evidence is likely to be produced when a student refuses to speak with the Office of the Attorney General.

At all stages of this process, if the Office of the Attorney General requires more time to conduct and complete an investigation, additional time shall be granted so long as the Office of the Attorney General informs the Chief Justice of the delay and documents the good cause justification for the time extension. The Office of the Attorney General must communicate with the Chief Justice when an accusation is brought, when and if they will speak with an accused student, and when and if they intend to proceed to a probable cause hearing.

### § 3 - Probable Cause

If the Office of the Attorney General finds the accusation actionable, the Office of the Attorney General shall notify the Chief Justice, who shall assemble a Probable Cause Hearing Panel. The Probable Cause Hearing Panel shall consist of one Justice from each class, selected at random by the Chief Justice. If extenuating circumstances exist such that one Justice from each class cannot be empaneled, the Chief Justice shall have the ability and discretion to use more than one Justice from the same class to proceed with the Probable Cause Hearing in a timely manner.

The Probable Cause Hearing shall be conducted *ex parte*. The Chief Justice shall preside but does not vote. At the Probable Cause Hearing, the Office of the Attorney General shall present such evidence as he deems necessary. The decision that probable cause exists shall be found by a unanimous vote of all three Justices at the Probable Cause Hearing.

A finding of probable cause means that the accusation made against the student is within the jurisdiction of the Honor Court, has a reasonable basis in fact, and warrants a full hearing before the Honor Court.

The record of the Probable Cause Hearing shall be preserved by an audio recording. Upon a finding of probable cause, the Defendant shall be entitled to a copy of the recording and any documents presented by the Office of the Attorney General at the Probable Cause Hearing.

#### § 4 - Notification to Defendant

It is the duty of the Chief Justice to ensure that the accused student is made aware of any allegations brought against them and whether sufficient evidence exists to justify a probable cause hearing. The student shall also be made aware of the results of a probable cause hearing.

If a probable cause hearing results in no finding of probable cause, the Chief Justice shall notify the student as such.

If a probable cause hearing results in a finding of probable cause, the Office of the Attorney General shall prepare a complaint that contains a short and plain statement of the offense(s) for which probable cause was found. The complaint should be sufficiently particular to give the Defendant and the Honor Court notice of the occurrence, or series of occurrences, intended to be proved showing that the Code has been violated. The Office of the Attorney General shall serve the complaint on the Defendant and file a copy with the Dean of the School of Law and the Honor Court.

Upon notification of service of the complaint on the Defendant by the Office of the Attorney General, the Chief Justice shall forward a memorandum to the Defendant explaining his rights under the Constitution of the Student Bar Association and the Code and the procedures to be followed under the Code.

**Only when probable cause is found to exist following a probable cause hearing** is a student “charged” with a violation of this Code such that the student must report the charge to the relevant authorities within the jurisdiction in which the student intends to take the Bar Examination. At this time, the hearing and its results shall be recorded in the student’s academic file pursuant to the policies of Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law.

**Rationale Commentary:** It is the intent of this Code to prevent students from having to report matters to the relevant authorities that are not meritorious. Only after probable cause is found to exist does the affirmative duty to report arise on the part of the student.

## **§ 5 - Pretrial Procedure**

A pretrial conference shall be held within five (5) business days following service of the complaint on the Defendant. At the pretrial conference:

1. each party shall submit a witness list of the names of all persons having information pertinent to the accusations made in the complaint;
2. the Defendant shall notify the Chief Justice and the Office of the Attorney General on his choice of representation as provided for in the Constitution of the Student Bar Association;
3. the parties shall set a tentative trial date; and,
4. if the Defendant elects to have his trial open to the members of the Student Bar Association, the Defendant shall notify, in writing, the Chief Justice of this election.

The discovery of information between the Office of the Attorney General and the Defendant shall proceed and will be guided by the spirit of the current version of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, where not inconsistent with these rules. In addition, where not inconsistent with these rules, the Office of the Attorney General shall have the duty to disclose exculpatory and impeaching evidence that is material either to the responsibility or lack of responsibility of the Defendant and/or to Defendant's punishment.

The Chief Justice shall issue and personally serve a subpoena on each witness requested to testify at the Honor Court hearing no less than three business days prior to the scheduled trial date.

The Office of the Attorney General and the Defendant have the right to file pre-trial motions within the spirit of the North Carolina Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Chief Justice shall preside over any motion hearings but shall not vote. Five Justices must be present for a quorum and the motion must be supported by a majority of the Justices present to be granted. Unless fairness to the parties dictates otherwise, the pre-trial motions shall be heard immediately prior to the trial on the merits.

## **§ 6 - Trial**

The trial on the merits shall occur no less than ten (10) business days, nor more than fifteen (15) business days, following service of the complaint on the Defendant. Each party shall be entitled to one three-business day continuance of right. Such other continuances may be granted by the Chief Justice upon a showing of good cause.

At a trial on the merits, the Chief Justice shall preside but shall not vote. Five (5) Justices of the Honor Court must be present for a quorum. Any Honor Court Justice empaneled to determine probable cause shall not preside at a hearing regarding that same matter.

The trial will be closed to the public unless the Defendant has elected to have his trial open to members of the Student Bar Association. No other outside parties are allowed to attend any Honor Court proceedings.

The presentation of evidence shall proceed and will be guided by the spirit of the current version of the North Carolina Rules of Evidence, where not inconsistent with the Code or these rules.

The Honor Court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law to support a determination of “responsible” or “not responsible.” The Defendant will be found “not responsible” if more than one of the Justices finds the accused “not responsible.” The Honor Court must find by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the Defendant has violated the Code in order to find the defendant “responsible.”

Upon the Defendant being found “responsible,” the Honor Court shall determine the appropriate sanction(s), as described in Appendix D of this Code. The Honor Court shall consider any evidence relevant to the sanction, including the record of any previous misconduct for which the Defendant has been disciplined in the past at this, or any other, School of Law. The Honor Court shall also consider any evidence in aggravation or mitigation of the offense. Both parties may offer a sanction recommendation to the Honor Court for consideration.

The Chief Justice shall forward a copy of the Honor Court’s Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Sanction to the Dean of the School of Law, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Defendant. The Dean retains the right to amend the Sanction in circumstances in which the Dean has material aggravating or mitigating circumstances which, due to federal or state law, he or she cannot share with the tribunal.



## § 7 – Pleas and Plea Agreements

Nothing in these rules should be read to preclude the Office of the Attorney General and the Defendant from entering into a plea agreement at any time prior to the Honor Court's rendition of its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Sanction(s). The plea agreement shall include:

1. the charge(s) to which the Defendant is pleading;
2. a statement of facts that support the charge(s);
3. a statement of aggravating and/or mitigating circumstances;
4. a statement of recommended sanction(s); and,
5. a statement that said sanction recommendation may be changed by the Honor Court in accordance with the sentencing guidelines as outlined in Appendix D of the Code.

A boilerplate plea agreement can be found within this Code in Appendix J.

Upon the reaching of a plea agreement, the parties shall notify the Chief Justice, who shall assemble a Plea Agreement Acceptance Hearing. At the Plea Agreement Acceptance Hearing, the Chief Justice shall preside but shall not vote. Five (5) Justices of the Honor Court must be present for a quorum.

At the Acceptance Hearing, both the Office of the Attorney General and the Defendant may make a presentation regarding pertinent facts, aggravating and/or mitigating circumstances, and the appropriate sanction.

The Honor Court, after hearing the presentations, may approve or modify the sanction in the plea agreement. The approved plea agreement is considered the full and final disposition of the matter and is not appealable under the procedures of Article VI, § 8.

The Dean retains the right to deny the plea agreement in circumstances in which the Dean has material aggravating or mitigating circumstances which, due to federal or state law, he or she cannot share with the tribunal.

## § 8 – Appeals

The Defendant shall have five (5) business days within which to file a Notice of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal shall be filed with the Dean of the School of Law and the Chief Justice. **If no Notice of Appeal is filed, the Honor Court’s Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Sanctions shall be final and binding on the Defendant.**

An audio copy of any Honor Court hearings in the matter will be provided to the Dean of the School of Law for his use during the appeals process. At the request of the Dean of the School of Law, the Honor Court may offer a memorandum further explaining the decision of the Honor Court.

The Dean of the School of Law shall decide what, if any, further proceedings or time restrictions shall be placed on the Defendant and the Office of the Attorney General in completing the appeals process. Any matter remanded to the Honor Court by the Dean of the School of Law will proceed in accordance with the Code and these rules.

Upon notice from the Dean of the School of Law, the Chief Justice shall inform the Defendant and the Office of the Attorney General of the Final Judgment and Order of the Dean of the School of Law.

## **§ 9 – Conflicts of Interest**

A “conflict of interest” is any conflict between the Defendant and the Office of the Attorney General or the Defendant and any Justice that might prevent the Defendant from receiving a fair and impartial hearing.

Any member of the Office of the Attorney General or any Justice who has a conflict of interest with the Defendant shall recuse himself from participation in any Honor Court proceedings regarding the Defendant.

Any party may petition the Honor Court if he believes that any member of the Office of the Attorney General or any Justice should recuse himself. The movant shall set forth in the petition the facts underlying the alleged conflict of interest. For good cause shown, the Honor Court may, by majority vote of a quorum present, excuse the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, or any Justice from participation in any Honor Court proceeding regarding the Defendant. Absent special circumstances, any motion for a recusal should be filed at least two business days prior to the Honor Court proceeding to allow the Chief Justice adequate time to find an alternate Justice, should the motion be granted, without causing delay to the proceeding.

If the Attorney General recuses himself, is excused by the Honor Court, or is otherwise unable to proceed, then the Deputy Attorney General shall handle all investigations of, and proceedings against, the Defendant. If the entire Office of the Attorney General recuses itself, is excused by the Honor Court, or is otherwise unable to proceed, the President of the Student Bar Association shall appoint, pursuant to the Student Bar Association Constitution, an interim Attorney General and/or Deputy Attorney General to handle all investigations of, and proceedings against, the Defendant.

If so many of the Justices recuse themselves, are excused by the Honor Court, or are otherwise unable to proceed such that a quorum cannot exist, then the President of the Student Bar Association, with the advice and consent of the Chief Justice, shall appoint, pursuant to the Student Bar Association Constitution, such number of interim Justices needed to fill the vacated position(s) during the pending Honor Court matter involving the Defendant.

In the event that the Dean for Student Affairs, or the equivalent Dean who oversees the Honor Court, is the complainant or otherwise feels that he cannot offer impartial advice to the Office of the Attorney General, the Dean of the School of Law may appoint another Dean or member of the faculty or administration to advise the Office of the Attorney General.

## **§ 10 – General Provisions**

### **Defense Counsel**

At all times following service of the complaint on the Defendant, the Defendant shall be entitled to:

1. defend himself at any hearing before the Honor Court;
2. be represented by either of the two appointed Defense Counselors at any hearing before the Honor Court; or
3. be represented by any member of the Student Bar Association, excluding Executive Members, at any hearing before the Honor Court.

The Defendant may not be represented by any outside counsel or professor. The Defendant may not be represented by an Executive Member of the Student Bar Association, due to the influence of those offices over selection of Honor Court members. All references in these rules to Defendant shall include the Defendant's Counsel.

### **Rulings by the Chief Justice**

Any ruling or order set forth by the Chief Justice is interlocutory and is not appealable to the Dean of the School of Law until a final determination has been made by the full Honor Court and set forth in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Sanctions to the Dean of the School of Law.

### **Business Days and Timeline Modification**

The definition of "business days" is denoted in Appendix A. Any time period requirements may be shortened by consent of both the Office of the Attorney General and the Defendant. The Chief Justice may grant extensions of time for either party upon a showing of good cause. The Chief Justice may also grant any other appropriate leave to either party in adherence to the spirit of the Code, these rules, and the Constitution of the Student Bar Association.

### Bailiffs

At any proceeding or trial of the Honor Court, a bailiff shall be present to ensure the confidentiality of the proceeding. The bailiff shall be appointed by the Chief Justice from the ranks of the Honor Court or the Student Bar Association. The bailiff that is selected shall have no conflicts of interest with the proceeding and shall remain outside of the proceeding to ensure that no one enters the proceeding. The bailiff shall also be bound to strict confidentiality, subject the exception provided by this Section.

### Confidential Proceedings and Exceptions

All actions and proceedings by the Honor Court will remain confidential unless the Defendant requests in writing that the actions of the Honor Court be made public.

Any request by the Defendant to allow any Representative of the Student Bar Association to be present at the hearing will make all actions taken by the Honor Court public. Any Executive Member of the Student Bar Association shall not be permitted in any action or proceeding of the Honor Court due to the influence of those offices over selection of Honor Court members.

Unless made impracticable under the circumstances, all actions and proceedings of the Honor Court shall be held in-person at the School of Law. All proceedings shall be held in a manner and location tailored to ensure the confidentiality and privacy of the proceeding unless the Defendant requests in writing that the actions of the Honor Court be made public.

### Maintaining Records

It shall be the affirmative duty of the Chief Justice of the Honor Court to maintain records of all Honor Court meetings. This includes:

1. the preservation of an audio recording;
2. the preservation of written records;
3. the preservation of any filings of the parties;
4. the preservation of any documents denoting a decision of the Honor Court; and
5. the preservation of any documents denoting a decision of the Dean of the School of Law.

## Appendix A

### Definitions of this Code

The following definitions should be utilized to interpret and apply the articles, rules, and appendices of the Honor Code.

**“Academic Matter”:** Denotes any activity which results in a numeric or pass/fail grade in a course offered within the curriculum of the School of Law. Also included in this definition are activities as part of a co-curricular event, whether for academic credit or no academic credit. Such a co-curricular activity includes, but is not limited to, participation in the Campbell Law Review, participation in the Campbell Law Observer, any Moot Court competition, any Trial Advocacy competition, any Client Counseling competition, any Negotiations or Arbitration competition, any participation in an Externship or any other academic research project or publication. See Article III, § 2, Rule 9 for additional clarification on what is an acceptable use of academic work product.

**“Belief” or “Believes”:** Denotes that a person involved actually held the act in question to be true; a person’s subjective belief may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances.

**“Business Days”:** For the purposes of these rules and the Code, “business days” shall mean Monday through Friday, regardless of whether school is in session. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by the Code, these rules, or by an order of the Chief Justice or the Honor Court, the day of the act, event, or order after which the designated period of time begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included.

**“Collaboration” or “Collaborate”:** Denotes to work jointly with, in cooperation with, or willingly assist another.

**“Clear, Cogent, and Convincing Evidence”:** Denotes an evidentiary standard that is more than a preponderance of the evidence but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

**“Defendant”:** Denotes a student, recognized student group, or chartered student organization against whom a finding of probable cause has been made and a formal complaint has been filed against.

**“Fraud” or “Fraudulent”:** Denotes conduct having a purpose or intent to deceive.

**“Intent” or “Intentional”:** Denotes willingness to bring about something that one plans or foresees to occur, intent is a question of fact to be determined by the processes inherent in the Honor Court procedures and proceedings.

**“Knowingly,” “Knows” or “Known”:** Denotes actual knowledge of the fact in question, a person’s knowledge may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances.

**“Misuse”:** Denotes intentionally impairing the integrity of an item or using the item in an improper, unintended, or unforeseeable manner.

**“Probable Cause”:** Denotes reasonable grounds to suspect that an offense has occurred.

**“Reasonable” or “Reasonably”:** Denotes the conduct of a prudent and competent law student.

**“Reasonable Belief” or “Reasonably Believes”:** Denotes that a law student believes the matter in question and that circumstances are such that the belief is reasonable.

**“Reasonably Should Know”:** Denotes that a law student of reasonable prudence and competence would recognize and ascertain the matter in question.

**“Reckless,” “Recklessness” or “Recklessly”:** Denotes conscious indifference to the consequences of an action; any use of this term does not require a showing of malice.

**“Respondent” and/or “Accused”:** Denotes a student, recognized student group, or chartered student organization that has been accused of misconduct or whose conduct is under investigation, but as to which conduct there has not yet been a determination of whether probable cause exists to support a formal complaint.

**“Official Law School Function”:** Denotes any activity on or off campus that is funded, authorized or supervised by the Campbell University School of Law, or any other recognized student group or chartered student organization of the School of Law.

**“School of Law”:** Herein references the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

**“Student”:** Denotes any person enrolled in the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law or attending courses at the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law.

**“Willful” or “Willfulness”:** Denotes voluntary and intentional action



## **Appendix B**

### **Rights of the Respondent**

The following are the rights afforded to an accused student (“respondent”) under the Honor Code:

1. A right to have the charges against reduced to writing and served on him or her by the Attorney General’s Office before the Attorney General begins her investigation.
2. A right to select between the Honor Court Defense Counsel and any currently enrolled Campbell Law student to represent him or her.
3. A right to summon witnesses and to testify on his or her own behalf, but the number of character witnesses, if any, may be reasonably limited by the Chief Justice.
4. A right not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself.
5. A right to know the nature of the evidence and, when practicable, to examine the evidence before the hearing, but not the identity of witnesses.
6. A right to make a closing statement to the empaneled Honor Court Justices at a Hearing.
7. A right to separate hearings where two or more students are accused of a joint violation. If none of those accused jointly of an alleged joint offense request separate hearings, they may have joint or separate hearings as the Honor Court determines.
8. A right to present evidence of extenuating circumstances.
9. A right, upon the determination of innocence, to have the minutes and recordings of each Hearing sealed promptly after the acquittal.

## Appendix C

### Plagiarism

The academic offense of plagiarism is addressed in Article III, § 2, Rule 2 of the Code. This appendix is to serve as authoritative text regarding definitions and methods of proof of plagiarism. Any text not considered authoritative will be clearly marked as “commentary.” This appendix is adapted from “Law Students Guide to Plagiarism,” from the Chicago-Kent College of Law.

**Definition:** “plagiarism” is the process of taking the writings or ideas of another and knowingly, recklessly or negligently representing that work or idea as one’s own, either expressly or by implication. There are four (4) ways in which one may engage in plagiarism:

1. quoting the words of another without proper attribution;
2. paraphrasing the words of another without proper attribution;
3. using the ideas of another without proper attribution; or
4. using generative artificial intelligence to produce work product without the express written consent of the acting authority for which the work is being produced.

**Commentary:** Avoiding plagiarism is simple; give credit where credit is due. The following guidelines should assist in ethically completing academic works and avoiding plagiarism.

**Use of Quotations:** When you quote a source, give a cite to the source. Use quotations, ellipses and brackets to clearly indicate what words are yours and what words are from the source.

**Use of Paraphrasing:** If you take a sentence from another and only change a few words, you must provide a citation. There are no clear bright-line rules regarding the limits of paraphrasing; however, one should err on the side of caution and provide a citation. This is especially true in that the idea of the sentence surely came from the source, if not the sentence itself.

**Use of Structure and Substance:** Closely following the form of structure or substance of a written work [*i.e.*; law review article] is also a form of plagiarism. Again, there is no clear bright-line rule regarding the limits of following structure and substance; however, one should err on the side of caution and provide a citation.

**Cite:** There is no penalty and certainly no risk in providing too many citations in an academic work product. If one is not sure what to do, provide a citation to alleviate any concerns. Very little work in law school is expected to be of original thought; the key is analysis and application of the law, not necessarily creativity.

## **Appendix D**

### **Sanctions**

The following sanctions constitute the sanctions the Honor Court can impose upon a finding of “responsible” against an individual student, recognized student group, or chartered student organization. The Honor Court may render any one or combination of the sanctions from section C to accompany an “individual” sanction from section A, or a “group” sanction from section B.

As provided in Article VI, absent an appeal from the responsible student, the sanction(s) imposed by the Honor Court shall be full and final. As provided in Article VI, § 8, upon an appeal to the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative, the Dean or his representative may approve or modify the sanction(s) imposed by the Honor Court in accordance with the sanctions provided in this Appendix.

<b>Group A</b>	<b>Individual Sanctions</b>
<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group Sanctions</b>
<b>Group C</b>	<b>Additional Sanctions</b>
<b>Group D</b>	<b>Failure to Comply with Sanctions</b>

## A. Individual Sanctions

1. **Expulsion:** Permanent separation/removal of the student from the School of Law. Notification of expulsion will appear on the student's academic record.
2. **Suspension:** Separation of the student from the School of Law for no less than one academic semester, and no longer than one academic year. Notification of suspension will appear on the student's academic record. A student may petition the Dean of the School of Law for re-admission pursuant to the current policy of the School of Law for re-admission.
3. **Indefinite Probation:** A status remaining with the student during the remainder of his or her attendance at the School of Law, during which time any further violations of the Code will likely result in suspension or expulsion. Notification of indefinite probation will appear on the student's academic record.
4. **Definite Probation:** A designated period of time, no less than the remainder of the current academic semester, and no longer than one academic year, during which time any further violations of the Code will likely result in suspension or expulsion. Notification of definite probation will appear on the student's academic record.
5. **Academic Penalty:** A failing grade for an assignment or examination or for repetition of an academic assignment or course in order to receive academic credit. Notification of an academic penalty will appear on the student's academic record.
6. **Censure:** A notice to the student that continued misconduct or future violations of the Code may result in a more serious disciplinary sanction. Notification of a censure will appear on the student's academic record.

## B. Group Sanctions

1. **Charter Revocation:** The permanent removal of School of Law recognition of a chartered organization.
2. **Recognition Revocation:** The permanent removal of School of Law recognition of an organized, but unchartered student group.
3. **Charter Probation:** A designated period of time, no less than the remainder of the current academic semester, and no longer than one academic year, during which time any further violations of the Code will likely result in Charter Revocation.
4. **Recognition Probation:** A designated period of time, no less than the remainder of the current academic semester, and no longer than one academic year, during which time any further violations of the Code will likely result in Recognition Revocation.
5. **Social Probation:** A designated period of time, no less than the remainder of the current academic semester and no longer than one academic year, during which time the recognized group or chartered organization cannot sponsor, organize, or conduct any social activity, party or function. This includes, but is not limited to, any recruiting or “rush” activities. Any further violations of the Code during the probationary period will likely result in Charter or Recognition Revocation.
6. **Reprimand:** An official notice of censure that continued misconduct or future violations of the Code might result in a more serious disciplinary sanction.

### C. Additional Sanctions

1. **Restitution:** An order that the individual or group found “responsible” be required to compensate or reimburse, to the victim or injured party, any actual damages incurred by a victim or injured party proximately caused by the violation of the Code.
2. **Community Service:** An order that the individual or group found “responsible” perform a specified number of Community Service volunteer hours at an activity denoted by satisfying the Dean of the School of Law as an appropriate Community Service activity.
3. **Participation in Education Programs:** An order that the individual or group found “responsible” participate in an appropriate education program relevant to the violation of the Code. Such a program may include, but is not limited to, PALS, Alcoholics Anonymous, or similar community educational program. Approval by the Dean of the Law School must be obtained before participating in any such program. Satisfactory completion of any such program is left to the discretion of the Dean of the School of Law.

### D. Failure to Comply with Sanctions

Failure to complete or comply with a sanction imposed by the Dean of the School of Law shall be considered a separate violation of the Code as stated in Article V, Rule 30.

## E. Sentencing Guidelines

The following guidelines describe the presumptive range of sanctions for the ten (10) academic offenses that can be violated by any student as described in Article 3, Section 2 of the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility. These guidelines do not include any aggravating and/or mitigating factors and serve only as a presumptive range for a standard violation. The presumptive range of sanctions for each offense can be raised or lowered depending on the aggravating and mitigating factors of each case. For all violations the sanction can rise to the level of expulsion depending on the severity of the action and the aggravating factors to be determined by the Honor Court Panel. The lesser the infraction the greater the need for aggravating factors and severity of the violation. The presumptive range of sanctions are outlined in Appendix C of this code. These aggravating and mitigating factors are outlined in Article 2, Section 2 of this Code. The presumptive range of sanctions is as follows:

<b>Section of Article III, § 2 Violated</b>	<b>Recommended Sanction</b>
Rule 1	Sanctions 2 & 3
Rule 2	Sanctions 2 & 3
Rule 3	Sanctions 3 & 4
Rule 4	Sanctions 3 & 4
Rule 5	Sanctions 2 & 3
Rule 6	Sanction 4
Rule 7	Sanction 4
Rule 8	Sanction 4
Rule 9	Sanction 4
Rule 10	Sanction 4
Rule 11	Sanction 6
Rule 12	Sanctions 3 & 4

All of these presumptive guidelines include Sanction 5, except for Rule 11. See Article III § 2 for full comment on Prohibited Academic Activity.

## **Appendix E**

### **Organization and Duties of the Honor Court**

#### **§ 1 - Membership and Election of the Honor Court**

The election of the Chief Justice, class Justices, and Attorney General shall be determined pursuant to Article IV of the SBA Constitution.

The Deputy Attorney General shall be appointed by the Attorney General upon the advice and unanimous consent of the SBA President and the Chief Justice. The Attorney General shall take no longer than ten (10) business days after their swearing in to fill the position of Deputy Attorney General.

Two (2) Defense Counsel shall be nominated by the SBA President with advice and consent of the Chief Justice pursuant to Article III, § 4 of the SBA Constitution. The SBA President and Chief Justice shall take no longer than ten (10) business days after their swearing in to fill the positions of Defense Counsel.

#### **§ 2 - Duties of the Honor Court**

##### Chief Justice

The Chief Justice of the Honor Court shall preside over all Honor Court matters pursuant to the duties and responsibilities set forth in the SBA Constitution and the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility which include, but are not limited to, the following: the power and duty to empanel a three (3) justice probable cause panel consisting of one (1) justice from each class, the duty to inform a defendant of their rights under the Honor Code and SBA Constitution after a finding of probable cause, the duty to conduct pre-hearing conferences as well as create pre-hearing schedules, the duty to issue and personally serve subpoenas on all witnesses, the duty to secure a location for any hearing, the duty to maintain records of all proceedings, the duty to maintain an audio-tape record of all hearings, and the ability to grant extensions of time after a showing of good cause. The Chief Justice may be present at all Honor Court hearings but shall not vote.



### Attorney General

The Attorney General shall uphold the integrity of the Code of Honor by representing the Dean and the SBA regarding all alleged violations of the Code. The duties of the Attorney General include, but are not limited to, the following: receive and consider and investigate any alleged violation of the Code, perform any investigations and inquiries in a swift manner so as to protect the interests of all individuals affected by an allegation, present witnesses and evidence sufficient to prove violation of the Code during any hearing against an accused individual, maintain the confidentiality of any accuser and the accused throughout any procedure under the Code, and work with the Dean of Student Affairs, or the equivalent Dean who oversees the Honor Court, to ensure allegations are not brought against individuals in bad faith or for other improper purposes.

### Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General shall uphold the integrity of the Code of Honor by representing the Dean and the SBA regarding all alleged violations of the Code. The Deputy Attorney General will assist the Attorney General in the completion of his or her duties.

### Defense Counsel

The role of the Defense Counsel is to advise and assist any student who has been accused of violating the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility should that student elect to retain the services of the Defense Counsel. The duties of Defense Counsel include, but are not limited to, advising the accused regarding the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility, assisting the accused with the drafting of any documents during the Honor Court proceedings, and appearing on behalf of the accused in any hearings, negotiations, motions, or appeals.

### Class Justices

The Justices from each of the three classes shall convene when required by the Chief Justice to sit on panels and constitute the “Jury” at all hearings. One Justice from each class shall be chosen at random by the Chief Justice to sit on a Probable Cause Hearing panel. No Justice shall sit on a full hearing panel for a case in which she also sat on the Probable Cause Hearing panel. If any conflicts of interest arise between a Justice and the accused, the Justice must recuse herself from her panel duties and will be replaced.

### **§ 3 - Maintaining Readiness**

#### Honor Code Education

All Honor Court Justices, Chief Justice, Attorney General's Office, and Defense Counsel accept the duty of developing and maintaining their understanding of the Honor Code. The Chief Justice, Attorney General's Office, and Defense Counsel shall conduct a presentation and explanation of the Honor Code to the incoming first-year students as well as a refresher presentation to the second- and third-year students during Fall Orientation.

#### Duties of the Honor Court during Vacation Periods

Should any allegations or investigations arise, all members of the Honor Court are required to abide by the procedural rules of the Honor Code during all school vacation periods including, but not limited to, Christmas and Summer vacation.

#### Impeachment

All members of the Honor Court shall serve for the benefit of the students and faculty of Campbell Law School. As an aspect of maintaining readiness, if a member of the Honor Court is unwilling, unable, or unfit to serve in their office, Article VI of the SBA Constitution shall govern the resignation, removal, and/or impeachment of members of the Honor Court.

In addition to Article VI, Sections One through Eight, which are specifically incorporated, a member of the Honor Court shall be subject to impeachment for the inability to perform official duties or responsibilities as outlined by the Honor Code and violating the confidentiality of an Honor Code Proceeding.

### Honor Court Transition

The period of membership to the Honor Court runs from the date of swearing in until the date when new members of the Honor Court are sworn in to office. In the spring semester of every year, two elections must take place: first, for the election of officers; second, for the election of class justices.

Following the certification of the results of an election, the current Chief Justice of the Honor Court and the current Attorney General have ten (10) business days to coordinate a transition and conduct a swearing in of the new officers. After the new officers are sworn in, the Chief Justice Emeritus and Attorney General Emeritus are required to serve as advisors for the Chief Justice and Attorney General through the end of the academic year, subject to disciplinary action for failure to do so.

The transition of the Honor Court requires continuity between officers. Accordingly, during the transition, all materials must be turned over to the incoming officers. This transition includes, but is not limited to: keys, accounts, passwords, files, information, emails, online drives, records, and anything else that is necessary to the functioning of the Honor Court. Specifically, any accusations, reports, or relevant information that are brought to the attention of the Chief Justice Emeritus and Attorney General Emeritus must be provided to the Chief Justice and Attorney General.

The Class Justices shall serve in their offices until a new group of Class Justices are elected. They shall not serve as advisors to the incoming group of Class Justices; however, if any current Class Justices are not re-elected and are not graduating, they must be willing and able to serve as interim justices until the incoming class of first-year students has the opportunity to elect their Class Justices in fall semester through a provisional election.

Following the swearing-in of the new President of the Bar Association and the Chief Justice, the President of the Student Bar Association and the Chief Justice shall jointly appoint three members of the Student Bar Association to serve as interim Justices of the Honor Court. These interim Justices shall serve until the next academic year's 1L class elects its Justices and that election is certified. While the outgoing Class Justices who are not graduating must be willing and able to serve as interim justices, the SBA President and Chief Justice are permitted full discretion in selecting interim justices.

#### **§ 4 – Publication of Hearings**

At the beginning of each academic semester, the Chief Justice of the Honor Court shall publish on the SBA web course and/or SBA bulletin board a notice that explains the number of hearings that occurred in the academic semester just past and the disposition of those hearings (excluding Probable Cause and Motion Hearings). The notice is to be published for the information of the students and should not contain the names of any Respondent unless the Respondent requested a Public Hearing. The notice shall also include the article and section numbers (if applicable) of the Honor Code under which the Respondent was charged. If no specific section number is directly applicable, then the notice shall include a summary description of the offense.

In no event shall this generic description serve to identify the Respondent. Specifically, the generic description may not contain information about membership in a specific organization or the Respondent's year in school.

Any appeals for a hearing must have concluded prior to the Notice's publication. Prior to publication, the notice must be approved by the Dean of the School of Law.

## **Appendix F**

### **Allegation Report Form**

The following page contains the Allegation Report Form. This form is an adopted version of the North Carolina State Bar's Grievance Form. Please type or print legibly this form prior to submitting it to the Office of the Attorney General.

On the page following the Allegation Report Form, please provide a description of the allegation. This description should explain to the Office of the Attorney General the nature of your complaint. Be sure to include all pertinent facts, including names, dates, and locations. Additionally, please attach copies, not the originals, of any documents that support the allegation.

If a student who wishes to report an allegation has any questions about the process, those questions must be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, not to the Honor Court.

# ALLEGATION REPORT FORM

**TO:**

The Office of the Attorney General

**CAMPBELL UNIVERSITY FILE NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_ (For Honor Court Use Only)

I, the undersigned hereby allege a violation of the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility against \_\_\_\_\_ a student at the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law. I agree to cooperate by furnishing to the officers of the School of Law Honor Court all pertinent information and records in my possession concerning the alleged misconduct of said student. I further agree that if a hearing is ordered concerning the alleged misconduct of said student, then I will furnish evidence concerning the facts by personal attendance at the hearing of the Honor Court.

I hereby indicate that this information is provided and transmitted by me to the Office of the Attorney General for the purpose of investigating the alleged misconduct of the above-named student, in compliance with my affirmative duty to report academic violations of the Code, or my professional duty to report non-academic violations of the Code. I also understand that the Office of the Attorney General may reveal this information to the accused student for his or her response to a formal inquiry or hearing.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Complainant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Complainant

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Other Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Campbell University Email \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of the Allegation

On the following page, please explain the nature of your complaint. Be sure to include all pertinent facts, including names, dates, and locations. Attach copies (not originals) of any documents that support your allegation.

[illegible]

## **Appendix G**

### **Notice of Accusation**

The following page contains the Notice of Accusation. This form is intended to serve two purposes. First, as a go-by for the Honor Court to ensure consistent documentation across multiple academic years. Second, to ensure that the student body has notice of the form of a Notice of Accusation. These purposes are designed to effectuate due process under this Code.

If a student has any questions about the process, those questions must be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, not to the Honor Court.



## Notice of Accusation

ACCUSED STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF NOTICE \_\_\_\_\_

This shall serve as notice to you, the above-named student, that an accusation, alleging the following charge(s) has/have been filed against you, pursuant to the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility: \_\_\_\_\_

Be aware, these are the charges that could potentially exist based off the evidence that has currently been presented to the Office of the Attorney General. These potential charges are subject to change if the Office of the Attorney General is presented with or uncovers additional evidence.

Please be aware that you may proceed without the assistance of counsel, or you may seek the assistance of either Honor Court Defense Counsel or any other member of the Student Bar Association if you desire Defense Counsel. Contact Honor Court Defense Counsel at:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

**Please be aware that this is a notice of accusation, not a notice of charge. Probable cause has yet to be established in this case.**

In the coming days, the Office of the Attorney General will contact you and present you with the option to speak to the Office of the Attorney General to provide additional information about this accusation. Should you decide not to represent yourself, defense counsel will be present during this meeting. You are not required to speak with the Office of the Attorney General; however, Article VI § 6 will control the timeline for a probable cause hearing. After the Office of the Attorney General contacts you about the accusation, the Attorney General will determine whether to proceed to a probable cause hearing or not.

Please find a copy of the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility attached to this email. If you have any questions, please reach out to the Office of the Attorney General. Respectfully,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Honor Court Chief Justice

## **Appendix H**

### **Notice of Probable Cause Hearing**

The following page contains the Notice of Probable Cause Hearing. This form is intended to serve two purposes. First, as a go-by for the Honor Court to ensure consistent documentation across multiple academic years. Second, to ensure that the student body has notice of the form of a Notice of Probable Cause Hearing. These purposes are designed to effectuate due process under this Code.

If a student has any questions about the process, those questions must be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, not to the Honor Court.

## Notice of Probable Cause Hearing

**ACCUSED STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF NOTICE** \_\_\_\_\_

This shall serve as notice to you, the above-named student, that an accusation, alleging the following charge(s) has/have been filed against you, pursuant to the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility and will be subject to a probable cause determination by the Honor Court at a probable cause hearing: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please be aware that you may proceed without the assistance of counsel, or you may seek the assistance of either Honor Court Defense Counsel or any other Class Representative of the Student Bar Association if you desire Defense Counsel. Contact information for Honor Court Defense Counsel is as follows:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

If the Honor Court finds that probable cause exists, you will receive a notice of charge that the accusations will be scheduled for a trial. While you will not be permitted to be present at the probable cause hearing, you will be required to be present at the trial.

If the Honor Court finds that probable cause does not exist, you will receive an email from me stating as much in the coming days. If probable cause is not found to exist, no record of these accusations will be placed on your academic record or reported to the relevant Board of Law Examiners in the applicable jurisdiction.

Please find a copy of the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility attached to this email. If you have any questions, please reach out to the Office of the Attorney General. Respectfully,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Honor Court Chief Justice

# **Appendix I**

## **Notice of Charge**

The following pages contains the Notice of Charge. This form is intended to serve two purposes. First, as a go-by for the Honor Court to ensure consistent documentation across multiple academic years. Second, to ensure that the student body has notice of the form of a Notice of Charge. These purposes are designed to effectuate due process under this Code.

If a student has any questions about the process, those questions must be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, not to the Honor Court.

# Notice of Charge

**CHARGED STUDENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF NOTICE** \_\_\_\_\_

This shall serve as notice to you, the above-named student, that a complaint, alleging the following charge(s) has/have been filed against you, pursuant to the Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In addition, the Honor Court of Campbell Law School has determined that probable cause exists and has notified the Attorney General's Office of the same. This notice is sent to you by the Attorney General's Office, to whom you are required to respond within ten (10) business days with a decision as to whether you wish to plead "not responsible" and proceed to trial (as outlined in sections D and E of the Code), or plead "responsible" and begin the plea process (as outlined in F of the Code).

Please be aware that you may proceed without the assistance of counsel, or you may seek the assistance of either Honor Court Defense Counsel or any other member of the Student Bar Association if you desire Defense Counsel. Contact information for Honor Court Defense Counsel is as follows:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

[continued on following page]

You should also be aware that this situation may have implications if/when you apply for admission to the Bar. The information here references the Application for Admission to the North Carolina Bar (“Application”). If you plan on applying for admission to the Bar in another jurisdiction, you should check with the Board of Law Examiners in that jurisdiction. Also note that the Application may change from time to time and that the information contained in this Notice is only meant to serve as a guide to you in your duty to report information to the Bar.

The Application asks a number of questions about your character including whether you have ever been subjected to discipline by any educational institution, and if you have ever violated or been formally charged with a violation of the honor code of any educational facility. How you will have to answer questions of this type depends on the particular facts of your situation. However, full disclosure is vitally important as your honesty in answering questions on the Application is itself an indication of the strength of your character. In most situations, you have a duty to report. Your failure to do so could cause further inquiry by the Board of Law Examiners or a denial of your application for admission. Remember that you may contact the Bar with specific questions and should if you are not sure of your duty to report.

Please find a copy of the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility attached to this email. Please remember that you must issue a response to the Office of the Attorney General as to what you wish to plead within ten business days of this notice. If you have any questions, please reach out to the Office of the Attorney General. Respectfully,

---

Honor Court Chief Justice

---

Date

## **Appendix J**

### **Plea Agreement**

The following pages contain a boilerplate version of a plea agreement. This agreement has been formatted to comply with the requirements of Article VI, § 7. If a student has any questions about the terms of the plea agreement, those questions must be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, not to the Honor Court. If a student has any questions about the sufficiency of contents and formality of a plea agreement, those questions must be directed to the Chief Justice of the Honor Court, not the Office of the Attorney General.

**IN THE HONOR COURT OF CAMPBELL UNIVERSITY  
NORMAN ADRIAN WIGGINS SCHOOL OF LAW**

STUDENTS OF CAMPBELL LAW,

Plaintiff,

v.

Accused.

Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEA AGREEMENT**

\*\*\*\*\*

*The Honorable Chief Justice* \_\_\_\_\_, *presiding.*  
\_\_\_\_\_, *for plaintiff.*  
\_\_\_\_\_, *for accused.*

\*\*\*\*\*

This document sets forth the full and complete terms of the plea agreement offered by the Office of the Attorney General. To accept the terms of this agreement, please execute this document by signing below. If you are unable to sign, you may authorize your counsel to sign on your behalf. Please be aware that such authorization will be binding upon you and is not subject to appeal under Article VI, § 8 of the Honor Code.

**CHARGES AND STATUTORY PENALTIES**

You agree that you are charged with violation of \_\_\_\_\_ the Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility. By signing this agreement, you agree to plead **RESPONSIBLE** to both the charge and the factual allegations contained herein.



### FACTUAL STIPULATIONS

### COURT NOT BOUND BY PLEA AGREEMENT

The parties understand that the Honor Court is not bound by the above stipulations, either as to questions of fact or as to the parties' determination of the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range, or to other sentencing issues. The parties also understand that all plea agreements are subject to review and approval by the Dean of the School of Law or his appointed representative.

### OFFERED AGREEMENT

The Office of the Attorney General offers the following agreement in relation to the allegation:

### SANCTIONS

The following sanctions are proposed by the parties and submitted to the Honor Court for approval:

Respectfully,

---

Attorney General of Campbell Law School

---

Date

ACCEPTANCE OF PLEA AGREEMENT

I, \_\_\_\_\_, enter this plea of my own free will, fully understanding what I am doing. I plead the following to the aforementioned charges:

☐ responsible

☐ not responsible

\_\_\_\_\_  
Accused

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date