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From its inception the American Bar Association has been devoted to the improvement of the legal profession through the improvement of the pre-legal and legal education of those who apply for admission to the Bar.¹ This objective is clearly stated in the By-laws of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar² of the American Bar Association:

Article 1—Section 2. Purposes. The purpose of the Section shall be to consider, discuss, recommend to the Association, and effectuate measures for the improvement of the systems of pre-legal and legal education in the United States; methods for inculcating in law students the sincere regard for the ethics and morals of the profession necessary to its high calling; and means for the establishment and maintenance in the several states of adequate and proper standards of general education, legal training, and moral character of applicants for admission to the Bar, including the manner of testing their qualifications.

The By-Laws of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, in Article 1, Section 4, empower the Section, through its Council, subject to the approval of the House of Delegates:

*       *       *

(b) To recommend to the House of Delegates uniform standards and requirements to be met by law schools for approval, or retention of approval, either provisional or full, by the Association;

(c) To establish procedures and requirements to be met and observed by law schools in obtaining and retaining the approval of the Association; to receive and process applications of law schools for approval; and to make recommendations thereon to the House of Delegates;

² As approved by the House of Delegates of the ABA, Feb. 1961.
(d) To prescribe procedures for changing the status of a law school from provisional to full approval, or from full to provisional approval, or for withdrawal of either provisional or full approval from law schools;

(e) To establish conditions and procedures for the inspection and re-inspection of the approved law schools, with power in the Council to make the same at the expense of the school or schools in question;

(f) To observe and determine the adherence of the approved law schools to the Standards for Legal Education of the Association, and, after investigation and hearing, and upon a finding of nonadherence in a given school, to recommend to the House of Delegates a change in the approval status of said law school.

All the standards, requirements and procedures recommended by the Section and approved by the House of Delegates are printed and distributed to law schools, universities, libraries, boards of bar examiners, professional groups or associations, and others concerned with legal education.

Pursuant to these objectives and powers, the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar prepared the following Standards and Rules of Procedure for the Approval of Law Schools. A first draft was distributed for comment on December 8, 1971, to the chief appellate judge of each state, the bar examiners of all jurisdictions, the deans of all ABA approved law schools, and the members of the Section. In addition, the deans of over 100 law schools discussed the draft at a meeting with the Section Council and the drafting committee held February 4, 1972. A second draft was prepared and circulated on April 10, 1972. Hearings were held in San Francisco on May 6, and in Chicago on May 13, 1972. Nearly 100 practitioners, judges, teachers and deans participated in the hearings. Thereafter, a final draft was prepared and adopted by the Section at its annual meeting on August 15, 1972. The House of Delegates approved and adopted the Standards and Rules of Procedure on February 12, 1973.

The Standards recognize the diversity in quality legal education and represent an important step in advancing the cause
of quality legal education and the American Bar Association's concern therefor.

The Rules of Procedure were prepared to implement the Standards and also were drafted to conform to the Criteria for Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies and Associations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Education.

The Standards were amended by the House of Delegates in August, 1974 [Standard 302(a) iii], in August, 1975 [Standard 902(a)], in August, 1976 [addition of Standard 308], in February, 1977 [Standards 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 704, and 705], in August, 1978 [addition of Standard 212 dealing with placement services], in August, 1979 [style changes to remove references to male gender and amendments to Standards 105, 303(a) and 308], in August, 1980 [Standard 201, addition of Standard 212 pertaining to minority student admissions and renumbering old Standard 212 as Standard 213], in August, 1981 [Standards 211 and 302], in August, 1982 [Standard 211(d)], in February, 1983 [Standard 503], and in August, 1983 [Standard 803]. Also, in August, 1983, Standard 302(a)(iv) was changed administratively by the Secretary of the Association, substituting “Model Rules of Professional Conduct” for “Model Code of Professional Responsibility,” to reflect the action of the House of Delegates in August, 1983 in adopting the Model Rules.

The Rules of Procedure were revised in February, 1975, and rewritten and so adopted by the Council of the Section in July, 1983. This pamphlet contains all amendments through August, 1983.
GENERAL PURPOSES AND PROCEDURES: DEFINITIONS

101 The American Bar Association is vitally and actively interested in ways and means of bringing about the improvement of the legal profession. These Standards for the Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association are promulgated in pursuance of that objective.

102 The American Bar Association believes that every candidate for admission to the bar should have graduated from a law school approved by the American Bar Association, that graduation from a law school should not alone confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate for admission should be examined by public authority to determine fitness for admission.

103 In order to obtain or retain approval by the American Bar Association, a law school must demonstrate that its program is consistent with sound educational policies. It shall do so by establishing that it is being operated in accordance with the Standards.

104 The authority to grant and to withdraw approval is vested in the House of Delegates.

(a) A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with the Standards and gives assurance that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval.

(b) A law school will be granted full approval when it establishes that it is in full compliance with the Standards and it has been provisionally approved for at least two years.

(c) A law school that is provisionally approved may have this approval withdrawn if it is determined that it is not substantially complying with the Standards, or if more than five years have elapsed since the law school was provisionally approved and it has not qualified for full approval and the Council has not extended the time within which full approval must be obtained.
(d) If it is determined that an approved school is no longer complying with the Standards its approval may be withdrawn. However, if the school gives assurance that the deficiencies will be corrected within a reasonable time, as fixed by the Council, the school may remain an approved school.

(e) The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

(f) A person who matriculates at a law school that is then approved and who completes the course of study and graduates in the normal period of time required therefor, shall be deemed a graduate of an approved school, even though the school's approval was withdrawn while that person was enrolled therein.

An approved school shall seek to exceed the minimum requirements of the Standards.

As used in the Standards:

(a) "House" or "House of Delegates" means the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

(b) "Section" means the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association.

(c) "Council" means the Council of the Section.

(d) "First professional law degree" means the degree granted by the law school upon the satisfactory completion of an educational program that meets the requirements of Chapter III.

(e) " Governing Board" means the Board of Trustees or comparable body having the ultimate policymaking authority for the law school or the university of which it is a part.
ORIENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

201 (a) Through development and periodic reevaluation of a written self-study, the law school shall articulate the objectives of the school's educational program consistent with the Standards.

(b) The law school shall have the resources necessary to provide a sound legal education and accomplish the objectives of its educational program, and shall be so organized and administered as to utilize fully those resources for those purposes.

202 The law school shall be organized as a non-profit educational institution and may not be operated for private profit.

203 The law school shall be governed by a Board whose members are dedicated to the maintenance of a sound educational institution, possess the capability of participating in the formulation and development of such an institution, and have no financial interest in the operation of the law school.

204 The Governing Board may establish general policies for the law school, provided they are consistent with a sound educational program and the Standards.

205 Within those general policies, the dean and faculty of the law school shall have the responsibility for formulating and administering the program of the school, including such matters as faculty selection, retention, promotion and tenure; curriculum; methods of instruction; admission policies; and academic standards for retention, advancement, and graduation of students.

206 The dean and faculty of the law school shall have the opportunity to present their recommendations on budgetary matters before the budget for the law school is submitted to the Governing Board.

207 The allocation of authority between the dean and the faculty is a matter for determination by each institution.

208 The law school may involve a Committee of Visitors or current students, or both, in a participatory or advisory capacity. The dean and faculty shall retain control over matters that are entrusted to them under the Standards.
The present and anticipated financial resources of the law school shall be adequate to sustain a sound educational program.

(a) If tuition is a substantial source of the law school's income, the school is faced with a potential conflict of interest whenever the exercise of sound judgment in the application of admission policies or academic standards and retention policies might reduce enrollment below the level necessary to support its program. The law school shall not permit financial considerations detrimentally to affect those policies and their administration.

(b) The law school may not base the compensation paid any person for service to the law school (other than compensation paid a student or associate for reading and correcting papers or similar activity) on the number of persons enrolled in the law school or in any class or on the number of persons applying for admission to or registering in the law school.

Affiliation between a law school and a University is desirable, but is not required for approval. If the law school is affiliated with or a part of a University, that relationship shall serve to enhance the program of the law school. If the law school is an independent institution, it shall endeavor to secure the advantages that would normally result from being part of a University.

(a) A University affiliation permits an educational program that extends beyond the traditional law school curriculum, the development of academic programs that involve other disciplines, and enables law students and faculty to enjoy the advantages of the University library and other facilities and to participate in the academic life of the University community.

(b) If a law school is separate, either because it is unaffiliated with a University, or although affiliated, is so located as to be physically remote from the rest of the University, it should take appropriate measures to supply the advantages of University affiliation, for example, by providing a more extensive library, particularly on non-legal subjects, and by developing a working relationship with other institutions of higher learning in the community.

(c) If the University's general policies relating to rank, advancement, tenure, and compensation do not provide adequately for the recruitment and retention of a qualified law
faculty, separate policies should be established for the law school.

211 The law school shall maintain equality of opportunity in legal education without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.

(a) The denial by a law school of admission to a qualified applicant will be treated as made upon the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex if the ground of denial relied upon is

(i) a state constitutional provision or statute that purports to forbid the admission of applicants to a school on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex; or

(ii) an admissions qualification of the school that is intended to prevent the admission of applicants on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex though not purporting to do so.

(b) The law school shall not use admission policies that preclude a diverse student body in terms of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.

(c) The denial by a law school of employment to a qualified individual will be treated as made upon the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex if the ground of denial relied upon is an employment policy of the school which is intended to prevent the employment of individuals on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin or sex though not purporting to do so.

(d) This Standard does not prevent a law school from having a religious affiliation and purpose and adopting and applying policies of admission of students and employment of faculty and staff that directly relate to this affiliation and purpose so long as (1) notice of these policies has been given to applicants, students, faculty and staff before their affiliation with the law school, and (2) the religious affiliation, purpose and policies do not contravene any other Standard, including Standard 405(d) concerning academic freedom. These policies may provide a preference for persons adhering to the religious affiliation and purpose of the law school, but shall not be applied to preclude a diverse student body in terms of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex. This Standard permits religious policies as to admission and employment only to the extent that they are pro-
tected by the United States Constitution. It shall be administered as if the First Amendment of the United States Constitution governs its application.

(e) Equality of opportunity in legal education includes equal opportunity to obtain employment. Each school should communicate to every employer to whom it furnishes assistance and facilities for interviewing and other placement functions the school's firm expectation that the employer will observe the principle of equal opportunity and will avoid objectionable practices such as

(i) refusing to hire or promote members of the groups protected by this policy because of the prejudices of clients or of professional or official associates;

(ii) applying standards in the hiring and promoting of such individuals that are higher than those applied otherwise;

(iii) maintaining a starting or promotional salary scale as to such individuals that is lower than is applied otherwise; and

(iv) disregarding personal capabilities by assigning, in a predetermined or mechanical manner, such individuals to certain kinds of work or departments.

Consistent with sound educational policy and the Standards, the law school shall demonstrate, or have carried out and maintained, by concrete action, a commitment to providing full opportunities for the study of law and entry into the profession by qualified members of groups (notably racial and ethnic minorities) which have been victims of discrimination in various forms. This commitment would typically include a special concern for determining the potential of such applicants through the admission process, special recruitment efforts, and a program which assists in meeting the unusual financial needs of many such students, provided that no school is obligated to apply standards for the award of financial assistance different from those applied to other students.

The law school should provide adequate staff, space and resources, in view of the size and program of the school, to maintain an active placement service to assist its graduates to make sound career choices.
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

301 (a) The law school shall maintain an educational program that is designed to qualify its graduates for admission to the bar.

(b) A law school may offer an educational program designed to emphasize some aspects of the law or the legal profession and give less attention to others. If a school offers such a program, that program and its objectives shall be clearly stated in its publications, where appropriate.

(c) The educational program of the school shall be designed to prepare the students to deal with recognized problems of the present and anticipated problems of the future.

302 (a) The law school shall:

(i) offer to all students instruction in those subjects generally regarded as the core of the law school curriculum;

(ii) offer to all students at least one rigorous writing experience;

(iii) offer instruction in professional skills;

(iv) require of all candidates for the first professional degree, instruction in the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession. Such required instruction need not be limited to any pedagogical method as long as the history, goals, structure and responsibilities of the legal profession and its members, including the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, are all covered. Each law school is encouraged to involve members of the bench and bar in such instruction.

303 (a) The educational program of the law school shall provide adequate opportunity for:

(i) study in seminars or by directed research,

(ii) small classes for at least some portion of the total instructional program.

(b) The law school may not allow credit for study by correspondence.
304 (a) The law school shall maintain and adhere to sound standards of legal scholarship, including clearly defined standards for good standing, advancement, and graduation.

(b) The scholastic achievement of students shall be evaluated from the inception of their studies. As part of the testing of scholastic achievement, a written examination of suitable length and complexity shall be required in every course for which credit is given, except clinical work, courses involving extensive written work such as moot court, practice court, legal writing and drafting, and seminars and individual research projects.

(c) A law school shall not, either by initial admission or subsequent retention, enroll or continue a person whose inability to do satisfactory work is sufficiently manifest that the person's continuation in school would inculcate false hopes, constitute economic exploitation, or deleteriously affect the education of other students.

305 (a) Subject to the qualifications and exceptions contained in this Chapter, the law school shall require, as a condition for graduation, the completion of a course of study in residence of not less than 1200 class hours, extending over a period of not less than ninety weeks for full-time students, or not less than one hundred and twenty weeks for part-time students.

(i) In residence means attendance at classes in the law school.

(ii) Class hours means time spent in regularly scheduled class sessions in the law school, including time allotted for final examinations, not exceeding ten percent of the total number of class session hours.

(iii) Full-time student means a student who devotes substantially all working hours to the study of law.

(b) To receive residence credit for an academic period, a full-time student must be enrolled in a schedule requiring a minimum of ten class hours a week and must receive credit for at least nine class hours and a part-time student must be enrolled in a schedule requiring a minimum of eight class hours a week and must receive credit for at least eight class hours. If a student is not enrolled in or fails to receive credit for the minimum number of hours specified in this subsection, the student may receive residence credit only in the
ratio that the hours enrolled in or in which credit was received, as the case may be, bear to the minimum specified.

(c) Regular and punctual class attendance is necessary to satisfy residence and class hours requirements.

If the law school has a program that permits or requires student participation in studies or activities away from the law school or in a format that does not involve attendance at regularly scheduled class sessions, the time spent in such studies or activities may be included as satisfying the residence and class hours requirements, provided the conditions of this section are satisfied.

(a) The residence and class hours credit allowed must be commensurate with time and effort expended by and the educational benefits to the participating student.

(b) The studies or activities must be approved in advance, in accordance with the school's established procedures for curriculum approval and determination.

(c) Each such study or activity, and the participation of each student therein, must be conducted or periodically reviewed by a member of the faculty to insure that in its actual operation it is achieving its educational objectives and that the credit allowed therefor is, in fact, commensurate with the time and effort expended by, and the educational benefits to, the participating student.

(d) At least 900 hours of the total time credited towards satisfying the "in residence" and "class hours" requirements of this Chapter shall be in actual attendance in regularly scheduled class sessions in the law school conferring the degree, or, in the case of a student receiving credit for studies at another law school, at the law school at which the credit was earned.

307 Upon request, the Council may authorize a fully approved law school to establish a course of study leading to a degree other than the first professional law degree. Programs in addition to the first professional law degree may not detract from the law school's ability to maintain a sound educational program leading to that degree. A law school shall not undertake a program in addition to the first professional law degree unless the quality of its program leading to the first professional law degree exceeds the requirements of the Standards.
The law school may admit with advanced standing and allow credit for studies at a law school outside the United States if the studies

(i) either were “in residence” as provided in Section 305, or qualify for credit under Section 306, and

(ii) the content of the studies was such that credit therefor would have been allowed towards satisfaction of degree requirements at the admitting school, and

(iii) the admitting school is satisfied that the quality of the educational program at the prior school was at least equal to that required for an approved school.

Advanced standing and credit allowed for foreign study shall not exceed one-third of the total required by the Standards for the first professional degree unless the foreign study related chiefly to a system of law basically followed in the jurisdiction in which the admitting school is located; and in no event shall the maximum advanced standing and credit allowed exceed two-thirds of the total required by the Standards for the first professional degree.
FACULTY

401 The members of the faculty shall possess a high degree of competence, as demonstrated by education, classroom teaching ability, experience in teaching or practice, and scholarly research and writing.

402 (a) The law school shall have not fewer than six full-time faculty members, in addition to a full-time dean and a full-time law librarian. It shall have such additional members as are necessary to fulfill the requirements of this Chapter and the needs of its educational program, with due consideration for

(i) the size of the student body and the opportunity for students to meet with and consult faculty members on an individual basis,

(ii) the nature and scope of the educational program, and

(iii) adequate opportunity for effective participation by the faculty in the governance of the law school.

(b) A full-time faculty member is one who during the academic year devotes substantially all working time to teaching and legal scholarship, has no outside office or business activities and whose outside professional activities, if any, are limited to those which relate to major academic interests or enrich the faculty member's capacity as scholar and teacher, or are of service to the public generally, and do not unduly interfere with one's responsibilities as a faculty member.

403 The major burden of the educational program and the major responsibility for faculty participation in the governance of the law school rests upon the full-time faculty members.

(a) Students shall receive substantially all of their instruction in the first year of the full-time curriculum or the first two years of the part-time curriculum, and a major proportion of their total instruction from full-time faculty members.

(b) The proper use of qualified practicing lawyers and judges as part-time faculty members is an appropriate means of enriching the educational program.
(a) To the extent that a faculty member is teaching only regularly scheduled class sessions over fixed periods of time, the faculty member shall teach not more than

(i) an average of eight scheduled class hours per week, counting repetitions during the same academic period as one-half for this purpose, or

(ii) an average of ten scheduled class hours per week, counting repetitions during the same academic period at full value.

(b) To the extent that a faculty member’s teaching assignment is not limited to regularly scheduled class sessions over fixed periods of time, the total teaching responsibilities may not exceed a maximum comparable to that set forth in subsection (a).

(c) If the institutional responsibilities of a full-time faculty member include extensive participation in activities of the academic community, research, or public service, the maximum assignments permitted by this section shall be correspondingly adjusted.

The law school shall establish and maintain conditions adequate to attract and retain a competent faculty.

(a) The compensation paid faculty members should be sufficient to attract and retain persons of high ability and should be reasonably related to the prevailing compensation of comparably qualified private practitioners and government attorneys and of the judiciary. The compensation paid faculty members at a school seeking approval should be comparable with that paid faculty members at similar approved law schools in the same general geographical area.

(b) The law school shall afford faculty members reasonable opportunity for leaves of absence and for scholarly research.

(c) The law school shall afford faculty members reasonable secretarial and clerical assistance.

(d) The law school shall have an established and announced policy with respect to academic freedom and tenure of which Annex I herein is an example but is not obligatory.
ADMISSIONS

501 The admission policies of the law school shall be consistent with the objectives of its educational program and the resources available for implementing those objectives. The school may not admit applicants who do not appear capable of satisfactorily completing that program.

502 (a) The educational requirement for admission as a degree candidate is either a bachelor's degree from a qualified institution, or successful completion of three-fourths of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree at a qualified institution. In the latter case, not more than ten percent of the credits necessary for admission may be in courses without substantial intellectual content, and the pre-legal average on all subjects undertaken and, in addition, or all courses with substantial intellectual content, whether passed or failed, must at least equal that required for graduation from the institution attended.

(b) A qualified institution is one that is accredited by or is a member of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, Western Association of Schools and Colleges, or the Department of Education of the State of New York.

(c) In exceptional cases, applicants not possessing the educational requirements of subsection (a) may be admitted as degree candidates upon a clear showing of ability and aptitude for law study. The admitting officer shall sign and place in the admittee's file a statement of the considerations that led to the decision to admit the applicant.

503 All applicants, except those physically incapable of taking it, should be required to take an acceptable test for the purpose of determining apparent aptitude for law study. A law school that is not using the Law School Admission Test sponsored by the Law School Admission Council should establish that it is using an acceptable test.

504 The law school shall advise each applicant to secure information regarding the character and other qualifications for ad-
mission to the bar in the state in which the applicant intends to practice. The law school may, to the extent it deems appropriate, adopt such tests, questionnaires, or required references as the proper admission authorities may find useful and relevant, in determining the character and fitness of the applicants to the law school. If the law school considers an applicant’s character qualifications, it shall exercise care that the consideration is not used as a reason to deny admission to a qualified applicant because of political, social or economic views which might be considered unorthodox.

Admission or re-admission may be granted a law student who has been previously disqualified for academic reasons, upon an affirmative showing that the student possesses the requisite ability and that the prior disqualification does not indicate a lack of capacity to complete the course of study at the admitting school. In the case of an admission to another law school this showing shall normally be made by letters from the dean or faculty of the school previously attended. A previously disqualified student may also be admitted when two or more years have elapsed since that disqualification and the nature of interim work, activity, or studies indicates a stronger potential for law study. In each case the admitting officer shall sign and place in the admittee’s file a statement of the considerations that led to the decision to admit or readmit the applicant.

Pursuant to an established policy, the law school, without requiring compliance with its admission standards and procedures, may permit the enrollment in a particular course or limited number of courses, as auditors, as non-degree candidates, or as candidates for a degree other than a law degree, of:

(i) students enrolled in other colleges or universities or in other departments of the university of which the law school is a part, and

(ii) members of the bar, graduates of other approved law schools, and other persons satisfying the requirements for admission set forth in section 502.
The law school shall maintain and administer a library adequate for its program.

(a) In order to inform applicants for accreditation of procedures and important facets of law library operations relating to adequacy, the Consultant may prepare appropriate memoranda.

(b) The Dean and the Law Librarian shall maintain a current written plan for implementation of law library support for the law school program as developed in its self-study.

(a) The law school library shall contain:

(i) all publications listed in Library Schedule A, attached as Annex II,

(ii) those other materials that are reasonably necessary for the proper conduct of its educational program,

(iii) all publications listed on Library Schedule B, attached as Annex III, except those that are readily accessible to and available for use by students and faculty in another library facility. All arrangements for such sharing of collections shall be adequate to insure ease of access and availability of the materials when and where needed.

(b) The Council is delegated the authority to revise the Library Schedules from time to time.

(a) All materials necessary to the program of the law school shall be current with respect to continuations, supplements, and replacements.

(b) All sets of materials necessary to the program of the law school shall be complete and unbroken except when early volumes of a set are either unavailable or are available only at an excessive price. A set is not complete unless it includes all supporting materials, including indices, desk books, digests, finding tools, and citators published as a part of the set or generally available for use with the set.

(c) All periodical and other materials of long-term value shall be permanently bound as soon as practicable after their receipt. A reasonable binding program shall be required in order to keep materials in usable condition.
(d) If the library contains any materials in microform, tape, or similar form, it shall provide the necessary viewing and listening equipment in an area suitable for its use. If items in Schedule A are held exclusively in microform, adequate equipment shall be provided to make hard-copy printouts readily available.

(e) The library shall contain additional sets of more commonly used materials whenever necessary for efficient use by the faculty and students.

(f) The library shall be kept current with respect to new publications and new forms of publications.

(g) For purposes of this Section, all items in Library Schedules A and B shall be among those deemed necessary to the program of the law school.

604 The law school library must be a responsive and active force within the educational life of the law school. Its effective support of the school’s teaching and research programs requires a direct, continuing and informed relationship with the faculty and administration of the law school. The law school library shall have sufficient administrative autonomy to direct its growth, development and utilization to afford the best possible service to the law school.

(a) The dean, law librarian, and faculty of the law school shall be responsible for determining library policy, including the selection and retention of personnel, the selection of acquisitions, arrangement of materials and provision of reader services.

(b) The budget for the law library shall be determined as part of, and administered in the same manner as, the law school budget.

(c) The selection and retention of the law librarian shall be by the dean and faculty of the law school.
The law library shall be administered by a full-time law librarian whose principal activities are the development and maintenance of the library and the furnishing of library assistance to faculty and students, and may include teaching courses in the law school.

(a) The law librarian should have a degree in law or library science and shall have a sound knowledge of library administration and of the particular problems of a law library.

(b) The law library shall have a competent staff, adequate to maintain library services, under the supervision of the law librarian.
PHYSICAL PLANT

701 The law school shall have a physical plant that is adequate both for its current program and for such growth in enrollment or program as should be anticipated in the immediate future.

702 There shall be adequate classrooms and seminar rooms to permit reasonable scheduling of all courses and there shall be such additional rooms as may be necessary to provide adequately for all other aspects of the law school's program.

(a) The physical facilities shall be under the exclusive control and reserved for the exclusive use of the law school. If the facilities are not under the exclusive control of the law school or are not reserved for its exclusive use, then the arrangements must permit proper scheduling of all law classes and other law school activities.

(b) Adequate provision should be made for the conduct of moot court programs, both at the trial and appellate level, either by a separate courtroom, or one or more classrooms that can readily be adapted to such a program, or by reasonably available public courtroom facilities.

703 Each full-time member of the faculty shall have a private office. In addition, suitable office space shall be provided for the use of part-time faculty members.

704 Space for study purposes shall be provided in the law school library that is sufficient to accommodate at least the following percentage of the total enrollment: if the school is exclusively a day school, 50 percent; if the school is exclusively an evening school, 35 percent; if the school has both day and evening divisions, 50 percent of whichever division is the larger. In addition to the regular study area, there shall be one or more suitable conference rooms under the control of the law school library in which students may gather in small groups for discussion.

705 There shall be adequate areas for secretarial, administrative and library personnel and for the maintenance of all necessary records. These areas shall be in close proximity to the persons, offices and library functions served thereby.
AUTHORITY

801 The Council shall have authority to:

(i) interpret the Standards,

(ii) adopt rules implementing the Standards,

(iii) adopt procedural rules for the initial application by and approval of law schools and for the review and reinspection of approved schools, provided that until procedural rules are so adopted, the procedural rules in effect on the adoption of the Standards apply, and

(iv) amend any rules from time to time.

All interpretations and rules shall be published and shall be available to all interested persons.

802 A law school proposing to offer a program of legal education contrary to the terms of the Standards may apply to the Council for a variance. The variance may be granted if the Council finds that the proposal is consistent with the general purposes of the Standards. The Council may impose such conditions or qualifications as it deems appropriate.

803 The Council shall have the authority to consider any request for provisional or full approval. If the Council’s decision is that approval should be granted, it shall so recommend to the House of Delegates. If the Council’s decision is that approval should not be granted, its actions shall be communicated to the school which then has the right of appeal to the House of Delegates as described in the Rules of Procedure of the House of Delegates.

804 The House of Delegates will not act on any request for the withdrawal of approval until it has first received the advice and recommendations of the Council.

805 The Council shall, from time to time, publish the names of those law schools which have been approved and those schools which have not been approved and shall make these publications available to interested persons.
ADDITION AND AMENDMENT

(a) These Standards become effective upon their adoption by the House of Delegates. The Standards for Legal Education and the Factors Bearing on the Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association, heretofore in effect, are repealed.

(b) For a period of two years after these Standards become effective a law school that was provisionally or fully approved at the time these Standards became effective will not have its approval withdrawn if it either continues to be in compliance with the Standards heretofore in effect or complies with these Standards.

(c) Two years after these Standards become effective, all approved law schools must comply with them.

(d) After these Standards become effective, an unapproved law school will not be granted a provisional approval and a provisionally approved law school will not be granted a full approval unless it complies with these Standards.

(a) The power to approve an amendment of the Standards is vested in the House of Delegates, but the House of Delegates will not act on any amendment until the Council, the Section, and the Board of Governors have been given a reasonable opportunity to consider the proposed amendment and report thereon to the House of Delegates.

(b) A member of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar may propose an amendment of these Standards by submitting the proposed amendment and a statement of its purposes to the Secretary of the Section, who shall transmit the proposed amendment and the statement of purposes to the members of the Council. The Council shall consider such a proposed amendment at the next Council meeting held 30 or more days thereafter and may consider any other proposed amendment. The Council shall submit to the Section at the next annual meeting such proposed amendments of the Standards as it, by majority vote, deems appropriate. If an amendment proposed by a member as described above is not submitted favorably by the Council to the Section, the amendment shall be submitted to the
Section at the next following annual meeting if a petition signed by 100 or more Section members requesting its submission is filed with the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting at which the amendment is to be submitted to the Section. The Section may consider only those amendments of the Standards that are submitted to it by the procedures described above. If a majority of the members of the Section present at an annual meeting and voting approve, the amendment is adopted. The amendment becomes effective when it is approved by the House of Delegates after a report by the Board of Governors.
PRINCIPLES OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND TENURE

The purpose of this statement is to promote public understanding and support of academic freedom and tenure and agreement upon procedures to assure them in colleges and universities. Institutions of higher education are conducted for the common good and not to further the interest of either the individual teacher or the institution as a whole. The common good depends upon the free search for truth and its free exposition.

Academic freedom is essential to these purposes and applies to both teaching and research. Freedom in research is fundamental to the advancement of truth. Academic freedom in its teaching aspect is fundamental for the protection of the rights of the teacher in teaching and of the student to freedom in learning. It carries with it duties correlative with rights.

Tenure is a means to certain ends; specifically: (1) freedom of teaching and research and of extramural activities, and (2) a sufficient degree of economic security to make the profession attractive to men and women of ability. Freedom and economic security, hence, tenure, are indispensable to the success of an institution in fulfilling its obligations to its students and to society.

Academic Freedom

The teacher is entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of his other academic duties; but research for pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of the institution.

The teacher is entitled to freedom in the classroom in discussing his subject, but he should be careful not to introduce into his teaching controversial matter which has no relation to his subject. Limitations of academic freedom because of religious or other aims of the institution should be clearly stated in writing at the time of the appointment.

*The text of the statement follows the "1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure" of the American Association of University Professors.

1The word teacher as used in this document is understood to include the investigator who is attached to an academic institution without teaching duties.
The college or university teacher is a citizen, a member of a learned profession, and an officer of an educational institution. When he speaks or writes as a citizen, he should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but his special position in the community imposes special obligations. As a man of learning and an educational officer, he should remember that the public may judge his profession and his institution by his utterances. Hence, he should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that he is not an institutional spokesman.

**Academic Tenure**

After the expiration of a probationary period, teachers or investigators should have permanent or continuous tenure, and their service should be terminated only for adequate cause, except in the case of retirement for age, or under extraordinary circumstances because of financial exigencies.

In the interpretation of this principle it is understood that the following represents acceptable academic practice:

1. The precise terms and conditions of every appointment should be stated in writing and be in the possession of both institution and teacher before the appointment is consummated.

2. Beginning with appointment to the rank of full-time instructor or a higher rank, the probationary period should not exceed seven years, including within this period full-time service in all institutions of higher education; but subject to the proviso that when, after a term of probationary service of more than three years in one or more institutions, a teacher is called to another institution it may be agreed in writing that his new appointment is for a probationary period of not more than four years, even though thereby the person's total probationary period in the academic profession is extended beyond the normal maximum of seven years. Notice should be given at least one year prior to the expiration of the probationary period if the teacher is not to be continued in service after the expiration of that period.

3. During the probationary period a teacher should have the academic freedom that all other members of the faculty have.

4. Termination for cause of a continuous appointment, or the dismissal for cause of a teacher previous to the expiration of a term appointment, should, if possible, be considered by both a faculty committee and the governing board of the institution. In all cases
where the facts are in dispute, the accused teacher should be in-
formed before the hearing in writing of the charges against him and
should have the opportunity to be heard in his own defense by all
bodies that pass judgment upon his case. He should be permitted
to have with him an adviser of his own choosing who may act as
counsel. There should be a full stenographic record of the hearing
available to the parties concerned. In the hearing of charges of in-
competence the testimony should include that of teachers and
other scholars, either from his own or from other institutions.
Teachers on continuous appointment who are dismissed for
reasons not involving moral turpitude should receive their salaries
for at least a year from the date of notification of dismissal whether
or not they are continued in their duties at the institution.

(5) Termination of a continuous appointment because of financial
exigency should be demonstrably bona fide.
Annex II

LIBRARY SCHEDULE A

I. National Materials—General
   American Digest system
   Corpus Juris and Corpus Juris Secundum and American Jurisprudence, Second
   Shepard’s Citations, U.S. and Federal
   Words and Phrases
   ALR Complete
   Restatements
   Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition

II. Federal Materials
   U.S. Reports, Supreme Court Reporter, United States
      Supreme Court Reports, Lawyers Edition
   Federal Reporter Complete
   Federal Supplement
   Federal Rules Decisions
   Tax Court Reports
   Federal Digest and Modern Federal Practice Digest and
      Federal Practice Digest, Second
   Statutes at Large, current from 1950
   U.S. Code, any annotated edition, with supplemental service from 1950
   Code of Federal Regulations
   Administrative Agency Reports for at least those agencies
      whose work is relevant to courses in the school
   Attorney General Opinions

III. State in Which the School is Located
   Official State reports of the State and, for any period during which official reports were not published, one additional copy of the National Reporter System units containing the reports of that State
   Specialized reports whose subject matter is particularly relevant to the educational program of the law school
   Session law, complete
   Latest code or other statutory compilation with the session law service, if any
   Earlier state codes, if available
   Attorney General Opinions
   Administrative code or similar publication, if any
   Local digests and encyclopedias, if any
Approval of Law Schools

Form and practice books
CLE materials
Shepard’s Citations

IV. Additional Materials

National Reporter System, complete
Shepard’s regional reporter citations
Reporters prior to the National Reporter System for 20 selected states whose case law is significant in the educational program of the school

V. Specialized reports whose subject matter is particularly relevant to the educational program of the law school

VI. Texts, Treatises, Loose-leaf Services

Generally recognized texts and treatises and loose-leaf services for subjects relevant to the educational program of the law school

VII. Reviews and Journals

Publications of the State Bar Association (or Associations) and continuing legal education programs conducted in the State
The American Bar Association Journal, complete, and the publications of the ABA sections, exclusive of newsletters, current from the date of application for approval
Publications of the American Bar Foundation, current from the date of application for approval
All publications by approved law schools in the State, complete
An additional twenty publications of recognized national significance, complete from at least 1950
Specialized journals whose subject matter is particularly relevant to the educational program of the school
Index to Legal Periodicals
Legal Newspaper, if published in the area
Annex III

LIBRARY SCHEDULE B

Federal Materials
Federal Cases
Board of Tax Appeals
Federal Register

Other States
Statutes, in current compilation, of those states whose statutory
law is significant in the educational program of the school

English
Coverage of English case law from 1220 forward or from 1530 for-
ward, in any of the following combinations:

(a) English Reports (full reprint) 1220-1865 and Law Reports 1865 +
(b) All England Law Reports Reprint 1558-1935 and All England
Law Reports 1936 +
(c) All England Law Reports Reprint 1558-1935 and Law Reports
1935 +
Halsbury’s Laws of England
Halsbury’s Statutes of England
English and Empire Digest
RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS

Rule 1
DEFINITIONS AS USED IN THESE RULES
(a) “Action letter” means a letter transmitted by the Consultant to the president and dean of a law school reporting Committee or Council action.

(b) “Association” means the American Bar Association.

(c) “Committee” means the Accreditation Committee of the Council.

(d) “Consultant” means the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association.

(e) “Council” means Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association.


(g) “President” means the chief executive officer of the university or, if the university has more than one administratively independent unit, of the independent unit.

(h) “Rules” means the Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association.

(i) “Section” means the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association.

(j) “Standards” means the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association, as interpreted by the Council.

Rule 2
ACCREDITATION COMMITTEE
(a) The Council shall establish an Accreditation Committee that shall act on all matters relating to the accreditation of law schools.

(b) The members of the Committee shall be appointed for staggered terms by the Chairperson of the Section. The Committee shall include two or more non-lawyer public members.

(c) To be eligible for appointment as a lawyer member of the Com-
mittee, an individual must be knowledgeable and experienced in law and legal education.

(d) To be eligible for appointment as a non-lawyer public member, an individual must be knowledgeable and concerned about professional education and training and must not have a current employment or other relationship with the Association.

(e) Committee members must be guided by the interest of the public and by the standards of the legal profession.

Rule 3
COUNCIL
The Council shall act on all accreditation matters upon which the Standards or Rules require it to act.

Rule 4
ASSOCIATION SERVICES TO INSTITUTIONS CONSIDERING CREATING A LAW SCHOOL OR APPLYING FOR APPROVAL
An institution considering the establishment of a law school or a law school considering applying for provisional approval may obtain information and advice from the Association upon request. Inquiries may be addressed to the Association, the Chairperson of the Section, or the Consultant. The Consultant shall supply a copy of the Standards, Council Interpretations, Rules of Procedure, other pertinent data, and a copy of the site evaluation questionnaire. Requests for additional information and advice should be addressed to the Consultant.

Rule 5
INSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES IN ESTABLISHING A LAW SCHOOL
(a) Before establishing or acquiring a law school, an institution should complete a comprehensive feasibility study. This study should be designed to enable the institution to make a realistic and informed assessment of the viability of the proposed school and should include considerations of the nature of the educational program and goals of the proposed school, the characteristics and interests of the students who are likely to apply, and the resources necessary to create and sustain the proposed school, including relation to the resources of a parent institution.
(b) In conducting the feasibility study, the institution should obtain the advice and assistance of a qualified advisor with experience in legal education and knowledge of the Standards and the Rules.

Rule 6

PREPARATION FOR APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL

Before applying for provisional approval:

(a) The law school should obtain the advice and assistance of a qualified advisor with experience in legal education and knowledge of the Standards and Rules; and

(b) The dean and faculty of the school shall complete a self-study of the nature of the educational program and goals of the law school.

Rule 7

APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL

(a) The applicant law school shall submit its application for provisional approval to the Consultant.

(b) The application shall contain the following:

(1) a letter from the president and the dean of the law school stating that they have read and carefully considered the Standards, have answered in detail the questions asked in the accompanying site evaluation questionnaire and annual questionnaire, and do certify that, in their respective opinions, the school complies with the requirements of the Standards for provisional approval;

(2) a completed site evaluation questionnaire;

(3) a completed annual questionnaire;

(4) a copy of the feasibility study;

(5) a copy of the self-study;

(6) financial operating statements and balance sheets for the last three fiscal years, or such lesser time as the institution has been in existence. If the applicant is not a publicly owned institution, the statements and balance sheets must be certified;

(7) appropriate supporting documents detailing the fair market value and the interests of the law school and its parent institution in all facilities used solely by the school;
(8) payment to the Association of the application fee; and

(9) a request that the Consultant schedule a site evaluation at the school’s expense.

(c) A law school may not apply for provisional approval until it has completed the first academic year of its program.

Rule 8

SITE EVALUATION OF A LAW SCHOOL APPLYING FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL

(a) When a law school submits a completed application for provisional approval, the Consultant shall arrange for a site evaluation inspection by a team of qualified and objective persons. If there is a state agency or official who authorizes degree granting authority, the school shall inform the Consultant who shall invite the agency or official to observe the site evaluation.

(b) The Consultant should schedule the site evaluation of the law school to take place within three months after receipt of the completed application, and shall schedule it during the academic year at a time when regular academic classes are being conducted. A site evaluation usually requires at least three days, as classes are visited, faculty quality assessed, admissions policies reviewed, records inspected, physical facilities examined, the library assessed, information set forth in the questionnaire reviewed, and consultations held with the president, dean of the law school, members of the law school faculty, professional staff, law students, and members of the legal community.

(c) Following a site evaluation, the team shall promptly prepare a written report based upon the site evaluation. The team shall not determine compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, but shall report facts and observations that will enable the Committee and Council to determine compliance. The report of the team should give as much pertinent information as feasible.

(d) The team shall promptly submit the draft of its report to the Consultant. After reviewing the draft and conforming its format to Council policies, the Consultant shall submit the draft report to the president and the dean of the applicant law school for confirmation of facts stated in the report. Representatives of the institution may submit their observations to the Consultant within three weeks from the date upon which the Consultant mailed the draft report. The Consultant shall send these observations to members of the team. After consulting with the Chairperson of the team, the Consultant
shall place the report in final form and distribute it to the president, dean and members of the team.

Rule 9

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL

(a) After the Consultant has distributed the site evaluation report in final form, the Consultant shall place the school’s application for provisional approval on the agenda of a Committee meeting. The Committee may not consider the school’s application unless the report in final form was distributed at least one month before its meeting. The Committee may not consider any information submitted by the school unless received in writing by the Consultant at least three weeks before the Committee meeting. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize consideration of a report not distributed timely or information not received timely.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Committee the law school’s application, the site evaluation report, and any written material submitted timely by the school. These materials shall constitute the record.

(c) The Chairperson of the site evaluation team or a member of the team designated by the Consultant may be present. The applicant law school shall reimburse the member of the team for expenses incurred in attending the Committee meeting.

(d) Representatives of the law school may appear and make a representation at the meeting of the Committee at which the school’s application is considered.

(e) After the meeting of the Committee at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the Committee action. If the action is adverse to the applicant law school, the action letter shall contain the committee’s specific reasons therefor.

Rule 10

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL BE GRANTED

(a) After the meeting of the Committee at which the application was considered and the Committee determined to recommend to the Council that provisional approval be granted, the Consultant shall
place the Committee recommendation on the agenda of a Council meeting.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Council the law school's application, the site evaluation report, written material submitted timely by the school, and a written statement of the Committee action. These materials shall constitute the record.

(c) The Chairperson of the site evaluation team, or a member of the team designated by the Consultant, may be present. The applicant law school shall reimburse the member of the team for expenses incurred in attending the Council meeting.

(d) Representatives of the law school may appear and make a presentation at the meeting of the Council at which the school's application is considered.

(e) If the Council determines that the law school complies with the requirements of the Standards for provisional approval, it shall recommend to the House of Delegates that the school be granted provisional approval.

(f) After the meeting of the Council at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the Council action. If the action is adverse to the applicant law school, the action letter shall contain the council's specific reasons therefor.

**Rule 11**

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES CONSIDERATION OF COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION THAT APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL BE GRANTED**

(a) After the meeting of the Council at which it determined to recommend to the House of Delegates that provisional approval be granted, the Chairperson of the Council shall submit to the House of Delegates the recommendation of the Council that the law school's application for provisional approval be granted, and a written statement of the Council action.

(b) If the House of Delegates determines that the law school complies with the requirements of the Standards for provisional approval, it shall grant provisional approval.

(c) After the meeting of the House of Delegates at which the application is considered, the Consultant shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the action of the House of Delegates.
Rule 12

RECONSIDERATION OF OR APPEAL FROM COMMITTEE ACTION ON APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL

(a) A law school applying for provisional approval that is adversely affected by a Committee action may petition the Committee for reconsideration of its action. The school must file with the Consultant its petition for reconsideration within one month after the Consultant mailed to the school notice of the action. The petition shall demonstrate that on reconsideration the law school would submit information or undertakings that have not been adequately communicated to the Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee shall determine whether the showing has been made, and if so, grant the petition.

(b) If the Committee determines to not recommend that provisional approval be granted, the law school may appeal the Committee action to the Council. The school must file with the Consultant its written notice of appeal within one month after the Consultant mailed to the school notice of the Committee action.

Rule 13

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF APPEAL FROM COMMITTEE ACTION ON APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL

(a) After the Consultant has received a timely notice of appeal to the Council from a law school not recommended for provisional approval by the Committee, the Consultant shall place the school’s appeal on the agenda of a Council meeting.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Council all documents that were before the Committee when it considered the law school’s application for provisional approval, a written statement of the application for provisional approval, and a written statement of the Committee action and the school’s written notice of appeal. These materials shall constitute the record.

(c) The Council may not consider any evidence that has not first been presented to the Committee, unless the Council, by a two-thirds vote of members present, decides that the best interests of the accreditation process would be served by consideration of the evidence.
(d) Representatives of the law school may appear and make a presentation at the meeting of the Council at which the school’s appeal is considered.

(e) After the meeting of the Council at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Council action. If the action is adverse to the applicant law school, the letter shall contain the council’s specific reasons therefor.

**Rule 14**

**DENIAL OF APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL**

(a) A law school that is not recommended for provisional approval by the Council may appeal to the House of Delegates. The appeal shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the House.

(b) The Chairperson of the Council shall furnish to the Secretary of the Association a copy of the site evaluation report and the Consultant’s action letters to the law school written subsequent to the most recent site evaluation report.

**Rule 15**

**WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION AND REAPPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL APPROVAL**

(a) If an application for provisional approval is withdrawn by a law school after the site evaluation, the school may not reapply until at least ten months have elapsed from the date of withdrawal of the application. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize an earlier application.

(b) If the Committee recommends that provisional approval not be granted, the applicant law school may not reapply for provisional approval until at least ten months after the Committee recommendation is made. If the school petitions for Committee reconsideration or appeals to the Council or House of Delegates, the ten month period runs from the date of the Committee or Council or House of Delegates final action on the school’s petition or appeal. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize an earlier application.
Rule 16

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF PROVISIONALLY APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS

(a) A site evaluation of a provisionally approved law school shall be conducted each year. The school shall pay to the Association a site evaluation fee and shall reimburse the site evaluators for their expenses.

(b) Before the site evaluation, the law school shall furnish to the Consultant and members of the site evaluation team a completed site evaluation questionnaire and the current self-study undertaken by the dean and faculty.

(c) The Consultant shall arrange for an annual site evaluation of each provisionally approved law school by a team of qualified and objective persons. If there is a state agency or official who authorizes degree granting authority, the school shall inform the Consultant, who shall invite the agency or official to observe the inspection.

(d) The Consultant shall schedule the annual site evaluation of the law school during the academic year at a time when regular classes are being conducted. A site evaluation usually requires at least three days, as classes are visited, faculty quality assessed, admissions policies reviewed, records inspected, physical facilities examined, the library assessed, information set forth in the questionnaire reviewed, and consultations held with the president, dean of the law school, members of the law school faculty, professional staff, law students and other interested persons of the legal community.

(e) Following a site evaluation, the team shall promptly prepare a written report based on the site evaluation. The team shall not determine compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, but shall report facts and observations that will enable the Committee and Council to determine compliance. The report of the team should give as much pertinent information as feasible.

(f) The team shall promptly submit a draft of its report to the Consultant. After reviewing the draft and conforming its format to Council policies, the Consultant shall submit the draft report to the president and the dean of the law school for confirmation of facts stated in the report.

Representatives of the institution may submit their observations to the Consultant within one month from the date upon which the Con-
sultant mailed the draft report. The Consultant shall send these observations to members of the team. After consulting with the Chairperson of the team, the Consultant shall place the report in final form and distribute it to the president, dean and members of the team.

(g) After the Consultant has distributed the site evaluation report in final form, the Consultant shall place the report on the agenda of a meeting of the Committee. The Committee may not consider the report unless in final form it was distributed at least one month before the Committee meeting. The Committee may not consider any information submitted by the school unless received in writing by the Consultant at least three weeks before the Committee meeting. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize consideration of a report not distributed timely or information not received timely.

(h) The Consultant shall submit to the Committee the site evaluation questionnaire, the most recent annual questionnaire, the current self-study, site evaluation report and any written material submitted timely by the law school.

(i) After the meeting of the Committee at which the report is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Committee action.

Rule 17

APPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL

(a) A provisionally approved law school may apply for full approval no earlier than two years after the date that provisional approval was granted by the House of Delegates.

(b) The law school shall submit its application for full approval to the Consultant.

(c) The application shall contain the following:

(1) a letter from the president and the dean of the law school stating that they have read and carefully considered the Standards, have answered in detail the questions asked in the accompanying site evaluation questionnaire and annual questionnaire, and do certify that, in their respective opinions, the law school fully complies with each of the Standards;

(2) a completed site evaluation questionnaire;

(3) a completed annual questionnaire;
(4) a copy of the current self-study;
(5) financial operating statements and balance sheets for the last three fiscal years. If the applicant is not a publicly owned institution, the statements and balance sheets must be certified;
(6) appropriate supporting documents detailing the fair market value and the interests of the law school and its parent institution in all facilities used solely by the law school;
(7) payment to the Association of the application fee; and
(8) a request that the Consultant schedule a site evaluation at the school’s expense.

Rule 18

SITE EVALUATION OF A LAW SCHOOL APPLYING FOR FULL APPROVAL

(a) When a law school submits a completed application for full approval, including supporting materials, and pays the fee, the Consultant shall arrange for site evaluations by a team of qualified and objective persons. If there is a state agency or official who authorizes degree granting authority, the school shall inform the Consultant, who shall invite the agency or official to observe the site evaluation.

(b) The Consultant should schedule the site evaluation of the applicant law school to take place within three months after the receipt of the completed application and shall schedule it during the academic year at a time when regular academic classes are being conducted. A site evaluation usually requires at least three days, as classes are visited, faculty quality assessed, admissions policies reviewed, records inspected, physical facilities examined, the library assessed, information set forth in the questionnaire reviewed, and consultations held with the president, dean of the law school, members of the law school faculty, professional staff, law students, and other interested persons.

(c) Following a site evaluation, the team shall promptly prepare a written report based upon the site evaluation. The team shall not determine compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, but shall report facts and observations that will enable the Committee and Council to determine compliance. The report of the team should give as much pertinent information as feasible.

(d) The team shall promptly submit the draft of its report to the Con-
sultant. After reviewing the draft and conforming its format to Council policies, the Consultant shall submit the draft report to the president and the dean of the law school for confirmation of facts stated in the report. Representatives of the institution may submit their observations to the Consultant within three weeks from the date upon which the Consultant mailed the draft report. The Consultant shall send these observations to members of the team. After consulting with the Chairperson of the team, the Consultant shall place the report in final form and distribute it to the president, dean and members of the team.

Rule 19

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL

(a) After the Consultant has distributed the site evaluation report in final form, the Consultant shall place the school’s application for full approval on the agenda of a Committee meeting. The Committee may not consider the school’s application unless the report in final form was distributed at least one month before its meeting. The Committee may not consider any information submitted by the school unless received in writing by the Consultant at least three weeks before the Committee meeting. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize consideration of a report not distributed timely or information not received timely.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Committee the law school’s application, the site evaluation report, and any written material submitted timely by the school. These materials shall constitute the record.

(c) The Chairperson of the site evaluation team or a member of the team designated by the Consultant may be present. The applicant law school shall reimburse the member of the team for expenses incurred in attending the Committee meeting.

(d) Representatives of the law school may appear at the meeting of the Committee at which the school’s application is considered.

(e) After the meeting of the Committee at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the Committee action. If the action is adverse to the applicant law school, the action letter shall contain the committee’s specific reasons therefor.
Rule 20

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT APPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL BE GRANTED

(a) After the meeting of the Committee at which the application was considered and the Committee determined to recommend to the Council that full approval be granted, the Consultant shall place the Committee recommendation on the agenda of a Council meeting.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Council the law school's application, the site evaluation report, the written material submitted timely by the school, and a written statement of the Committee action. These materials shall constitute the record.

(c) The Chairperson of the site evaluation team or a member of the team designated by the Consultant may be present. The applicant law school shall reimburse the member of the team for expenses incurred in attending the Council meeting.

(d) Representatives of the law school may appear and make a presentation at the meeting of the Council at which the school's application is considered.

(e) If the Council determines that the law school complies with the requirements of the Standards for full approval, it shall recommend to the House of Delegates that the school be granted full approval.

(f) After the meeting of the Council at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Council action and the Council's reason therefor.

Rule 21

HOUSE OF DELEGATES CONSIDERATION OF COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION THAT APPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL BE GRANTED

(a) After the meeting of the Council at which the Council determined to recommend to the House of Delegates that full approval be granted, the Chairperson of the Council shall submit to the House of Delegates the recommendation of the Council that the law school's application for full approval be granted, and a written statement of the Council action.

(b) If the House of Delegates determines that the law school com-
plies with the requirements of the Standards for full approval, it shall grant full approval.

(c) After the meeting of the House of Delegates at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the action of the House of Delegates.

Rule 22

RECONSIDERATION OF OR APPEAL FROM COMMITTEE ACTION ON APPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL

(a) A law school applying for full approval that is adversely affected by Committee action may petition the Committee for reconsideration of its action. The school must file with the Consultant its petition for reconsideration within one month after the Consultant mailed to the school notice of the Committee action. The petition shall demonstrate that on reconsideration the law school would submit information or undertakings that have not been adequately communicated to the Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee shall determine whether the showing has been made and, if so, grant the petition.

(b) If the Committee determines to not recommend that full approval be granted, the law school may appeal that determination to the Council. The written notice of appeal must be filed with the Consultant within one month after the Consultant mailed to the school notice of the Committee action.

Rule 23

COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF APPEAL FROM COMMITTEE ACTION FOR FULL APPROVAL

(a) After the Consultant has received a timely notice of appeal to the Council from a law school not recommended for full approval by the Committee, the Consultant shall place the school’s appeal on the agenda of a Council meeting.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Council all documents that were before the Committee when it considered the law school’s application for full approval, a written statement of the Committee action, and the school’s written notice of appeal. These materials shall constitute the record.
(c) The Council may not consider any evidence that has not first been presented to the Committee, unless the Council, by a two-thirds vote of members present, decides that the best interests of the accreditation process would be served by consideration of the evidence.

(d) Representatives of the law school may appear and make a presentation at the meeting of the Council at which the school’s appeal is considered.

(e) After the meeting of the Council at which the application is considered, the Consultant shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Council action. If the action is adverse to the applicant law school, the action letter shall contain the council’s reasons therefor.

**Rule 24**

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES CONSIDERATION OF APPEAL FROM DENIAL OF APPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL**

(a) A law school that is not recommended for full approval by the Council may appeal to the House of Delegates. The appeal shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the House.

(b) The Chairperson of the Council shall furnish to the Secretary of the Association a copy of the site evaluation report and the Consultant’s action letters to the law school written subsequent to the most recent site evaluation report.

**Rule 25**

**WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION AND REAPPLICATION FOR FULL APPROVAL**

(a) If an application for full approval is withdrawn by a law school after the site evaluation, the law school may not reapply until at least ten months have elapsed from the date of withdrawal of the application. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize an earlier application.

(b) If the Committee recommends that full approval not be granted, the applicant law school may not reapply for full approval until at least ten months after the Committee recommendation is made. If the school petitions for Committee reconsideration or appeal to the Council or House of Delegates, the ten month period runs from the
date of the Committee or Council or House of Delegates final action on the school’s petition or appeal. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize an earlier application.

**Rule 26**

**PERIODIC EVALUATION OF FULLY APPROVED LAW SCHOOL**

(a) A site evaluation of a fully approved law school shall be conducted in the third year following the granting of full approval and in the seventh year following the granting of full approval. Thereafter, each fully approved school shall be subject to a site evaluation on a regular basis as determined by the Council. The Council or Committee may order additional site evaluations of a school when special circumstances warrant. The school shall pay to the Association a site evaluation fee and shall reimburse the site evaluators for their expenses.

(b) Before the site evaluation, the law school shall furnish to the Consultant and members of the site evaluation team a completed site evaluation questionnaire and the current self-study undertaken by the dean and faculty.

(c) The Consultant shall arrange for a site evaluation of each fully approved law school by a team of qualified and objective persons. If there is a state agency or official who authorizes degree granting authority, the school shall inform the Consultant, who shall invite the agency or official to observe the inspection.

(d) The Consultant shall schedule the site evaluation of the law school during the academic year at a time when regular classes are being conducted. A site evaluation usually requires at least three days, as classes are visited, faculty quality assessed, admissions policies reviewed, records inspected, physical facilities examined, the library assessed, information set forth in the questionnaire reviewed, and consultations held with the president, dean of the law school, members of the law school faculty, professional staff, law students and members of the legal community.

(e) Following a site evaluation, the team shall promptly prepare a written report based on the site evaluation. The team shall not determine compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, but shall report facts and observations that will enable the Committee and Council to determine compliance. The report of the team should give as much pertinent information as feasible.

(f) The team shall promptly submit a draft of its report to the Consul-
tant. After reviewing the draft and conforming its format to Council policies, the Consultant shall submit the draft report to the president and dean of the law school for confirmation of facts stated in the report. Representatives of the institution may submit their observations to the Consultant within one month from the date upon which the Consultant mailed the draft report. The Consultant shall send these observations to members of the team. After consulting with the Chairperson of the team, the Consultant shall place the report in final form and distribute it to the president, dean and members of the team.

(g) After the Consultant has distributed the site evaluation report in final form, the Consultant shall place the report on the agenda of a meeting of the Committee. The Committee may not consider the report unless in final form it was distributed at least one month before the Committee meeting. The Committee may not consider any information submitted by the school unless received in writing by the Consultant at least three weeks before the Committee meeting. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize consideration of a report not distributed timely or information not received timely.

(h) The Consultant shall submit to the Committee the site evaluation questionnaire, most recent annual questionnaire, current self-study, site evaluation report, and any written material submitted timely by the law school.

(i) After the meeting of the Committee at which the report is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Committee action.

Rule 27

ACTION CONCERNING LAW SCHOOL IN APPARENT NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

(a) If the Committee has reason to believe that a law school does not comply with the Standards, the Committee shall inform the school of its apparent non-compliance and request the school to furnish by a date certain further information about the matter and about action taken to bring the school in compliance with the Standards. The school shall furnish the requested information to the Committee.

(b) If, upon a review of the information furnished by the law school in response to the Committee’s request and other relevant information, the Committee finds that the school has not given adequate
assurance of compliance with the Standards, the Committee may notify the school to appear at a hearing before the Committee to be held at a specified time and place to show cause why the school should not be removed from the list of law schools approved by the Association.

(c) If the Committee finds that a law school has failed to comply with the Standards by refusing to furnish information or by refusing to cooperate in a site evaluation, the Committee may notify the school to appear at a hearing before the Committee to be held at a specified time and place to show cause why the school should not be removed from the list of law schools approved by the Association.

(d) The Consultant shall give the law school at least one month notice of the Committee hearing. The notice shall specify the apparent non-compliance with the Standards and state the time and place of the hearing. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may grant the school additional time, not to exceed one month. Both the notice and the request for extension of time must be in writing. The Consultant shall send the notice of hearing to the president and the dean of the school by certified or registered United States mail.

**Rule 28**

**INVESTIGATOR**

(a) The Chairperson of the Committee may appoint an investigator to elicit facts relevant to the matter before the Committee. The law school shall reimburse the investigator for expenses incurred in the investigation.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish the investigator with a copy of the most recent site evaluation report, site evaluation questionnaire, annual questionnaire, Consultant’s action letters written subsequent to the most recent site evaluation report, notice of Committee hearing and other relevant written information.

(c) Following the investigation, the investigator shall promptly prepare a written report. The investigator shall not determine compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, but shall report facts and observations that will enable the Committee and Council to determine compliance. The report of the investigator should give as much pertinent information as feasible.

(d) The investigator shall promptly submit the draft of the report to
the Consultant. After reviewing the draft and conforming its format to Council policies, the Consultant shall submit the draft report to the president and the dean of the law school for confirmation of facts stated in the report. Representatives of the institution may submit their observations to the Consultant within fourteen days from the date upon which the Consultant mailed the draft report. The Consultant shall send these observations to the investigator. After consulting with the investigator, the Consultant shall place the report in final form and distribute it to the president, dean and investigator.

Rule 29

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SHOW CAUSE ORDER

(a) The Consultant shall furnish to the Committee:
   (1) the investigator's report, if any;
   (2) the most recent site evaluation report;
   (3) site evaluation questionnaire;
   (4) annual questionnaire;
   (5) the Consultant's action letters written subsequent to the most recent site evaluation report;
   (6) notice of Committee hearing; and
   (7) other relevant written information.

The written information furnished by the Consultant is evidence.

(b) Representatives of the law school may appear at the hearing and submit evidence relevant to the matter.

(c) The Committee may invite the investigator, if any, and the Chairperson or other member of the most recent site evaluation team to appear at the hearing. The law school shall reimburse the investigator and site evaluation team member for expenses incurred in attending the hearing.

(d) After the hearing, the Committee shall determine whether the law school is in compliance with the Standards and, if not, what remedial action or sanction is appropriate, including removal of the school from the Association list of approved law schools. In this event, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Committee action and the Committee's specific reasons therefor.

(e) If the Committee determines that the law school is in com-
pliance, it shall conclude the matter by adopting an appropriate resolution, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the president and dean of the school by the Consultant.

**Rule 30**

**COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT APPROVAL BE WITHDRAWN**

(a) If the Committee determines that the law school is not in compliance with the Standards and recommends that the school be removed from the Association list of approved law schools, the Consultant shall place the Committee recommendation on the agenda of a Council meeting. The Consultant shall notify the president and dean of the school of the time and place of the Council meeting.

(b) The Consultant shall furnish to the Council the Committee’s written recommendation, the investigator’s report, if any, the most recent site evaluation report and the Consultant’s action letters to the school written subsequent to the most recent site evaluation report.

(c) Representatives of the law school may appear at the Council meeting at which the Committee recommendation is considered. The Chairperson of the Committee or his designee shall present the Committee recommendations.

(d) The Council shall determine whether to adopt the Committee recommendation. If it decides to recommend that the House of Delegates impose a remedial action or sanction which may include removal of the law school from the Association list of approved schools, the recommendation shall be placed on the agenda of a meeting of the House of Delegates. In this event the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the law school in writing of the Council action and the Council’s specific reasons therefor.

(e) The Consultant shall send a copy of the Council resolution to the president and dean of the law school.

**Rule 31**

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES CONSIDERATION OF COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION THAT APPROVAL BE WITHDRAWN**

When the Council recommends that a law school’s ABA approval be withdrawn, the Chairperson of the Council shall
submit to the House of Delegates the Council’s recommendation and its report in the form and manner prescribed by the House of Delegates.

Rule 32

STATUS OF LAW SCHOOL PENDING APPEAL

While an appeal from an action of the Committee or Council is pending, the approval status of a law school is not affected. The Consultant shall inform the president and the dean of the law school of this rule in communicating the action of the Committee or Council.

Rule 33

MAJOR CHANGE IN STRUCTURE OR OPERATION OF APPROVED SCHOOL

(a) A major change in structure or operation of a law school may raise questions as to the school’s continued compliance with the Standards. Before making a major change, a provisionally approved or fully approved school shall apply for and obtain Council acquiescence to the proposed change.

(b) Examples of major changes that require Council acquiescence are:

1. instituting a new full-time or part-time division;
2. changing from a full-time to a part-time program, or from a part-time to a full-time program;
3. establishing the law school or a branch thereof in a new location;
4. establishing a two-year undergraduate/four-year law school or similar program;
5. merging with or acquiring another law school, whether approved or unapproved;
6. establishing a new or different program leading to any degree beyond the first degree in law;
7. modifying the law school’s institutional relationship with its parent institution; and
8. establishing affiliation with a college or university.

(c) A law school seeking acquiescence by the Council shall submit
its application to the Consultant. The Committee or Council may require a site evaluation of the school.

(d) The application shall contain:

1. a letter from the president and dean of the law school stating that they have read and carefully considered the Standards, have answered in detail the questions asked in the accompanying site evaluation questionnaire, and do certify that, in their respective opinions, the school fully complies with each of the Standards;
2. a copy of the school's most recent annual questionnaire;
3. a completed site evaluation questionnaire;
4. a description of the proposed change, and an analysis of the effect of the proposed change on the law school's compliance with the Standards;
5. a copy of the law school's current self-study;
6. payment to the Association of the application fee; and
7. a request that the Consultant schedule a site evaluation at the school's expense.

(e) If a site evaluation is required, the Consultant shall arrange for the site evaluation by a qualified and objective person. If there is a state agency or official who authorizes degree granting authority, the school shall inform the Consultant, who shall invite the agency or official to observe the site evaluation.

(f) The Consultant should schedule the site evaluation of the law school at a time during the academic year when regular classes are being conducted. The site evaluation shall inquire into the effect the proposed change may have on the school's continuing compliance with the Standards.

(g) Following a site evaluation, the site evaluator shall prepare a written report based upon the site evaluation. The site evaluator shall not determine compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, but shall report facts and observations that will enable the Committee and the Council to determine the effect of the proposed change on the law school's continuing compliance. The report should give as much pertinent information as feasible.

(h) The site evaluator shall promptly submit the draft of the report to the Consultant. After reviewing the draft and conforming its format to Council policies, the Consultant shall submit the draft report to the president and the dean of the law school for confirmation of facts stated in the report. Representatives of the institution may submit their observations to the Consultant within three weeks from
the date upon which the Consultant mailed the draft report. The Consultant shall send these observations to the site evaluator. After consulting with the evaluator, the Consultant shall place the report in final form and distribute it to the president, dean and site evaluator.

(i) When the Consultant has received the law school's application for acquiescence and has distributed in final form the report of any site evaluation, the Consultant shall place the school's application for acquiescence on the agenda of a Committee meeting. The Committee may not consider any information submitted by the school unless received by the Consultant at least three weeks before the Committee meeting. For good cause shown, the Chairperson of the Committee may authorize consideration of a report not distributed timely or information not received timely.

(j) The Consultant shall submit to the Committee the law school's application, the site evaluation report, if any, and any written material submitted timely by the school.

(k) The site evaluator, if any, or a member of the team designated by the Consultant may be present. The applicant law school shall reimburse the evaluator for expenses incurred in attending the Committee meeting.

(l) Representatives of the law school may appear at the meeting of the Committee at which the application is considered.

(m) After the meeting of the Committee at which the application is considered, the Consultant shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the Committee action. If the action is adverse to the law school, the action letter shall contain the committee’s specific reasons therefor.

(n) The Consultant shall furnish to the Council the Committee recommendation, whether affirmative or negative, and the site evaluation report, if any. The Consultant shall place the Committee recommendation on the agenda of a Council meeting. There is no appeal from the Council action.

(o) After the meeting of the Council at which the application is considered, the Consultant, by an action letter, shall inform the president and dean of the applicant law school in writing of the Committee action. If the action is adverse to the applicant law school, the action letter shall contain the council’s specific reasons therefor.

(p) Following Council acquiescence in a major change, the Consultant shall arrange for a limited site evaluation of the school no later than two years from the date of the acquiescence to determine
whether the anticipated benefits to the law school have been realized.

**Rule 34**

**COMPLAINTS CONCERNING ACTIONS OF APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS**

(a) A current or former faculty member, applicant for faculty appointment, current or former student, applicant for admission, or any other person may file with the Consultant a complaint alleging violation of the Standards by an approved law school. A complaint must be filed within 120 days of the complainant’s learning of the basis for the complaint.

(b) When the complaint is filed, the Consultant shall acknowledge its receipt and inform the complainant of the Association complaint procedures. If the Consultant determines that the complaint does not allege facts constituting a violation of the Standards, the Consultant shall dismiss the complaint and so inform the complainant. A complaint alleging only a violation of a school’s rule not amounting to a violation of the Standards shall not be considered. The complainant shall not be afforded individual relief.

(c) If the Consultant determines that the complaint alleges facts that indicate that a law school is in violation of the Standards, the Consultant shall inquire whether the complainant consents to the disclosure of the complaint and the identity of the complainant to the school. If the complainant fails to consent in writing received by the Consultant within 30 days after the inquiry is mailed to the complainant, the Consultant shall dismiss the complaint and so inform the complainant. If the complainant agrees to the disclosure, the Consultant shall send a copy of the complaint to the dean of the law school and request the dean to respond to the allegations in the complaint and to provide any additional information requested by the Consultant.

(d) Upon receipt of the response of the dean of the law school, the Consultant shall:

1. dismiss the complaint if the Consultant determines that the complaint and the dean’s response considered together do not support a claim that the school is in violation of the Standards;
2. place the complaint on the agenda for the next site evaluation of the law school if the Consultant determines that the complaint and the dean’s response considered together indicate conditions or practices that raise a question concerning the school’s com-
pliance with the Standards. The Consultant shall notify the complainant and the dean of the school of the action taken; or (3) place the complaint on the agenda of a Committee meeting if the Consultant determines that the complaint and the dean’s response considered together indicate a violation of the Standards by the law school or a need for more complete investigation. The Consultant shall notify the complainant and the dean of the school of the action taken.

(e) If the Committee determines that the complaint and the dean’s response referred to it by the Consultant considered together indicate the need for further investigation, the Committee shall order a special site evaluation under Rule 26(a). If the Committee determines that the complaint, the dean’s response, and any special report considered together do not support a claim that the school is in violation of the Standards, the Committee shall dismiss the complaint. If the Committee has reason to believe that the law school is in violation of the Standards, the Committee shall proceed under Rule 27 et seq. The Consultant shall inform the complainant and dean of the Committee action.

(f) A subcommittee of the Committee shall periodically review all written complaints and the Consultant’s disposition of them and report annually to the Committee.

Rule 35

CREDIT-GRANTING FOREIGN PROGRAMS

(a) A law school may not undertake a credit-granting foreign program without first notifying the Consultant and obtaining Committee acquiescence.

(b) The review process of a law school includes review of any credit-granting foreign program.

Rule 36

ACCESS TO SITE EVALUATION REPORTS AND COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL ACTION

(a) The reports of site evaluations are received in confidence by the evaluation team, the Consultant and the Committee and Council and may be disclosed only with the approval of the Chairperson of
the Council or the Consultant. The president or dean may discuss the contents of the report with the faculty, the university administration and the governing board and may make the report available to them. The report may not be publicly distributed. After notification to the school of the Committee action or the Council action, the school may disclose to others the Consultant's action letter. The Consultant may release to the public the status of the school, with an explanation of the Association procedure for consideration of an application.

(b) The school is free to make use of the recommendations and decisions as contained in the Consultant's action letter addressed to the president and dean. However, any release must be a full release, and not selected excerpts.

(c) One year from the date of the initial transmission of the determinations of the Accreditation Committee, including specific findings of compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, resulting from a regular, special or sabbatical inspection of a provisionally or fully approved school, the Consultant shall, at the request of any person, make available the remaining specific findings of non-compliance.

**Rule 37**

**FEES**

The Council shall fix fees for:

1. filing an application for site evaluation for provisional approval;
2. annual site evaluation of a provisionally approved law school;
3. regular or special site evaluation of a fully approved law school; and
4. application for acquiescence in a major change in structure or operation of an approved school as provided in Rule 33.

**Rule 38**

**INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY APPROVED SCHOOLS**

An approved law school shall provide the Committee and Council information concerning legal education in the form required and at the times required by the Committee and the Council, to insure that the Standards are being maintained and to provide the Council with information relating to the state of legal education generally.
Rule 39

PUBLICATION OF LIST OF APPROVED AND UNAPPROVED SCHOOLS

The Council shall publish from time to time a complete list of all approved law schools and as many unapproved law schools as are known to the Consultant. The list shall be published annually in the Review of Legal Education, a publication which is published by the Section and single copies of which are distributed by the Consultant upon request, without charge.

Rule 40

REINSTATEMENT AS AN APPROVED SCHOOL

A law school that has been removed from the list of law schools approved by the Association may be reinstated by complying with the procedures for obtaining approval, as though it had never been approved.
POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OR THE ACCREDITATION COMMITTEE OF THE SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

A. Council Policies

1. SELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
Members of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar shall be chosen without reference to their race, color, creed, sex, or national origin.
Members of the Council shall be persons of integrity and intelligence who have evidenced interest in legal education and whose participation is likely to be guided by the interests of the public and by the high standards of the legal profession, rather than any personal interest.

2. SELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ACCREDITATION COMMITTEE
The members of the Committee shall be appointed for staggered terms by the Chairperson of the Section. The Committee shall include two or more non-lawyer public members.
To be eligible for appointment as a lawyer member of the Committee, an individual must be knowledgeable and experienced in law and legal education.
To be eligible for appointment as a non-lawyer public member, an individual must be knowledgeable and concerned about professional education and training and must not have a current employment or other relationship with the Association.
Committee members must be guided by the interest of the public and by the standards of the legal profession.

3. STATEMENT OF GOOD PRACTICE ON IMPARTIALITY AND PROPRIETY IN THE PROCESS OF LAW SCHOOL ACCREDITATION

(A) Those who have significant responsibility in the process leading to accreditation of law schools serve a vital and quasi-judicial function in the legal system of the United States. It is important to the
fair and effective functioning of the system of law school accreditation and to the maintenance of public and professional respect for that system that those who act in it act impartially and avoid even the appearance of impropriety.

(B) One who has significant responsibility in this system or who has had significant responsibility in this system within a period or two years past, as enumerated in paragraph “D” below, should not serve as a consultant to a law school in any matter relating to:

(1) accreditation by the American Bar Association;

(2) membership in the Association of American Law Schools; or

(3) reinspection and continuation of American Bar Association accreditation or membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

(C) This restriction applies to service as consultant whether or not that service is for compensation. It does not apply to informal advice which an advisor renders (1) without fee; (2) informally, and (3) which he or she discloses fully to the other members of the accreditation or membership body on which he or she serves or has served; nor does it apply to the routine or official advice and assistance which is rendered by members of an inspection team or hearing commission, by the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, by the Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools, or by persons acting on behalf of the Consultant or Executive Director, or by a person acting in the normal course of his or her employment.

(D) This restriction applies to:

(1) members of the Accreditation Committee of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association;

(2) the President, other Officers, members of the Board of Governors, and members of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association;

(3) members of the Accreditation and Academic Freedom Committees of the Association of American Law Schools;

(4) the President and members of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools;

(5) members of the professional staff of the American Bar Association or the Association of American Law Schools, except as provided in paragraph “C” above;

(6) a member of an inspection team or hearing commission for
either Association accepting appointment as a consultant to a law school that he or she has inspected or conducted hearings on, in behalf of either Association within two years after the inspection or while either Association still has under consideration matters developed by the inspection, whichever is longer;

(7) the Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools or other person acting on behalf of the Association of American Law Schools may not acquiesce in the appointment as consultant on readiness of any person who by this Statement should not accept appointment as a school's consultant.

(E) Service as a consultant for a law school does not disqualify a person from any of the offices or committees in paragraph "D." However, the officer or committee member should excuse himself or herself from participation in discussion, formal or informal, of the affairs of a school which he or she has served as consultant or employee and from taking part in any vote with respect to its status.

(F) A person who has served as a consultant or employee of a law school within two years prior to assuming a significant responsibility in the accreditation process should decline to participate in the determination of the accreditation status of the school with which he or she previously served.

(G) The Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools, or either of them if they are acting cooperatively, shall bring this regulation to the attention of persons who are nominated for or appointed to any of the positions enumerated in paragraph "D" above and to all persons who are holding these positions or who have held them within two years past, at the time the regulation becomes effective.

Adopted by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar—December 10, 1977.

Adopted by the AALS Executive Committee—December 27, 1977.

4. PASS/FAIL GRADING BY UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES

The adoption by an increasing number of colleges and universities of pass/fail or similar grading systems for some or all of their students' work has implications for the law school admissions process. When a student with a transcript bearing such grades seeks to enter law school, law school admissions committees will be deprived of data that have served them well in the past in making the admissions decision. In the belief that college and university facul-
ties and administrations who are considering conversion of a conventional grading system to a pass/fail or some variant system may be interested in the possible effect of such grading systems upon their graduates who seek admission to law school, the Law School Admission Council issues this statement.

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) was developed more than twenty years ago in response to an expressed need of law schools for additional data upon which to base their admissions decisions. Validity studies conducted over the years demonstrate that the LSAT score contributes significantly to the prediction of an applicant's grades in law school and thus aids in the making of the admissions decision. These studies show that the LSAT score and the undergraduate grade-point average are the two best quantitative predictors, and that when they are used together they are better than either used separately. College grades represent both academic competence and achievement; the LSAT score largely indicates academic competence—the kind relevant to the study of law. The academic achievement of an applicant to law school indicates the extent of his preparation and motivation for the study of law. It is apparent, then, that college grades make a significant contribution to prediction of law school grades that is not supplied by the LSAT score.

Where an applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript in which all or virtually all of his grades are on pass/fail basis, and submits no other indication of his level of achievement in college, the admissions committee can make little specific use of his college work in predicting his law school grades. This means that this prediction must be based on the LSAT score, even though the committee would much prefer not to place sole reliance on the test scores in making this prediction. Even when such a transcript is supplemented by a narrative evaluation of the applicant by several of his teachers and deans, the committee can make only limited use of the college work in predicting performance in law school. Like interviews, these evaluations give the committee some help in making the admissions judgment, but they are largely helpful in deciding which risks to take and which to reject.

Where the applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript containing some conventional grades and some pass/fail grades, the admissions committee can develop a grade-point average for that portion of the student's college work bearing the conventional grades. However, many admissions officers would not feel justified in assigning to that average the conventional weight. They may well assume that the student chose to receive a conventional grade in those courses in which he gauged his probabilities
for a premium grade to be good. This indicates that his grade-point average so developed will overstate his academic competence and achievement as compared with the average of a student whose grades are all conventional. Furthermore, the committee may reasonably assume that the applicant did not make the same effort in the courses graded on a pass/fail basis as he did in those graded on the conventional basis. In short, a grade-point average based only upon the limited part of a student’s work in which conventional grades were assigned seems to overstate in a compound way the student’s general academic ability and achievement. Therefore, it is understandable that many admissions officers are already discounting such a grade point average, and discounting it more if there is a large proportion of pass/fail grades.

The Council recognizes that the increased use of the pass/fail system—or some variant thereof—will mean that law school admissions committees and officers will place an increased reliance upon the LSAT score, a greater reliance than either the Council or law school admissions committee would like. The Council recognizes that there are many educational considerations to be taken into account by the faculty and administration in determining the appropriate grading system for that college or university. The Council, of course, respects the authority and judgment of the college and university faculty and administration in making that decision. The Law School Admission Council offers this statement concerning the effect of pass/fail grades upon the proper evaluation of a college graduate’s application for admission to law school only in the hope that it may be useful to college faculties and administrations in determining what grading system to use.

5. UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOLS INTENDING TO SEEK ABA APPROVAL

The American Bar Association requests that an unapproved law school intending to seek provisional approval include the following language in its bulletin:

The Dean has informed himself fully as to the Standards and Rules of Procedure for the Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association. The College Administration and the Dean are determined to devote all necessary resources and in other respects to take all necessary steps to present a program of legal education that will qualify for approval by the American Bar Association.

The Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar requires that an unapproved law school intending to seek ABA approval include the additional language in its bulletin:
The ______________ Law School makes no representation to any applicant that it will be approved by the American Bar Association prior to the graduation of any matriculating student.

6. PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar adopted the following resolutions on February 12, 1977:

(1) "That at this time no change or modification of Standard 202 of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association be recommended."

(2) "That the Council declares its willingness for a period of two years following the adoption of this resolution to grant a Standard 802 variance of Standard 202 and the last clause of Standard 203 and the interpretations placed upon it, in connection with an application for provisional approval from any proprietary law school which believes it can show that it is in substantial compliance with all of the other Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association except Standard 202 and the last clause of Standard 203."

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, in modification and clarification of the above resolutions, hereby determines that until the date of July 1, 1988, it will accept application for provisional approval from any proprietary law school which can show that it substantially complies with all of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association except Standard 202 and the last clause of Standard 203 and giving assurance that it will be in full compliance with all of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association except Standard 202 and the last clause of Standard 203 within three years after receiving provisional approval.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar recommends to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association that any proprietary law school be granted provisional approval, at that time, the Council will also recommend to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association the repeal of Standard 202 and the last clause of Standard 203 from the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association.

7. CORRESPONDENCE STUDY

The American Bar Association expressly disapproves of cor-
respondence law courses as a means of preparation for bar examination and for practice. Before one pursues a correspondence law course, it is suggested that he first familiarize himself with the rules and regulations of the state in which he intends to practice and inquire whether correspondence law courses are acceptable under the applicable rules and regulations of the state and any governmental agency with which one expects to secure employment. Correspondence law school graduates may take the bar examinations only in California and even there only under special conditions.

8. POSTPONEMENT OF GRADUATION

WHEREAS, most state supreme courts require graduation from an ABA approved law school as a requisite for bar admission in order to assure the public that persons representing them in legal matters have received a quality legal education, and

WHEREAS, some individuals begin and complete substantially all of their legal education at unapproved law schools, which law schools have been inspected for possible ABA provisional approval but are found not to meet the ABA Standards during the time of such attendance; and these individuals may then delay their formal graduation until after the law school received ABA provisional approval, and

WHEREAS, some law schools receiving ABA provisional approval have permitted students to delay their graduation until ABA approval was received and have then awarded such students degrees dated subsequent to receipt of ABA provisional approval,

THEREFORE, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar hereby adopts a policy disapproving this practice, and requests that all provisionally approved law schools, all law schools seeking provisional approval, all law school site team members and all state bar admitting authorities be notified of this policy.

9. PROVISIONALLY APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS

A provisionally approved law school shall state in its bulletin, catalog, publicity releases and in communications with all students, applicants or other interested parties that it is a provisionally approved law school.

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with the Standards and gives assurance that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval.
A site evaluation shall take place each year at each provisionally approved law school during the period of provisional approval.

A law school will be granted full approval when it establishes that it is in full compliance with each of the Standards and that it has been provisionally approved for at least two years.

A provisionally approved law school will be recommended for full approval by the House of Delegates when the Council finds, after the site evaluation, that the law school meets the Standards as interpreted by the Council, on a basis that assures continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of the educational program.

The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a law school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

10. SITE EVALUATIONS OF FULLY APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS SUBSEQUENT TO FULL APPROVAL

A site evaluation shall be conducted at each fully approved law school during the third year following the granting of full approval by the House of Delegates.

The next site evaluation shall be conducted no later than the seventh year following the granting of full approval by the House of Delegates. Thereafter, regular sabbatical site evaluations of the school shall be conducted.

11. RELEASE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING APPLICATIONS FOR PROVISIONAL OR FULL APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS

In the case of law schools seeking provisional or full approval, the staff persons of the American Bar Association are hereby authorized by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar to state:

(1) Whether or not a specific school has submitted an application to the American Bar Association for provisional approval, and

(2) The procedural steps for consideration of an application, namely:
   a. a site visitation by a Section appointed visiting team;
   b. submission of a written report by the visiting team;
   c. review of the visiting team’s report and consideration of the
application by the Accreditation Committee;

d. submission of a recommendation by the Accreditation Commit-
   tee to the Council;

e. action upon the Accreditation Committee’s recom-
   mendation by the Council, which may or may not follow the
   recommendation of the Accreditation Committee; and

f. action by the House of Delegates.

(3) After the law school has been notified of the action of the Ac-
   creditation Committee or the Council, as the case may be, the
   staff may release to the public the nature of the action and the
   procedural steps listed above.

12. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INSPECTION REPORTS
AND LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF ACTION

The reports of site evaluations are received in confidence by the
evaluation team, staff, Consultant, Accreditation Committee and
Council, and may be disclosed only with the approval of the
Chairperson of the Council or the Consultant. The evaluated institu-
tion’s president or dean may discuss the contents of the report with
the faculty, university administration and governing board, and may
make the report available to them. The report may not be publicly
distributed. After notification to the law school of the Accreditation
Committee or Council action, the law school may disclose to others
the Consultant’s letter to the president and dean, transmitting the
action of the Accreditation Committee or Council, which letter is
called the Consultant’s action letter. The Consultant may release to
the public the status of the school, with an explanation of the pro-
cedures for consideration of an application.

The law school is free to make use of the recommendations and
decisions as contained in the Consultant’s action letter; however,
any release must be a full release, and not selected excerpts.

One year from the date of the initial transmission of the determina-
tions of the Accreditation Committee, including specific findings of
compliance or non-compliance with the Standards, resulting from a
regular, special or sabbatical inspection of a provisionally or fully ap-
proved school, the Consultant shall, at the request of any person,
make available the remaining specific findings of non-compliance.

The dean of the evaluated law school shall review the site evaluation
report to determine whether it contains criticism of the professional,
performance competence or behavior of a member of the school’s
full-time faculty or professional staff. If the report contains this
criticism, the dean shall make available to the person concerned the
germane extract of the report and shall send the Consultant on Legal
Education to the American Bar Association a copy of the transmitting letter and of the extract. The Consultant shall review each site evaluation report of an approved law school or applicant law school to determine whether it contains the above described criticism. If the Consultant finds this criticism and has not received a copy of a letter from the dean to the person concerned transmitting the extract of the report, the Consultant shall inform the dean of the criticism and ask him or her to make available to the person concerned the germane extract of the report. The dean shall send the Consultant a copy of his or her written communication with the affected person. The member of the faculty or professional staff is entitled to submit in writing his or her comments about the statement in the report to the persons who received the report.

13. LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION FEES
The American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar condemns the practice of requiring persons seeking admission to a law school to pay a fee, in addition to the regular application fee, in order to be placed on a list of persons who will be admitted if additional places become available, commonly known as a “waiting list.”

14. DIVERSITY IN ADMISSION AND EMPLOYMENT
It is the policy of the Council that diversity is valuable to educational quality. There are educational values to be derived from diversity in admission and employment and the Council supports the use of admission standards and employment criteria which promote diversity in law schools.

15. ADMISSION OF STUDENTS WHO WISH TO TRANSFER CREDIT
Transfer of credits and advanced standing for credits earned in another law school in the United States shall be given only when such credits were given by a law school approved by the American Bar Association.

16. PERIOD OF RETENTION OF EXAMINATION MATERIALS
Law schools approved by the American Bar Association should retain student examination booklets for a period of one year. This policy applies only if the examination booklet has not been returned to the student.

17. RETENTION OF RECORDS
Law schools approved by the American Bar Association should re-
tain admission, financial aid and placement records for a one-year period.

18. STATEMENT OF COUNCIL POLICY REGARDING INTERFERENCE IN LAW SCHOOL CLINICAL ACTIVITIES

The Council has received several reports of inappropriate interference in law school clinical activities. Improper attempts by persons or institutions outside law schools to interfere in the ongoing activities of law school clinical programs and courses have an adverse impact on the quality of the educational mission of affected law schools and jeopardize principles of law school self-governance, academic freedom, and ethical independence under the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct. In appropriate ways, the Council will assist law schools in preserving the independence of law school clinical programs and courses.

19. WRITTEN PLANS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARD 212

It is the policy of the Council that each ABA approved law school have a written plan describing its program for achieving compliance with Standard 212.

The Council, in accordance with Rule 38 of the Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools and not as an adopted interpretation of Standard 212, directs the Consultant to have each ABA approved law school (1) prepare a written plan by June 1, 1984, describing its current program and the efforts it intends to undertake relating to compliance with Standard 212, and (2) maintain a current file which will include the specific action which has been taken by the school to comply with its stated plan.

20. RATING OF LAW SCHOOLS

No rating of law schools beyond the simple statement of their accreditation status is attempted or advocated by the official organizations in legal education. Qualities that make one kind of school good for one student may not be as important to another. The American Bar Association and its Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar have issued disclaimers of any law school rating systems. Prospective law students should consider a variety of factors in making their choice among schools.

21. COURSES CONDUCTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING STUDENT PERFORMANCE ON BAR EXAMINATIONS

Law school courses conducted for the purpose of improving student
performance on bar examinations may not be offered for credit, although they may be offered as non-credit courses.

22. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
A law school faculty as a professional faculty should not be required to be part of the general university bargaining unit.

23. J.D. DEGREES
It is the Council’s position that no graduate degree in law (L.L.M., M.C.L., S.J.D.) is or should be a substitute for the first professional degree in law (J.D.) and that no graduate degree should qualify as meeting the legal education requirements for admission to the bar.

24. J.D. DEGREE—PH.D. DEGREE EQUIVALENCY
WHEREAS, the acquisition of a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree requires from 84 to 99 semester hours of post baccalaureate study and the Doctor of Philosophy degree usually requires 60 semester hours of post baccalaureate study along with the writing of a dissertation, the two degrees are equivalent degrees for employment purposes;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that all appropriate persons be requested to eliminate any policy or practice existing within their jurisdiction which disparages legal education or the J.D. degree.

25. PROPRIETY OF EXAMINATION BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY BEFORE ADMISSION TO PRACTICE
A half century ago the American Bar Association adopted standards for legal education, the second of which is as follows:

“The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subject to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness.”

The criticism of bar examinations, which is daily becoming more prevalent, makes it most appropriate for the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the Board of Managers of the National Conference of Bar Examiners to state their opinion on the matter of the so-called Diploma Privilege.

It is the position of the Council and Board that the above-quoted standard, adopted in 1921, is as valid today—perhaps more so with the mobility of law graduates—as it was at the time and that every applicant for admission to the bar should be subject to examination by public authority.

Very great progress has taken place in the caliber of legal education in the fifty years intervening since 1921. In part the improvement in
legal education has been the result of experimentation in teaching techniques. Not all such experiments have proved successful. Public authority should not dictate teaching techniques but it should make sure that all applicants have the training necessary to adequately serve the public upon their admission.

Not only are law schools quite properly experimenting in teaching techniques but they are experimenting in curriculum content. Again, public authority should not dictate curriculum content but by examination should determine that the content of the applicant's education is such that upon admission he will be able to adequately serve the public. In one of the jurisdictions where graduates of certain law schools are admitted without examination, the Court found it necessary to a certain extent to dictate the curriculum content of those schools—an unfortunate limitation on the educational freedom of these schools.

Bar examinations themselves serve additional functions. They encourage law graduates to study subjects not taken in law school. They require the applicant to review all he has learned in law school with a result that he is made to realize the interrelation of the various divisions of the law—to view the separate subject courses which he took in law school as a related whole. This the curriculum of most law schools does not achieve. Also it is the first time many of the applicants will have been examined by persons other than those who taught them, a valuable experience in preparation for appearing before a completely strange judge.

To reiterate, it is the position of the Council and the Board of Managers that there must be examination by public authority. This is not to say that public authority must not be very careful in its examination procedure to make sure that it is fulfilling its responsibilities. It should continually strive to make its methods of examination more effective so that the results will be the nondiscriminatory admission of none not qualified and the exclusion of none qualified, even though this requires the use of innovative examining techniques and constant consideration of the ever changing needs of our society. The necessity to train lawyers to represent all members of society is a continual challenge to teachers of law and legal education. To test this properly the examining authority can perform effectively and satisfactorily only if it makes responsive changes in its techniques. Adopted by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar—July, 1971.
B. Accreditation Committee Policies

1. MINUTES OF MEETINGS
Meetings of the Accreditation Committee are held in executive session. Minutes of the meetings are confidential. (May, 1980)

2. GRANTING OF DEGREES TO PREDECESSOR INSTITUTIONS
A law school currently approved by the American Bar Association may not retroactively grant a J.D. degree to a graduate of a predecessor institution. (May, 1980)

3. POSTPONEMENT OF SITE EVALUATION
A request for postponement of a site evaluation will only be granted if the law school is in the process of moving to a new physical facility or if extraordinary circumstances exist which would make it impossible for the scheduled site evaluation to take place. The postponement shall not exceed one year.
The pending resignation of a dean, the appointment of an acting dean or the appointment of a permanent dean are not grounds for the postponement of a scheduled site evaluation. (November, 1977; December, 1977)

4. RIGHT OF APPEARANCE AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
The right of appearance and the procedures regarding written submissions to the Accreditation Committee are contained in Rules 9, 19, 29 and 33 of the Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools. (Revised August, 1983)

5. SPECIAL SITE EVALUATIONS OF POST-J.D. PROGRAMS
A law school petitioning for acquiescence in a proposed post-J.D. program shall submit a request for a site evaluation to the Consultant's office at least 100 days prior to a scheduled meeting of the Accreditation Committee in order for the proposal and report to be considered by the Committee at that meeting. (November, 1982)