

## **TITLE 4. ADMISSIONS AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS**

### **CSBARS Draft Proposed Revised Rule Set for Accredited Law Schools, June 15, 2020**

#### **DIVISION 2. ACCREDITED LAW SCHOOL RULES**

##### Chapter 1. General Provisions

##### Rule 4.100 Authority

The Committee of Bar Examiners (“the Committee”) is authorized by law to accredit law schools in California (“accredited law schools”) and oversee and regulate those law schools. The Committee is the degree-granting authority for law schools subject to these rules.

*Rule 4.100 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

##### Rule 4.101 What these rules are

- A. The Accredited Law School Rules (“these rules”) apply to law schools seeking provisional accreditation by the Committee, law schools provisionally accredited by the Committee, and law schools accredited by the Committee. These rules do not apply to law schools fully or provisionally approved by the American Bar Association.
- B. Provisional accreditation by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California is granted when a school demonstrates substantial compliance with these rules. Accreditation by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California is granted when a school demonstrates compliance with these rules.
- C. These rules do not apply to unaccredited law schools registered by the Committee, paralegal programs, undergraduate legal degree programs, or other legal studies programs that do not lead to a professional degree in law. The appropriate entity or entities must approve such programs, even when they are offered by an accredited, approved, or registered law school or an institution of which it is a part.

*Rule 4.101 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective January 1, 2012.*

##### Rule 4.102 Law schools approved by other accreditors

- A. A law school provisionally or fully approved by the American Bar Association is deemed accredited by the Committee and exempt from these rules, unless the American Bar Association withdraws its approval.

- B. A law school that has been accredited by the Committee and is also fully approved by any accreditor recognized by the United States Department of Education and authorized to accredit schools offering the first professional degree in law may apply to be, and upon approval shall be, deemed accredited by the Committee so long as the school and the institution of which it is a part remains accredited in good standing, and the school, complies with the requirements in section 4.102(C) of these Rules.
- C. Deemed Accredited Requirements; Core Accreditation Standards
  - 1. A law school that is deemed accredited under rule 4.102(B), and within the meaning of Rule 4.105(F), must comply with the following:
    - a. the fees required by Rule 4.110;
    - b. compliance with applicable law required by Rule 4.160(A)(1);
    - c. disclosures required by Rule 4.160(A)(2) and Rule 4.160(A)(3);
    - d. admissions standards required by Rule 4.160(B)(5);
    - e. practice-based skills and competencies curriculum required by Rule 4.160(D)(2);
    - f. financial responsibility required by Rule 4.160(D)(3);
    - g. curriculum required by Rule 4.160(D)(4);
    - h. Minimum Cumulative Pass Rate (MPR) required by Rule 4.160(D)(6);
    - i. annual and periodic reporting required by Rule 4.161
    - j. the orders, directions, and notices required by the State Bar pursuant to these rules.
  - 2. The accreditation standards listed in Rule 4.102(C)(1) are the “core” requirements of accreditation as that term is used elsewhere in these Rules.

*Rule 4.102 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### 4.103 Interpreting and applying the rules; transition from pre-existing rules

- A. The Interpretive Guidelines for Accredited Law School Rules (“Interpretive Guidelines”), as adopted by the Committee of Bar Examiners to be effective on or after the date these Rules go into effect, provide interpretations of these Rules.
  - 1. A law school that satisfies the Interpretive Guidelines interpreting a Rule will be presumed to be in compliance with the Rule. A law school that does not satisfy the Interpretive Guidelines interpreting a Rule is presumed not to be in compliance with the Rule and bears the burden of demonstrating compliance with it.
  - 2. The Committee has the authority to amend the Interpretive Guidelines, subject to a reasonable public comment period, and after consideration of any comments received. Except in extraordinary circumstances when time does not permit, the Committee shall seek the input of the Committee of State Bar Accredited and Registered Schools (CSBARS) before circulating amendments for public comment.
- B. These Rules shall go into effect on January 1 of the year following their adoption. The Accredited Law School Rules and the Guidelines for Accredited Law School Rules already

in effect prior to the date these Rules go into effect (respectively, “Pre-existing Rules” and “Pre-existing Guidelines”) shall sunset as of the date these Rules go into effect. However, the Pre-existing Guidelines shall be effective as a “safe harbor” by which any school that has already submitted its application for provisional accreditation, or is provisionally accredited or accredited by the Committee, as of the date of adoption of these Rules may demonstrate substantial or full compliance with these Rules through December 31, 2025.

1. A law school relying on the Pre-existing Guidelines as a “safe harbor” to demonstrate substantial or full compliance with these Rules must substantially or fully comply, as applicable, with the Pre-existing Guidelines to invoke the “safe harbor” provision.
2. A law school in compliance with these Rules is not also required to comply with the Pre-existing Rules or Pre-existing Guidelines.

*Rule 4.103 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.104 Citation

These rules may be cited as Accredited Law School Rules.

*Rule 4.104 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.105 Definitions

- A. “Admissions Rules” are the rules contained in Title 4, Division 1 of the Rules of the State Bar of California (Admissions Rules).
- B. A “Law School approved by the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association” is a law school fully or provisionally approved by the American Bar Association and deemed accredited by the Committee.
- C. A “California Accredited Law School” is a law school that has been provisionally or fully accredited by the Committee.
- D. “Provisional Accreditation” is the status of a provisionally accredited law school. The Committee grants provisional accreditation for a specific period.
- E. A “Provisionally Accredited Law School” is a registered, unaccredited law school that is pursuing accreditation and has been recognized by the Committee as being in substantial compliance with applicable law and these rules.
- F. A “Deemed Accredited Law School” is a law school fully accredited by the Committee and that has also been recognized as “deemed accredited” within the meaning of Rule 4.102(B).
- G. “The Committee” is the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California.
- H. The “First-Year Law Students’ Examination” is the examination required by statute and by Division 1. Admission to Practice Law in California Admission to Practice Law in California rules.

- I. The “Guidelines” are the Guidelines for Accredited Law School Rules adopted by the Committee of Bar Examiners.
- J. “Inspection” means an on-site visit to a law school by an individual or a team appointed by the Committee in accordance with these rules.
- K. A “Major Change” is one of the changes specified in rule 4.165, Major Changes.
- L. A “Professional Law Degree” is the LLB (Bachelor of Laws), MLS (Master of Legal Studies), JD (Juris Doctor), Executive Juris Doctor Non-Bar-Qualifying Degree (EJD), LLM (Master of Laws), or other post-graduate degree authorized by the Committee. The JD degree may be granted only upon completion of a law program that qualifies a student to take the California Bar Examination.
- M. A “California Registered, Unaccredited Law School” is an unaccredited law school that has been registered by the Committee.
- N. “State Bar staff” means assigned staff.
- O. An “Unaccredited Law School” is a correspondence, distance learning, or fixed facility law school operating in California that is registered as a California unaccredited law school by the Committee but is not accredited by the State Bar.
  - 1. An “Unaccredited Correspondence Law School” is an unaccredited law school that conducts instruction principally by correspondence. A Correspondence Law School must require at least 864 hours of preparation and study per year for four years.
  - 2. An “Unaccredited Distance-Learning Law School” is an unaccredited law school that conducts instruction and provides interactive classes principally by technological means. A distance-learning law school must require at least 864 hours of preparation and study per year for four years.
  - 3. An “Unaccredited Fixed-Facility Law School” is an unaccredited law school that conducts its instruction principally in classroom facilities, whether in-person or via synchronous classroom. An unaccredited fixed-facility law school must require classroom attendance of its students for a minimum of 270 hours a year for four years.
- P. Substantial Compliance
  - 1. Substantial compliance” for an institution exists where it (a) is in full compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C)(1); (b) meets the reasonable objectives of all other rules; and (c) has not engaged in fraudulent or other serious misconduct harming the education, safety, health, or financial condition of students or prospective students.
  - 2. “Substantial compliance” for an individual rule exists where the institution meets the reasonable objectives of that rule. This definition applies to all rules except the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C)(1), for which the school must show full and actual compliance.

3. Substantial compliance is a qualitative judgment made by the Committee, giving principal attention to the rule and its reasonable objectives. The Committee's judgment may not be arbitrarily exercised, but should be informed by the judgment of experts, peers, and members of the public, as applicable, as to the level of compliance with each rule.

*Rule 4.105 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective May 17, 2019.*

#### Rule 4.106 Lists of law schools

The Committee maintains lists of law schools operating in California: those provisionally and fully accredited by the Committee, those registered as unaccredited by the Committee, those approved by other recognized accreditors and deemed accredited by these rules, and those approved by the American Bar Association.

*Rule 4.106 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective May 17, 2019.*

#### Rule 4.107 Student complaints

The State Bar does not intervene in disputes between a school and a student or others, and will not respond directly to the complaining party, but will consider this information when assessing the law school's compliance with these Rules.

*Rule 4.107 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.108 Public information

Release of information contained in the files of applicants for provisional accreditation, provisionally accredited law schools, and accredited law schools is subject to the requirements and limitations imposed by state law.

*Rule 4.108 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective November 18, 2016.*

#### Rule 4.109 Waiver of requirements

- A. A law school may request that the Committee temporarily waive any rule. The request must clearly show that the law school otherwise complies with these rules.
- B. The Committee shall consider the request at a scheduled Committee meeting as soon as reasonably practicable. In a situation of extreme emergency or declared disaster, a school may seek a waiver ratifying emergency action.
- C. The committee will allow a law school a reasonable time to comply with the rule for which it has granted a waiver, but a waiver is temporary. A request to renew a waiver must be filed with the Annual Compliance Report or as specified by the Committee.

*Rule 4.109 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Rule 4.110 Fees

- A. The regulatory and oversight services provided by the Committee are funded by reasonable fees that are set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines.
- B. Fees for the services of State Bar staff or their designees are listed in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines. The State Bar will have final discretion as to time required. Schools seeking provisional or full accreditation agree to timely pay all fees incurred under the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines. Failure to do so will be a basis for a finding of Noncompliance.
- C. Travel expenses are reimbursed at actual cost, in accordance with State Bar travel reimbursement policies.

*Rule 4.110 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Rule 4.111 Extensions of time

For good cause, the Committee may extend a time limit prescribed by these rules.

*Rule 4.111 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Chapter 2. Application for Provisional Accreditation

Rule 4.120 Application based on substantial compliance

A registered unaccredited law school may apply for provisional accreditation. The Committee will grant provisional accreditation if it finds that the law school has demonstrated that it is in substantial compliance with these rules. The provisionally accredited law school may be subject to annual inspection and its students shall be subject to the First-Year Law Students' Examination requirement. Provisional accreditation shall be granted for a specified period to be determined by the Committee.

*Rule 4.120 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective May 17, 2019.*

Rule 4.121 Application procedure

- A. A registered, unaccredited law school may apply for provisional accreditation by
  1. completing and submitting the Application for Provisional Accreditation and self-study with the fee set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines;
  2. submitting a self-study of its educational program and other information as required by the Committee;
  3. agreeing to allow the Committee to make any inspection it deems necessary;and

4. agreeing to timely pay all fees incurred whether or not the school receives provisional accreditation.
- B. An accredited law school may apply for “deemed accredited” status by
  1. completing and submitting the Application for Deemed Accredited status with the fee set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines; and
  2. demonstrating that the law school meets the definition of deemed accredited status as defined in Rule 4.102(C), and agreeing to fulfill all obligations required of a deemed accredited law school.

*Rule 4.121 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective May 17, 2019.*

#### Rule 4.122 Status Report on Application for Provisional Accreditation

Within sixty days of submitting an Application for Provisional Accreditation, a law school will be notified of the status of the application and the estimated date of Committee consideration.

Rule 4.122 adopted effective January 1, 2009.

#### Rule 4.123 Committee Action on Application for Provisional Accreditation

- A. After considering an Application for Provisional Accreditation, the Committee may
  1. make a finding, and notify the law school of that finding within thirty days of considering the application, that the school does not appear to have demonstrated at least substantial compliance with these rules, and deny the application; or
  2. make a finding that the school appears to be in at least substantial compliance with these rules and schedule an inspection within 90 days to verify the school’s level of compliance; or
  3. request further information, allowing a reasonable time for review; or
  4. deny the application.
- B. Within 90 days of submitting a complete application for Deemed Accredited Status, or as soon as practicable thereafter, a law school will be notified whether it meets the definition of deemed accredited as defined in Rule 4.102(B).

*Rule 4.123 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.124 Inspection for provisional accreditation

- A. An inspection visit is required of every applicant for provisional accreditation. The purpose of the inspection is to verify the information submitted by the law school and determine the extent of the law school's compliance with these Rules.
- B. The Committee will notify the law school of the dates of the inspection. The inspection will be conducted by State Bar staff or designees and may include members of the Committee, law school representatives, or other members selected by the Committee.

- C. Within ten calendar days of notification of the proposed team by the State Bar, a law school may challenge the appointment of a team member for bias or conflict of interest, documented with evidence and submitted in writing, other than employment by a competing institution, and request an alternative appointment. The State Bar will consider the challenge and may appoint an alternative team member for good cause within thirty days of receipt of the challenge.

*Rule 4.124 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.125 Inspection report for provisional accreditation

Within 90 days after the conclusion of the inspection, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the law school will receive a copy of the report for its review. If the law school takes exception to any of the findings in the report, it must notify the Committee in writing within thirty days of the date the report was mailed, and may take up to sixty days from the date the report was mailed to submit evidence in support of the exceptions. The Committee will consider the inspection report at the next regularly scheduled Committee meeting after the time for submitting exceptions has passed; or, if exceptions have been submitted, at the next regularly scheduled Committee meeting after the time for submission of materials has passed.

*Rule 4.125 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.126 Committee action on provisional accreditation inspection report

After considering the inspection report, any exceptions filed by the law school, and any additional information it has requested, the Committee may deny provisional accreditation or grant it for a specified period of time up to two years. A law school granted provisional accreditation may be subject to an annual inspection and other conditions the Committee deems appropriate.

*Rule 4.126 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

### Chapter 3. Application for Accreditation

#### Rule 4.140 Application for accreditation by provisionally accredited law school

No later than 180 days before the expiration of provisional accreditation, a provisionally accredited law school that is in compliance with these rules must apply for accreditation. A provisionally accredited law school that does not apply for accreditation by this time becomes an unaccredited law school.

*Rule 4.140 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Rule 4.141 Application procedure

A provisionally accredited law school may apply for accreditation by

- A. completing and submitting the Application for Accreditation with the fee set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines;
- B. submitting a self-study of its educational program and other information as required by the Committee;
- C. agreeing to allow the Committee to make any inspection it deems necessary; and
- D. agreeing to promptly pay all expenses of the inspection.

*Rule 4.141 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Rule 4.142 Status report on Application for Accreditation

Within sixty days of submitting an Application for Accreditation, a law school will be notified of the status of the application and the estimated date of Committee consideration.

*Rule 4.142 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Rule 4.143 Committee Action on Application for Accreditation

After considering an Application for Accreditation, the Committee may

- A. notify the law school within thirty days of considering the application that the law school does not appear to be in compliance with these rules and, for reasons stated in the notice, advise it to withdraw its application; or
- B. require an inspection within sixty days
  1. upon determining that the law school appears to be in compliance with these rules
- C. request further information, allowing a reasonable time for review; or
- D. deny the application.

*Rule 4.143 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

Rule 4.144 Inspection for accreditation

- A. An inspection is required of every applicant for accreditation. The purpose of the inspection is to verify the information submitted by the law school and determine the extent of the school's compliance with these rules.
- B. The Committee will notify the law school of the dates of the inspection. The inspection will be conducted by State Bar staff or designees and may include members of the Committee, law school representatives, or other members selected by the Committee.
- C. Within ten calendar days of notification of the proposed team by the State Bar, a law school may challenge the appointment of a team member for bias or conflict of interest,

documented with evidence and submitted in writing, other than employment by a competing institution, and request an alternative appointment. The State Bar will consider the challenge and may appoint an alternative team member for good cause within thirty days of receipt of the challenge.

*Rule 4.144 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.145 Accreditation inspection report

The team inspecting a law school applying for accreditation must provide the Committee with a report on the visit within sixty days of the last day of the inspection. The Committee, through its staff, must provide the law school with a copy of the report within thirty days of receiving it. If the law school takes exception to the report, it must notify the Committee in writing within thirty days of receipt of the report. The Committee must allow the law school sixty days from the date of receipt to submit material in support of its exceptions.

*Rule 4.145 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.146 Committee action on accreditation inspection report

After considering the inspection report on the law school, any exceptions filed by the law school, and any additional information it has requested, the Committee may deny accreditation, grant it, or extend provisional accreditation.

*Rule 4.146 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.147 Multiple Locations

Accreditation is granted to a law school as an institution. If a law school receives approval to open a branch campus or a satellite campus, the branch or satellite campus must be operated in compliance with these Rules, subject to all site specific operational requirements and any waivers approved by the Committee. The new campus must be in substantial compliance with these Rules and all operational requirements no less than one month prior to the start of classes, save those elements that can only be implemented upon opening, and must otherwise open in compliance. Prior to opening the branch, the school must submit a detailed plan to the Committee demonstrating how the branch will open in compliance, whether or how compliance will be affected at any other campus, and whether the school has sufficient resources to execute its plan. The school must receive advance approval from the Committee prior to opening the branch.

## Chapter 4. Responsibilities of Provisionally Accredited and Accredited Law Schools

### Rule 4.160 Responsibilities of Provisionally Accredited and Accredited Law Schools

The purposes for accreditation are fourfold: Consumer Protection and Transparency; Student Success; Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in legal education; and Preparation for Licensure. A law school shall maintain sufficient records between periodic inspections to demonstrate continuing compliance to the Committee.

- A. Consumer Protection and Transparency: A law school shall ensure that prospective and current students are informed of the rights, responsibilities, and limitations of attending the school, the resources and requirements needed to earn a JD degree, and the school's student outcomes with respect to retention, licensure, and career outcomes.
  - a. Compliance with laws: Law schools must operate in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. While the State Bar will not warrant a school's compliance with laws, evidence of violation of laws or regulations may result in a determination of noncompliance with the Rules.
  2. Disclosure: A law school shall publish, on its Consumer Information (Accreditation) webpage, a disclosure statement, revised annually and submitted with the Annual Report, that complies with Business & Professions Code section 6061.7 in a format prescribed by the State Bar. The Committee may also require disclosure of additional information, including statistics on retention and diversity.
  3. Statement of Limitations on Bar Examination Eligibility: A law school shall publish, on its home page, the following Statement of Consumer Information, as well as on the Consumer Information Page, Application and Enrollment Agreement:
    - a. Study at, or graduation from ,this law school may not qualify a student to take the bar examination or be licenses to practice law in jurisdictions other than California. A student who intends to seek licensure to practice law outside of California at any time during their career should contact the admitting authority for information regarding its education and licensure requirements prior to enrolling at this law school.
  4. Refund Policy: A law school must adopt a written refund policy that is fair and reasonable. A law school must provide refunds in accordance with its written refund policy, accompanied by a clear explanation of the method of calculation, within forty-five days after a student withdraws from a class or a program, or within forty-five days of the law school's discontinuing a course or educational program in which a student is enrolled.
  5. Public Communications: All information that a law school reports, publicizes or distributes shall be accurate and not misleading to a reasonable law school student or applicant or the public. A law school shall use due diligence in obtaining and verifying such information.

- a. A law school must not mislead prospective students as to their reasonable prospects of admission, obtaining a degree in the program in which they seek to enroll, their ability to qualify for or be licensed by the bar in any jurisdiction, the cost of the requirements for obtaining a degree, or the financial support available through loans or scholarships for their course of study.
6. Student Privacy: A law school must protect student privacy and the confidentiality of student communications and records in accordance with the law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a law school must not disclose, without a student's consent grades, grade average, class schedule, address, telephone number, or other personally identified information, unless:
  - a. Required by law, including administrative subpoena or court order;
  - b. The information is requested by the State Bar;
  - c. The information is designated "directory information" and students are advised of its designation as such;
  - d. The information is requested by another accrediting agency; or
  - e. In case of emergency.
7. Academic Standards: A law school must adopt and publish written academic standards, including
  - a. Standards for examinations and grading
  - b. The courses, units, grades, and grade point average required for good standing, retention, advancement, and graduation
  - c. The terms of the student probation policy
  - d. The circumstances under which a student is subject to disqualification for academic deficiency
  - e. Policy on pass-fail grading, including prohibition on pass-fail grading in bar-tested subjects
  - f. Policy on course repetition
  - g. Prompt return of grades
  - h. Policy on review and appeal of grades
  - i. Policy for authenticating student work
  - j. Advance written statement of the grading system used
  - k. Adequate prior notice of changes to all affected students.
8. Student Discipline: A law school must have a written policy for the imposition of student discipline and that policy must be fair.
  - a. The law school's policy must include, but is not limited to, cancellation of a student's examination, denial of course credit, suspension, and dismissal.
  - b. The law school's policy must include reasonable notice to the student of the intended discipline or action to be taken and provide an opportunity for the student to be heard, at the student's election, either in person, or in writing before a panel or members of the faculty and/or administration. An in-person hearing may be held electronically at the school's discretion.

- c. The requirements of these rules for a law school's student discipline policy do not apply to academic probation or disqualification; other failures to meet academic standards; or failure to pay tuition, fees, or charges billed to the student.
  9. Compensation Based on Number of Applicants, Enrollment and Students  
Prohibited: A law school may not base the compensation paid any employee of the law school (other than compensation paid to a student or associate for reading and correcting assignments, tutoring, or similar activity), including those engaged in work related to advertising, marketing, and admissions, on the number of persons enrolled in any class or on the number of persons applying for admission to or registering to enroll in the law school.
- B. Student Success: Consistent with its mission and the Rules, a law school must provide JD curriculum and teaching designed to promote student success, measured by the learning outcomes designated by the school for its courses and programs.
  1. Organization: A law school must be governed, organized, and administered so as to maintain a sound program of legal education that prepares students for the legal profession and provides a reasonable opportunity to pass the California bar exam.
  2. Statement of Program Learning Outcomes: A law school must state the knowledge, skills, and values that each program of the law schools seeks to provide to, or develop in, graduates of that program.
  3. Course Learning Outcomes: A law school should state the knowledge, skills, and values that each course in each program of the law school's curriculum seeks to provide to, or develop in, graduates of that program.
  4. Outcomes Assessment: A law school must engage in ongoing and systematic program outcomes assessment, and should engage in ongoing and systematic course outcomes assessment. A law school may use any assessment method consistent with law and these Rules to achieve and evaluate its mission-appropriate program outcomes.
  5. Admissions:
    - a. A law school must maintain a sound admissions policy in compliance with Business & Professions Code 6060. A sound policy is one which ensures that the law school does not regularly admit students who are obviously unqualified or who do not appear to have a reasonable prospect of completing the degree program or meeting the program objectives, based on the information available to the school at the time of admission.
    - b. Schools must require official transcripts or certification that demonstrates compliance with Business & Professions Code 6060 and the law school's admission policies within 45 days after enrollment in order for students to continue study. The law school may extend attendance for no more than an additional forty-five days except under exceptional circumstances. Such exceptional circumstances must be documented in the student file.

- c. Schools must also inquire about prior law school attendance. If a school admits a student who was previously disqualified from the same or another law school for academic reasons, the law schools must document the reasons for admitting or readmitting the student, as applicable.
6. Retention and Disqualification: A law school must, as soon as possible, identify and disqualify those students who lack the capability to satisfactorily complete the law school's JD degree program.
7. Assessment of Student Learning: A law school must determine a method to evaluate student learning based on evidence. A law school must establish that the method evaluates the student's skills and knowledge of fundamental principles encompassed within the subject matter of the course.
8. Grading: Grading standards should seek to promote accuracy and consistency in the evaluation of student performance, as well as to reasonably assess the student's progress toward potential licensure.
9. Quantitative Academic Requirements:
  - a. A JD program must include the completion of a minimum of 80 semester units. A JD degree should be completed in no less than 24 or no more than 84 months. If a student seeks to complete the JD program in less than 24 or more than 84 months, the school must place a letter in the student's file documenting good cause.
  - b. The 80 semester units may be satisfied through a combination of any of the following means: (a) student attendance in a physical classroom-based program; (b) student participation in a synchronous or asynchronous curriculum offered through distance-learning technology; (c) student participation in an experiential or clinical program; and/or (d) competency-based examinations or other assessments that demonstrate proficiency in course learning outcomes.
  - c. A "semester unit" includes at least 15 hours of verifiable academic engagement, unless otherwise provided.
  - d. Students may earn credit for verifiable academic engagement via:
    1. physical classroom time;
    2. using distance learning technology in any manner, including but not limited to any of the following: (a) participating in a synchronous class session; (b) viewing and listening to recorded classes or lectures; (c) participating in a live or recorded webinar offered by the law school; (d) participating in any synchronous or asynchronous academic assignment in any class monitored by a faculty member; (e) taking an examination, quiz or timed writing assignment; (f) completing an interactive tutorial or computer-assisted instruction; (g) conducting legal research assigned as part of the curriculum in any class; and (h) participating in any portion of an approved clinical or experiential class or activity offered through distance learning technology;

3. student participation in an experiential or clinical program; and/or
  4. satisfaction or substitution of academic engagement hours via successful completion of competency-based examinations or other assessments demonstrating student proficiency in course learning outcomes.
- e. A law school must have a written policy that requires the verifiable academic engagement of each of its students. Law schools may comply with this requirement by either establishing and documenting either:
1. a curriculum that includes the verifiable academic engagement required; or
  2. for a given student, (a) completion of the verifiable academic engagement, (b) its equivalent through a competency-based examination or other assessment demonstrating proficiency in course learning outcomes, or (c) a combination of (d) and (e).
  3. a policy requiring completion of not less than eighty percent of the academic engagement required by the academic program in which the student is enrolled (not including competency-based examination or assessment) is presumptively sufficient.
10. Faculty: A law school and each campus it operates must have sufficient faculty to maintain a sound program of legal education, and ensure timely response to, and evaluation of, each student and the prompt evaluation of assignments.
11. Faculty Development: Instructors must continually strive to improve their teaching skills and expertise in the subjects they teach. Instructors are expected to keep informed of changes in the law and include in their courses a discussion of recent significant statutory changes and case law developments.
12. Evaluation of Faculty: A law school must adopt a written process for the evaluation of instructor competence including regular assessment, periodic evaluation by the institution, and written record of performance.
13. Academic Freedom: A law school must adopt an academic freedom policy. Under the policy, a faculty member can articulate a position or concept that may be controversial without fear of reprisal.
14. Academic Support: A law school, through its faculty or otherwise, must provide academic counseling to students. A law school must provide services, experiences, and activities targeted to the size and the need of its enrolled student body.
15. Statement of Student Services: A law school must publicly state what services, experiences, and activities are available to students, and must provide adequate support and resources for all such provided services, experiences, and activities. Student services, experiences, and activities must be made reasonably available to all students, although a law school may impose reasonable qualifications (such as minimum grade average or year in school) for participation in services, experiences, and activities other than academic counseling.

- C. Diversity, Equity and Inclusion: A school must have mission-appropriate diversity, equity and inclusion policies, in accordance with California and federal law, to support student success; create an inclusive environment for, and encourage the participation of, historically underrepresented communities within the student body; and promote cultural competency and respectful discourse across a wide range of issues. To ensure an environment of continuous evaluation and improvement, schools must track outcomes and change policies where dictated by these outcomes as appropriate.
1. Anti-Discrimination Policy: Consistent with California and federal law, a law school shall have and publish anti-discrimination policies for faculty, staff, and students, including policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault.
  2. Creating an Inclusive and Diverse Law School Environment and Experience: A law school must demonstrate a commitment to create an environment in which students, faculty, and staff can respectfully discuss and respond to issues upon which a diversity of views can be expected through mission-appropriate policies, procedures, curricula, research, and/or outreach activities.
  3. Access/Diversity Programs and Partnerships: A law school must put in place effective policies and practices, and engage in ongoing, systematic, and focused recruitment and retention activities, in an effort to achieve mission-appropriate access, diversity, equity, inclusion, and cultural competency outcomes for its students, faculty, senior administrative staff, and members of its academic community, and to work to eliminate bias, both implicit and explicit. The law school will assess its progress using well-articulated metrics including examining disaggregated retention and graduation outcomes and adjust programs and policies as appropriate to improve diversity and inclusion outcomes.
- D. Preparation for Licensure and Professionalism: A law school shall prepare Juris Doctor (JD) students to become licensed attorneys and to practice law in an ethical and professional manner. The Juris Doctor (JD) degree must be granted only upon completion of a law program that qualifies a student to take the California Bar Examination.
1. Access to Faculty: A law school must provide a policy for students to access the faculty, whether through scheduled office hours, regular or electronic mail, chat rooms, telephone contact or other means.
  2. Practice-Based Skills and Competencies
    - a. The law school must require that each student enrolled in its Juris Doctor Degree program satisfactorily complete a minimum of six semester units (or their equivalent) of course work designed to teach practice-based skills and competency training. Such competency training must teach and develop those skills needed by a newly licensed attorney to practice law in an ethical and competent manner.
    - b. A law school must provide the opportunity for students in the JD degree program to complete a minimum of fifteen units of practice-based skills and competency training. A law school is encouraged to provide externship clinical, law review, and similar experiences to enrich the legal education of its students.

- c. A law school must provide the opportunity for LL.M. students who are enrolled in the law school to qualify to sit for the California Bar Examination to complete a minimum of five (5) units of practice-based skills and competency training.
3. Expenditure of Assets and Funds To Provide Sound Program of Education: A law school must use its assets and funds, including tuition, fees, and other charges collected from or on behalf of students, to provide a program of legal education reasonably calculated to lead to licensure in the law. A law school must establish reasonable safeguards against financial fraud and other financial improprieties.
4. Curriculum: There is no prescribed program of legal education. An effective program of legal education for the Juris Doctor (JD) degree will include, but not be limited to all of the following:
  - a. a balanced and comprehensive course of study with subjects and materials presented in an organized and logical manner and sequence that satisfies the legal education requirements to take the California Bar Exam although the law school is not a guarantor of the student's eligibility to sit for the exam;
  - b. learning experiences that support the acculturation of program graduates to the mores and values of the legal profession, including service, preparation, responsiveness, confidentiality, excellence, civility, professionalism, and ethics;
  - c. knowledge of process and skills for legal research and writing, which shall include access to legal research resources adequate to accomplish this requirement;
  - d. the subjects tested by the California Bar Examination, including a course in Professional Responsibility that all students must complete and pass;
  - e. The opportunity for students in the JD degree program to complete the equivalent of a minimum of fifteen (15) semester units of practice-based skills and competency training.
5. Academic Program Plan: A law school must adopt and maintain a written plan for its academic program.
6. Minimum Cumulative Pass Rate: The law school must maintain a minimum, cumulative bar examination pass rate (MPR) of forty percent (40%) in each five-year lookback period. The "reporting period" covers the five most-recent twelve-month periods (August 1 through July 31) prior to the calendar year in which the MPR is reported to the Committee.
  - a. A law school's MPR is to be calculated as a fraction that is the sum of all qualified takers for the reporting period who passed any administration of the CBX during the reporting period or the first February administration after the reporting period that was no more than 10 administrations after the taker's graduation (the numerator) divided by the sum of all qualified takers for the reporting period who, whether they passed or failed, took any administration of the CBX during the reporting period or the first February administration after the reporting

period that was also no more than 10 administrations after the taker's graduation (the denominator), with the resulting numeral being expressed as a percentage. The minimum, cumulative bar examination pass rate for a law school with one or more branch campuses is to be calculated and reported as the combined rate of all such campuses.

7. Academic Credit for Bar Examination Review: A law school may offer and grant academic credit for a bar examination review or preparation course. A law school may also require successful completion of a bar examination review or preparation course as a condition of graduation.
8. Acquiescence Required to Award Professional Law Degrees In Addition To The Juris Doctor Degree: A law school must apply to and obtain the acquiescence of the Committee to award any professional law degree in addition to the Juris Doctor (JD) degree. As provided in rule 4.105(K) of the Rules, a "professional law degree" is the Bachelor of Laws (LLB), Master of Legal Studies (MLS), Juris Doctor (JD) Executive Juris Doctor Non-Bar-Qualifying degree (EJD), Masters of Law (LLM) or other post-graduate degree, and must agree to use the form and disclosures prescribed by the State Bar.
9. Application for Provisional or Full Approval of a Branch or Satellite Campus: As a major change pursuant to Rule 4.165(B), a law school must obtain the prior approval of the Committee to open a branch or satellite campus.

#### Rule 4.161 Annual Compliance Report

- A. A law school subject to these rules must submit an Annual Compliance Report using the form prescribed by the Committee. The deadline and fee for submission of the report are set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines.
- B. A law school with an approved branch or satellite campus must submit an annual fee for each additional campus as set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines.

*Rule 4.161 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective March 11, 2016.*

#### Rule 4.162 Periodic Inspection

- A. An accredited law school, including each approved branch or satellite campus, is subject to a concurrent inspection every five years following the grant of accreditation, at the discretion of the Committee, or more frequently if the Committee finds this is reasonably necessary to ensure continued to compliance. The inspection will be conducted by a team selected by the State Bar to include State Bar staff or designee. It may also include a member of the Committee, a law school representative or other individuals who can assist in assessing the school's compliance. A law school that believes a team member is biased may challenge the appointment of the team member and request an alternative appointment. An allegation of bias must be documented by written evidence. The challenge must be filed within ten days of the Committee's notice

to the law school of the composition of the inspection team. The Committee will consider the challenge and may appoint an alternative team member for good cause within thirty days of receipt of the challenge.

- B. The inspection team must provide the Committee with a report on the visit within ninety days of the last day of the inspection. The Committee, through staff, must provide the law school with a copy of the report within thirty days of receiving it. If the law school takes exception to the report, it must notify the Committee in writing within thirty days of receipt of the report. The Committee must allow the law school sixty days from the date of receipt to submit material in support of its exceptions.
- C. After considering the inspection report, any exceptions filed by the law school, and any additional information it has requested, the Committee may continue accreditation or issue a Notice of Noncompliance.
- D. A law school in the “deemed accredited” status is not subject to periodic inspection unless a student complaint has been filed against it that reasonably implicates the school’s compliance; it has lost its accreditation with the other agency; or the Committee has an reasonable belief that the school may be out of compliance with these Rules.

*Rule 4.162 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective November 18, 2016.*

#### Rule 4.163 Self-study

Prior to a periodic inspection, or more frequently if the Committee requests it, an accredited law school must reevaluate its educational program and submit a written self-study to the Committee. The purpose of the self-study is to determine whether the law school has complied with these rules and has achieved its mission and objectives. The law school must use the format prescribed by the Committee and submit the self-study and fee in compliance with the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines.

*Rule 4.163 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.164 Prior approval of major changes

An accredited law school contemplating a major change that requires approval must notify the Committee and obtain its approval at least one hundred eighty days before making the change. The notice must explain in detail any effect the change might have on the law school’s compliance with the rules and be submitted with the fees specified in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines. The Committee may then require submission of additional information or an inspection. An accredited school contemplating a major change that requires notice must notify the Committee within thirty days of making the change.

*Rule 4.164 adopted effective January 1, 2009.*

#### Rule 4.165 Major changes

- A. The following are major changes requiring advance approval from the Committee:
  1. changing the location of the school, or the location of a branch campus or satellite campus, to a different location more than five (5) miles of the existing location;
  2. instituting any joint degree program, whether within the college or university affiliated with the law school or with another institution;
  3. Instituting a new division, full or part time, or materially changed JD program
  4. offering a new non-JD program in law study, whether a degree program, non-professional degree program, or non-degree program, all of which require acquiescence from the Committee;
  5. sponsoring or offering for law study credit any individual seminar or class, other than from a branch campus, that will meet more than fifty-five miles from the law school's principal facility or outside of California;
  6. affiliating with another law school, college, or university, or modifying the law school's relationship with an affiliated college or university;
  7. changing from a nonprofit to a profit-making institution or vice versa;
  8. Change in ownership or control of the school, including affiliation, merger or severance with another law school, college, university, or organization;
  9. Major change to the JD curriculum, including change in number of credits, overall requirements or teaching modality;
  10. opening a new branch campus or satellite campus.
- B. The following are major changes requiring notice to the Committee
  1. Official Contact Information for the School
  2. Contact Information of the Dean and Registrar
  3. Changing the name of the school

*Rule 4.165 adopted effective January 1, 2009; amended effective March 13, 2015; amended effective November 18, 2016.*

#### Chapter 5. Termination of Provisional Accreditation or Accreditation

##### Rule 4.170 Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance; Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions

- A. If it appears to the Committee that a provisionally accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, is not in substantial compliance with these rules, or that an accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, is not in compliance with these rules, the Committee shall provide the school with a written Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance that states the reasons and factual basis therefor. This rule does not apply to a provisionally accredited law school during the last 180 days of its provisional accreditation.
- B. Within fifteen days of receiving a Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance, a law school must file a response demonstrating that it is in substantial compliance with

these rules, if a provisionally accredited law school, or in compliance with these rules, if an accredited law school. With its response, the law school may request an inspection to verify its compliance or substantial compliance, as applicable.

1. If the Committee determines, based on the law school's response, that the law school is in compliance or substantial compliance, as applicable, the Committee will, within the later of 30 days of receiving a response from the law school or 45 days of providing the Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance, notify the law school of its consideration of the matter and, at the next regular or special meeting of the Committee, make a finding regarding the law school's compliance or substantial compliance, as applicable, in the public record.
  2. If the Committee is unable to determine, based on the law school's response, that the law school is in compliance or substantial compliance, as applicable, the Committee must determine whether the action, if any, of inspection, interim monitoring, probation, or termination of accreditation or provisional accreditation is appropriate. The Committee may request additional information or research, including an inspection. If the law school refuses to participate in any request, the Committee will proceed with the information that is before it.
- C. If the Committee determines, based on substantial evidence, following the Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance process required by Rule 4.170 (A) and (B), to impose probation or termination of accreditation or termination of provisional accreditation upon a law school, the Committee must provide the school with a written Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions that states the intended sanction(s), the reason(s) and factual basis for imposing it, and the intended effective date. If the Committee finds, based on substantial evidence, that a school has engaged in fraud or other serious misconduct that has harmed the safety, health, or financial condition of students or prospective students, or if serious and substantial harm of another type has occurred as a result of recurring noncompliance, the Committee may issue a Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance and Notice of Intent to Issue Sanctions concurrently.
- D. Within fifteen days of receiving a Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions, and regardless whether the Committee requests or has requested additional information or research, including an inspection, pursuant to a Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance or otherwise, a law school must respond to the Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions. With its response, the law school may request an inspection, and/or hearing pursuant to Rule 4.173, on the Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions. If the law school does not timely request a hearing pursuant to Rule 4.173, the school waives the right to request a hearing in connection with the Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions. If the law school does not provide a response and does not request a hearing, the Committee will proceed with the information that is before it.

#### Rule 4.171 Interim Monitoring

- A. Where reasonable cause exists, a law school may be placed on interim monitoring for a specified period not to exceed one year. During interim monitoring, the school may be required to provide periodic reports or submit to inspections.

- B. Interim monitoring is not a sanction requiring Committee action, and is not required to be imposed for every issue of minor, technical, or brief noncompliance. Neither a written Notice of Intent to Make Finding of Noncompliance nor a Notice of Intent to Impose Sanctions need be issued before a law school is placed on interim monitoring, and a law school need not be placed on interim monitoring before probation or termination of accreditation is imposed. A law school is not required to disclose its participation in interim monitoring.
- C. Interim monitoring should occur where:
  - 1. an accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, appears to be at risk of falling out of compliance with the rules;
  - 2. a deemed accredited law school, or any approved branch or satellite campus thereof, appears to be at risk of falling out of compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C);
  - 3. a provisionally accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, appears to be at risk of falling out of full compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C), or out of substantial compliance with any other rule;
  - 4. an accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, which is in compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C), is found to be in substantial but not full compliance with one or more other rules, and the school has the demonstrated capacity and intent to achieve compliance within a timeframe specified by the Committee not to exceed one year;
  - 5. a provisionally accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, which is in compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C), is found to be out of substantial compliance with one or more other rules, and the school has the demonstrated capacity and intent to achieve substantial compliance within a timeframe specified by the Committee not to exceed one year; or
  - 6. the circumstances are such that it appears to the Committee that an accredited or provisionally accredited law school is out of full or substantial compliance, as applicable, with any rule, but probation or termination of accreditation or provisional accreditation would not be appropriate.

#### Rule 4.172 Probation

- A. If the Committee finds, based on substantial evidence, that a provisionally accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, has not complied with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C), or has not substantially complied with any other Rule, and either (1) interim monitoring would not be appropriate under the circumstances, or (2) the law school has failed to come into substantial compliance with any rule during a period of interim monitoring, then the Committee may place the law school on probation for a specified time not exceeding two years.
- B. If the Committee finds, based on substantial evidence that an accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, has not complied with these rules, and either (1) interim monitoring would not be appropriate or (2) the law school has failed to come

into compliance during a period of interim monitoring, the Committee may place the law school on probation for a specified time not to exceed two years.

- C. If the Committee finds, based on substantial evidence, that a deemed accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, has not complied with the requirements of Rule 4.102(C), the Committee may place the law school on probation for a specified time not to exceed two years.
- D. If the Committee finds, based on substantial evidence, that a provisionally accredited, accredited, or deemed accredited law school, or any branch or satellite campus thereof, has engaged in fraudulent or other serious misconduct harming the safety, health, or financial condition of students or prospective students, but that termination of accreditation or provisional accredited is not warranted because the law school has made material progress toward remedying the misconduct and has demonstrated the capacity and intent to prevent such misconduct from continuing or recurring in the future, the Committee may place the law school on probation for a specified time not to exceed two years.
- E. A provisionally accredited or accredited law school placed on probation:
  - 1. is subject to any probation conditions imposed by the Committee, including interim inspections and progress reports; and
  - 2. continues to have degree-granting authority and its students are deemed enrolled at a provisionally accredited or accredited law school, as applicable.
- F. At least thirty days before probation expires, the Committee will notify the law school of its determination that:
  - 1. it will end the provisionally accredited law school's probation or will proceed to terminate the law school's provisional accreditation; or
  - 2. it will end the accredited law school's probation or will proceed to terminate the law school's accreditation.
- G. The Committee may remove a law school from probation prior to the conclusion of the probationary period if it appears that the law school has already come into substantial compliance or compliance, as applicable. If it appears the law school will need additional time to address noncompliance issues, and with the consent of the law school, the Committee may extend the period of probation, not to exceed an additional two years beyond the initial probationary period, if the law school has made progress or taken appropriate steps during the original probationary period toward substantial compliance or compliance, as applicable.
- H. Probation is not available to a provisionally accredited law school during the last 180 days of its provisional accreditation.

#### Rule 4.173 Request for Hearing

To request a hearing before the Committee, a law school must submit a request within fifteen days of receiving a notice that the Committee is considering probation, termination of provisional accreditation or accreditation, or any other sanction.

#### Rule 4.174 Hearing procedures

- A. Within thirty days of the Committee receiving a timely request for hearing, a hearing will be scheduled and a panel of three Committee members will be selected by the State Bar. Within ten days after the State Bar identifies the panel, the law school may file a written challenge to the appointment of any member for bias or actual conflict. The State Bar must consider the request and, if good cause is shown, grant the request and appoint an alternative member. At law school may waive the requirement that the hearing be held within 30 days of the State Bar's receipt of a request for hearing.
- B. The State Bar will make a copy of the transcript or recording of the hearing available at the law school's expense. In addition to or in lieu of the above, the law school may record or transcribe the hearing at its own expense.
- C. One of the three members of the panel will be selected to preside over the hearing. The hearing need not be conducted according to common law or statutory rules of evidence, except that the rules of privilege in the California Evidence Code or required by the United States or California Constitutions will be followed. Any relevant evidence is admissible. In the event of a dispute as to admissibility, evidence will not be excluded, but will be heard subject to an instruction to the panel to disregard the evidence in making the decision. The law school has the burden of establishing its compliance, if an accredited law school, and substantial compliance, if a provisionally accredited law school, with these rules.
- D. All parties may be represented by counsel at their own expense.
- E. The law school will be notified in writing within thirty days after the hearing of the recommendation of the panel, which will be forwarded to the Committee for decision.

#### Rule 4.175 Committee Action Following Hearing

- A. Following a hearing, the Committee will determine whether the law school is in compliance or substantial compliance, as applicable, with these rules. Its decision will be based on the entire record, including materials presented at the hearing and the recommendation of the panel before which the hearing was conducted. If a law school did not timely request a hearing upon receiving a Notice to Impose Sanctions, the Committee will make a decision based on the information before it.
- B. The Committee may take any action affecting the law school's provisional accreditation or accreditation that it considers appropriate, including termination of provisional accreditation or accreditation.
- C. All decisions of the Committee are matters of public record. In addition, the Committee, in its discretion, may do any or all of the following with respect to its decision:
  - 1. publish it via the State Bar website, periodicals of general circulation, or otherwise;
  - 2. require that the law school post a notice regarding the Committee's decision on the law school's home page, consumer disclosures page and/or admissions page of its website;
  - 3. notify the students enrolled in the school;

4. notify the Supreme Court of California;
5. notify the California Attorney General; or
6. notify any other entity that accredits or regulates the law school.

Rule 4.176 Termination of accreditation or provisional accreditation

- A. The Committee may terminate provisional accreditation or accreditation if it finds, based on substantial evidence, one or more of the following:
  1. the law school has failed, during a period of probation, to attain substantial compliance or compliance, as applicable for provisionally accredited or accredited law schools, respectively, with the Rules and has demonstrated little or no intent or capacity to do so;
  2. the deemed accredited law school is out of compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C), and has demonstrated little or no intent or capacity to come into compliance with the requirements of that Rule;
  3. the law school is out of compliance with the core requirements of Rule 4.102(C), and has demonstrated little or no intent or capacity to come into compliance with the requirements of that Rule;
  4. the school has engaged in fraudulent or other serious misconduct that has harmed the safety, health, or financial condition of students or prospective students; or
  5. the law school is provisionally accredited, and a probationary period would serve no purpose given the nature of the non-compliance or the proximity to the termination of the provisional accreditation period.
- B. The Committee terminates accreditation or provisional accreditation on a specific date, at which time it also terminates a law school's degree-granting authority. Ordinarily, this date shall not be sooner than 180 days after the Committee published notice of its intent to terminate accreditation under Rule 4.175. Until that date, the school continues to have degree-granting authority and its students are deemed enrolled at a provisionally accredited or accredited law school, as applicable.
- C. Within 60 days after receiving notice of termination, the law school must submit either a teach out plan if it intends to close, or a transition plan if it intends to seek to convert to unaccredited registered status. The Committee will provide its approval or requested adjustments to either plan within 60 days after receipt, and if no changes are requested in that time frame, the plan is deemed accepted.
- D. Notwithstanding the timing provisions of Rule 4.176(B) and (C), if the Committee finds, based on substantial evidence, that the law school has engaged in fraudulent or other serious misconduct harming the safety, health, or financial condition of students or prospective students, or that other exigent circumstances warrant immediate sanction, the Committee may select a date to terminate accreditation or provisional accreditation that is less than 180 days after the Committee published notice of its intent to terminate accreditation under Rule 4.175, and may also instruct the law school not to submit a teach-out or transition plan.

#### Rule 4.177 Review by Supreme Court

A law school may seek review of termination of its accreditation before the Supreme Court of California pursuant to its rules.