American Bar Association
Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar
Standards Review Committee

CHAPTER 5 - ADMISSIONS AND STUDENT SERVICES

REDLINED -- DRAFT after July 2011 Meeting

Strike-outs and underlines show changes from the current standards.

Standard 501. ADMISSIONS

(a) A law school shall maintain sound admission policies and practices~~,~~ consistent with its mission and the objectives of its educational program ~~and the resources available for implementing those objectives~~.

(b) A law school shall not admit applicants who do not appear capable of satisfactorily completing its educational program and being admitted to the bar.

(c) ~~Standard 505. Previously Disqualified Applicant~~ A law school ~~may~~ shall not admit or readmit a student who has been disqualified previously for academic reasons ~~upon~~ without 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 admission to a law school other than the disqualifying school, this showing shall be made either by a letter from the disqualifying school or, if two or more years have elapsed since that disqualification, by the nature of interim work, activity, or studies indicating a stronger potential for law study.~~ For every admission or readmission of a previously disqualified individual, a statement of the considerations that led to the decision shall be placed in the admittee's file.

Interpretation 501-1
Sound admissions policies and practices may include consideration of admission test scores, undergraduate course of study and grade point average, extracurricular activities, work experience, performance in other graduate or professional programs, performance in a law school pre-admission program, relevant demonstrated skills, and obstacles overcome.

Interpretation 501-2
A law school's admission policies shall be consistent with Standards 206, 211, and 212.

Interpretation 501-3
Among the factors to consider in assessing compliance with Standard 501(b) are the academic and admission test credentials of the law school's entering students, the academic attrition rate of the law school's students, the bar passage rate of its graduates, and the effectiveness of the law school's academic support program. Compliance with Interpretation 301-6 alone does not demonstrate compliance with Standard 501(b).
~~***Interpretation 501-4***~~

~~*A law school may not permit financial considerations detrimentally to affect its admission and retention policies and their administration. A law school may face a 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 the program.*~~

Standard 502. EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) Except as set forth in Subsections 502(b) and (c), a ~~A~~ law school shall require a bachelor's degree for admission to its J.D. degree program. ~~a bachelor's degree, or successful completion of three-fourths of the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree, from~~ For graduates of U.S. schools, the degree must have been awarded by an institution that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. For graduates of schools outside of the U.S., the law school shall assure that the quality of the educational program is equivalent to that of schools accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

(b) A law school may admit applicants who have completed three-fourths of the work leading to a bachelor's degree as part of a bachelor's degree/J.D. program if the undergraduate institution is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Department of Education.

~~(b)~~(c) ~~In an extraordinary case~~ Under special circumstances, a law school may admit to its J.D. degree program an applicant who does not possess the ~~educational~~ requirements of subsections (a) or (b) if the applicant's experience, ability, and other qualifications ~~characteristics~~ clearly show an aptitude for the study of law. ~~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.~~ For every such admission, a statement of the considerations that led to the decision shall be placed in the admittee's file.

Interpretation 502-1
~~Before an admitted student registers, or~~ W~~w~~ithin a reasonable time ~~thereafter~~ after an admitted student registers, a law school shall have on file the student's official transcript ~~showing receipt of a bachelor's degree, if any, and~~ verifying all academic work undertaken and degrees conferred. "Official transcript" means a transcript certified by the issuing school to the admitting school or delivered to the admitting school in a sealed envelope with seal intact. ~~A copy supplied by the Law School Data Assembly Service is not an official transcript, even though it is adequate for preliminary determination of admission.~~

~~**Standard 503. ADMISSION TEST**~~
~~**A law school shall require each applicant for admission as a first year J.D. student to take a valid and reliable admission test to assist the school and the applicant in assessing the applicant's capability of satisfactorily completing the school's educational program. In making admissions decisions, a law school shall use the test results in a manner that is consistent with the current guidelines regarding proper use of the test results provided by the agency that developed the test.**~~

~~***Interpretation 503-1***~~
~~*A law school that uses an admission test other than the Law School Admission Test sponsored by the Law School Admission Council shall establish that such other test is a valid and reliable test to assist the school in assessing an applicant's capability to satisfactorily complete the school's educational program.*~~

~~***Interpretation 503-2*** *This Standard does not prescribe the particular weight that a law school should give to an applicant's admission test score in deciding whether to admit or deny admission to the applicant.*~~

~~***Interpretation 503-3***~~
~~*A pre-admission program of coursework taught by members of the law school's full-time faculty and culminating in an examination or examinations, offered to some or all applicants prior to a decision to admit to the J.D. program, also may be useful in assessing the capability of an applicant to satisfactorily complete the school's educational program, to be admitted to the bar, and to become a competent professional.*~~ ***["pre-admission" added to 501-1]***

~~***Interpretation 503-4***~~
~~*The "Cautionary Policies Concerning LSAT Scores and Related Services" published by the Law School Admission Council is an example of the testing agency guidelines referred to in Standard 503. [See Appendix 2]*~~

Standard 504. CHARACTER AND FITNESS

(a) A law school shall advise ~~each~~ all applicants at the time they apply that there are character, fitness and other qualifications for admission to the bar and encourage them ~~the applicant, prior to matriculation,~~ to determine what those requirements are in the state(s) in which they intend ~~the applicant intends~~ to practice.

(b) The law school ~~should~~ shall, as soon after matriculation as is practicable, take additional steps to apprise entering students of the importance of determining the applicable character, fitness and other qualifications.

~~**(b) 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, fitness or other qualifications of the applicants to the law school.**~~

~~**(c) If a law school considers an applicant's character, fitness or other 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 that might be considered unorthodox.**~~

~~**Standard 505. PREVIOUSLY DISQUALIFIED APPLICANT**~~

~~**A law school may admit or readmit a student who has been disqualified previously 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 admission to a law school other than the disqualifying school, this showing shall be made either by a letter from the disqualifying school or, if two or more years have elapsed since that disqualification, by the nature of interim work, activity, or studies indicating a stronger potential for law study. For every admission or readmission of a previously disqualified individual, a statement of the considerations that led to the decision shall be placed in the admittee's file.**~~ **[Moved to 501 (c)]**

~~***Interpretation 505-1***~~
~~*The two year period begins on the date of the original determination to disqualify the student for academic reasons.*~~

~~***Interpretation 505-2***~~
~~*A student who enrolled in a pre-admission program but was not granted admission is not a student who was disqualified for academic reasons under this Standard.*~~

Standard 506. ~~**APPLICANTS FROM LAW SCHOOLS NOT APPROVED BY THE ABA**~~ **ADMISSION OF APPLICANTS WITH ADVANCED STANDING, INCLUDING TRANSFERS**

(a) A law school may admit a student with advanced standing and ~~**allow**~~ **grant credit for studies in** ~~**at a law school in the United States that is not approved by the American Bar Association ("non-ABA approved law school") if**~~**:**

> ~~**(1) the non-ABA approved law school has been granted the power to confer the J.D. degree by the appropriate governmental authority in the unapproved law school's jurisdiction, or graduates of the non-ABA approved law school are permitted to sit for the bar examination in the jurisdiction in which the school is located;**~~
>
> ~~**(2) the studies were "in residence" as provided in Standard 304(b), or qualify for credit under Standard 305 or Standard 306; and (3) the content of the studies was such that credit therefore would have been granted towards satisfaction of degree requirements at the admitting school.**~~
>
> **(1) a law school approved by the American Bar Association;**
>
> **(2) a law school in the United States that is not approved by the American Bar Association (a non-ABA approved law school) if the law school has been granted the power to confer the J.D. degree by the appropriate governmental authority in the unapproved law school's jurisdiction, provided the studies were "in residence" as defined in Standard 304, or qualify for credit under Standard 305 or Standard 306, and if the quality of the law school and content of the studies are such that credit**

~~therefor~~ would have been granted toward satisfaction of degree requirements if earned at the admitting school; or

(3) a law school outside the United States if the studies were "in residence" as defined in Standard 304, or qualify for credit under Standard 305 or 306, and if the quality of the law school and content of the studies are such that credit would have been granted towards satisfaction of degree requirements if earned at the admitting school.

(b) Advanced standing and credit hours granted for study at a non-ABA approved law school or for completion of a law program at an educational institution outside the United States may not exceed one-third of the total required by an admitting school for its J.D. degree.

~~Standard 507. APPLICANTS FROM FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS~~

~~(a) A law school may admit a student with advanced standing and allow credit for studies at a law school outside the United States if:~~

~~(1) the studies were "in residence" as provided in Standard 304, or qualify for credit under Standard 305;~~

~~(2) the content of the studies was such that credit therefore would have been granted towards satisfaction of degree requirements at the admitting school; and~~

~~(3) the admitting school is satisfied that the quality of the educational program at the foreign law school was at least equal to that required by an approved school.~~

~~(b) Advanced standing and credit hours granted for foreign study may not exceed one-third of the total required by an admitting school for its J.D. degree.~~

~~Interpretation 507-1~~

~~This Standard applies only to graduates of foreign law schools or students enrolled in a first degree granting law program in a foreign educational institution.~~

Standard 508. ENROLLMENT OF NON-DEGREE CANDIDATES

Without requiring compliance with its admission standards and procedures, a law school may enroll individuals in a particular course or limited number of courses, as auditors, non-degree candidates, or candidates for a degree other than a law degree, ~~provided that~~ only if such enrollment does not ~~adversely affect the quality of the course or the law school program~~ detract from the law school's ability to maintain a J.D. program that meets the requirements of the Standards.

[N.B. Standard 509 was the subject of a subcommittee report. The version immediately following is NOT redlined to current Standard 509. Rather, it is redlined to previous subcommittee drafts and it is the draft of the Post July 2011 meeting.]

Standard 509. BASIC CONSUMER INFORMATION

(a) A law school shall ~~publish~~ publicly disclose on its website basic consumer information in the following categories:~~. The information shall be published in a fair and accurate manner reflective of actual practice.~~

(1) admissions data including admission of students who transfer into the law school;

(2) tuition, fees, living costs, financial aid, and refund~~s~~ policy;

(3) enrollment data and attrition/graduation rates;

(4) composition and number of faculty and administrators;

(5) curricular offerings, academic calendar, and academic requirements;

(6) library resources;

(7) physical facilities; and

(8) employment outcomes ~~placement rates~~ and bar passage data.

All consumer information reported, posted or published by the law school must be fair, accurate and not misleading to a reasonable law school student or applicant. Schools must use due diligence in obtaining and verifying consumer information.

(b) A law school ~~must~~ shall publicly disclose on its website, in a readable and comprehensive manner, its policies regarding the transfer of credit earned at another institution of higher education. The law school's transfer of credit policies must include, at a minimum:

(1) A statement of the criteria established by the law school regarding the transfer of credit earned at another institution; and

(2) A list of institutions, if any, with which the law school has established an articulation agreement.

(c) A law school shall publicly disclose the employment outcomes of its graduates by preparing and posting on its website the attached chart.

(1) The employment information must be accurate as of February 15 for persons who graduated with a JD or equivalent degree between September 1 two calendar years prior and August 31 one calendar year prior.

(2) The employment information from the most recent graduating class must be posted on the school's website by August 31 each year.

(3) The information posted must remain on the school's website for at least three years, so that at any time, at least three graduating classes' data are posted.

(4) The information must be gathered and disclosed in accordance with the instructions and definitions issued by the Section's Questionnaire Committee.

(5) Any information regarding graduates' salaries must clearly identify the number of salaries and the percentage of graduating students included.

(d) A law school shall publicly disclose conditional scholarship retention data by preparing the attached chart, which shall be posted on the school's website and distributed to all applicants being offered conditional scholarships.

(1) A conditional scholarship is any financial aid award, the retention of which is dependent upon the student maintaining a minimum grade point average or class standing, other than that ordinarily required to remain in good academic standing.

(e) If a law school does not require the Law School Admissions Test of all applicants, the law school shall disclose on its website the number of applicants who applied, were accepted, and matriculated with and without submitting an LSAT score.

(f) ~~***Interpretation 509-6***~~ **If a law school elects to make a public disclosure of its status as a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, it shall do so accurately and shall include the name, address and telephone number of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association.**

~~***Interpretation 509-1***~~
~~*The* following categories *of consumer information are considered basic*:~~
(moved into Standard)

~~***Interpretation 509-2***~~
~~*To comply with its obligation to publish basic consumer information under the first sentence of this Standard, a law school may either provide the information to a publication designated by the Council or publish the information in its own publication. If the school chooses to meet this obligation through its own publication, the basic consumer information shall be published in a manner comparable to that used in the Council-designated publication, and the school shall provide the publication to all of its applicants.*~~

~~***Interpretation 509-3***~~

~~*In addition to the publication of information required by Interpretations 509-1 and 509-2, a law school shall publish its academic calendar in its own catalog or similar publication and on its website.*~~

~~***Interpretation 509-4***~~
~~*Standard 509 requires a law school fairly and accurately to report basic consumer information whenever and wherever that information is reported or published. A law school's participation in the Council-designated publication referred to in Interpretation 509-2 and its provision of fair and accurate information for that book does not excuse a school from the obligation to report fairly and accurately all basic consumer information published in other places or for other purposes.*~~

~~***Interpretation 509-5***~~
~~*All law schools shall have and make publicly available a student tuition and fee refund policy. This policy shall contain a complete statement of all student tuition and fees and a schedule for the refund of student tuition and fees.*~~

~~***Interpretation 509-6***~~
(moved into Standard)

Interpretation 509-~~7~~1
A law school that lists in its course offerings a significant number of courses that have not been offered during the past two academic years and that are not being offered in the current academic year is not in compliance with this Standard.

Standard 510. STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS

A law school shall ~~take~~ demonstrate reasonable steps to minimize student loan defaults, including provision of debt counseling at the inception of a student's loan obligations and prior to graduation.

Interpretation 510-1
The student loan default rates of a law school's graduates, including any results of financial or compliance audits and reviews, shall be considered in assessing the extent to which a law school complies with this Standard.

Interpretation 510-2
The law school's obligation ~~shall be~~ is deemed satisfied if the university~~,~~ of which the law school is a part~~,~~ provides to law students the reasonable steps described in this Standard.

Standard 511. STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

A law school shall provide all its students, regardless of enrollment or scheduling option, with basic student services, including maintenance of accurate student records, academic advising and counseling, personal counseling, financial aid and debt counseling, and ~~an active~~ career counseling ~~service~~ to assist students in making sound career choices and

obtaining employment. If a law school does not provide these types of student services directly, it ~~must~~ shall demonstrate that its students have reasonable access to such services from the university of which it is a part or from other sources.

Standard 512. STUDENT COMPLAINTS IMPLICATING COMPLIANCE WITH THE STANDARDS

(a) A law school shall establish, publish, and comply with policies with respect to addressing student complaints.

(b) A law school shall maintain a record of student complaints submitted during the most recent accreditation period. The record shall include the resolution of the complaints.

(c) A "complaint" is a communication in writing that seeks to bring to the attention of the law school a significant problem that directly implicates the school's program of legal education and its compliance with the Standards.

Interpretation 512-1
A law school's policies on student complaints must address, at a minimum, procedures for filing and addressing complaints, appeal rights if any, and timelines.

Standard 513. LAW SCHOOL CODE OF CONDUCT

A law school shall publish and adhere to policies with respect to handling violations of the school's code of conduct.

CHAPTER 5 - ADMISSIONS AND STUDENT SERVICES

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(a) A law school shall maintain sound admission policies and practices consistent with its mission and the objectives of its educational program.

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Interpretation 501-2
A law school's admission policies shall be consistent with Standards 202, 203, 211, and 212.

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Among the factors to consider in assessing compliance with Standard 501(b) are the academic and admission test credentials of the law school's entering students, the academic attrition rate of the law school's students, the bar passage rate of its graduates, and the effectiveness of the law school's academic support program. Compliance with Interpretation 301-6 alone does not demonstrate compliance with Standard 501(b).

Standard 502. EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) Except as set forth in Subsections 502(b) and (c), a law school shall require a bachelor's degree for admission to its J.D. degree program. For graduates of U.S. schools, the degree must have been awarded by an institution that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. For graduates of schools outside of the U.S., the law school shall assure that the quality of the educational program is equivalent to that of schools accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

(b) A law school may admit applicants who have completed three-fourths of the work leading to a bachelor's degree as part of a bachelor's degree/J.D. program if the undergraduate institution is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Department of Education.

(c) Under special circumstances, a law school may admit to its J.D. degree program an applicant who does not possess the requirements of subsections (a) or (b) if the applicant's experience, ability, and other qualifications clearly show an aptitude for the study of law. For every such admission, a statement of the considerations that led to the decision shall be placed in the admittee's file.

Interpretation 502-1
Within a reasonable time an admitted student registers, a law school shall have on file the student's official transcript verifying all academic work undertaken and degrees conferred. "Official transcript" means a transcript certified by the issuing school to the admitting school or delivered to the admitting school in a sealed envelope with seal intact.

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> **(2) a law school in the United States that is not approved by the American Bar Association (a non-ABA approved law school) if the law school has been granted the power to confer the J.D. degree by the appropriate governmental authority in the unapproved law school's jurisdiction, provided the studies were "in residence" as defined in Standard 304, or qualify for credit under Standard 305 or Standard 306, and if the quality of the law school and content of the studies are such that credit would have been granted toward satisfaction of degree requirements if earned at the admitting school; or**

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(f) If a law school elects to make a public disclosure of its status as a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, it shall do so accurately and shall include the name, address

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The law school's obligation is deemed satisfied if the university of which the law school is a part provides to law students the reasonable steps described in this Standard.

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Interpretation 512-1
A law school's policies on student complaints must address, at a minimum, procedures for filing and addressing complaints, appeal rights if any, and timelines.

Standard 513. LAW SCHOOL CODE OF CONDUCT

A law school shall publish and adhere to policies with respect to handling violations of the school's code of conduct.

Reporter's Notes

[N.B. These Notes reflect the SRC discussion through July 2011.]

The SRC proposes some significant changes in Chapter 5, most notably, the elimination of Standard 503 *Admission Test.* First, the committee recommends modifications to Standard 501 *Admissions.*

The SRC recommends that the language of Standard 501 (a) conform to other language in the Standards by stating that a law school is required to maintain sound admissions policies and practices consistent with "its mission" as well as with the objectives of its educational program. The committee recommends deleting language regarding resources because it is covered in Chapter 2.

Standard 501 (b) remains the same and law schools are prohibited from admitting students who do not appear capable of satisfactorily completing its educational program and being admitted to the bar.

The committee proposes adding subsection Standard 501 (c) which is a modification of current Standard 505. This subsection would prohibit law schools from admitting or readmitting students who have been disqualified previously for academic reasons without 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. The committee recommends deleting language regarding the situation of admissions to another law school.

Proposed Interpretation 501-1 remains largely the same with the addition that admissions policies may include consideration of "performance in the law school pre-admission program."

Proposed Interpretation 501-2 also remains largely the same with the addition that an admissions policy shall be consistent with proposed Standard 206 as well as Standards 211 and 212 as currently required.

Similarly, Interpretation 501-3 remains largely the same with the additional sentence that "Successful bar passage alone does not demonstrate compliance with Standard 501 (b)."

The committee recommends the deletion of current interpretation 501-4.

The SRC recommends several changes to Standard 502 *Educational Requirements* to clarify the requirements in this Standard. First, the committee recommends that Standard 502 (a) states that law schools shall require a bachelor's degree for admissions to its J.D. program. For graduates of US schools, the degree must be awarded by an institution accredited by the US Department of Education. For graduates of schools outside of the US, the admitting law school is required to assure that the quality of the admittee's educational program is equivalent to that of schools accredited by the DOE.

Proposed Standard 502 (b) is new and addresses the issue of admitting students with less than a bachelor's degree as addressed in current Standard 502 (a). This new standard, then, is an exception to the general requirement of the bachelor's degree. Law schools may admit applicants who have completed three-fourths of the work leading to a bachelor's degree which is part of a bachelor's/JD program if the undergraduate institution has been accredited by DOE.

Proposed Standard 502 (c) then is a redraft of current Standard 502 (b) and constitutes an exception to the general requirement of a bachelor's degree. A law school may admit an applicant "under special circumstances" who does not possess the educational requirements of either Standard 502 (a) or 502 (b) if an applicant's experience, ability, or other qualifications show an aptitude for the study of law. Law schools will be required to place a statement of those considerations that lead to admission in the applicant's file.

The SRC recommends deleting Standard 503 *Admission Test* and its Interpretations. The committee was of the opinion that although standardized tests, such as the LSAT, can and do provide relevant information and can help schools in identifying qualified applicants, they may also preclude schools from admitting applicants who are otherwise capable of satisfactory performance. Additionally, the committee recognized that standardized test scores provide useful comparative information to students applying to law schools.

The committee was of the opinion that standardized tests may not necessarily serve as a useful measure of judging institutional quality. The committee notes that by removing Standard 503, the removal heightens the importance of adding rigorous requirements about disclosure of admissions criteria in both Standard 509 and in the Questionnaires that law schools complete. Removal of this requirement will also require effective sanctions for schools that are not accurate or transparent in disclosing their admissions criteria which should include the percentage of the entering class which *submitted* LSAT scores as opposed to the selective reporting of a number of students for whom LSAT scores were taken into consideration.

The SRC recommends minor changes in Standard 504 *Character and Fitness*. Proposed Standard 504 (a) clarifies a law school's responsibility to advise all applicants "at the time they apply" about character, fitness and other qualifications for admissions to the bar. The language of proposed Standard 504 (b) is made to conform to the other language in the Standards by replacing "should" with "shall." Finally, The SRC proposes the deletion of current Standard 504 (c) as unnecessary.

The SRC proposes the deletion of Standard 505 *Previously Disqualified Applicant* and its Interpretations as now covered in proposed Standard 501 (c).

Proposed Standard 506 *Admission of Applicants with Advanced Standing, Including Transfers* is a major change and attempts to incorporate current Standard 507 *Applicants from Foreign Law Schools*.

The SRC recommends that Standard 506 (a) permits law schools to admit students with advanced standing and grant credit for studies in (1) ABA approved law schools; (2) US law schools not approved by the ABA if the law school has been granted the power to confer J.D.

degree by appropriate authorities in that jurisdiction provided studies were "in residence" under Standard 304 or otherwise qualify under Standards 305 or 306 and as long as quality is commensurate with that of the admitting school; or (3) a law school outside the US provided that studies were "in residence" under Standard 304 or otherwise qualify under Standards 305 or 306 and as long as quality is commensurate with that of the admitting school.

Proposed Standard 506 (b) states that advanced standing and credit hours granted for study at non-ABA approved schools or for completion of a law program at an institution outside the US may not exceed one-third of the total credits required by the admitting school for a J.D. degree.

The SRC recommend deleting current Standard 507 as now incorporated in proposed Standard 506.

Minor changes are proposed for Standard 508 *Enrollment of Non-Degree Candidates.* Law schools may admit individuals in a particular course or a limited number of courses without requiring compliance with its admission standards only if such enrollment does not detract from the law school's ability to maintain its J.D. program and meet the requirements of the Standards.

The SRC proposed significant changes to Standard 509 *Basic Consumer Information*.

First, the SRC proposes that Standard 509 (a) more explicitly state the categories of basic consumer information that a law school is required to publicly disclose on its website. The categories largely derive from current Interpretation 509-1 and include: (1) admissions data including for transfer students; (2) tuition, fees, living costs, financial aid and refunds policies; (3) enrollment data as well as attrition and graduation rates; (4) composition of and number of faculty and administrators; (5) curricular offerings, academic calendar, and academic acquirements; (6) library resources; (7) physical facilities; and (8) employment outcomes and bar pass data. The subsection also requires that all consumer information must be fair, accurate and not misleading. Further, schools must use due diligence in verifying their consumer information.

Proposed Standard 509 (b) is a slight redraft of the current subsection. Law schools are required to publicly disclose its transfer of credit policies from other institutions. A law school's transfer credit policies must state criteria for earning credit from other institutions and must list the institutions, if any, with which law school has articulation agreements.

Proposed Standard 509 (c) is new and would require law schools to publicly disclose on its website the employment outcomes of its graduates by preparing and posting a chart that will be attached to the Standards. This subsection requires a law school to report specific employment data according to a schedule, it also states that the information must remain on the school website for at least three years, the information must follow the instructions and definitions of the Section's Questionnaire Committee, and salary information must clearly identify the number of salaries and the percentage of graduating students included in that computation.

Proposed Standard 509 (d) is new and requires a law school to publicly disclose information about conditional scholarships. A conditional scholarship is a financial aid award that is dependent upon a student maintaining a minimum grade point average or class standing. The school must prepare a chart that will be attached to the Standards, which shall be posted on the school's website and distributed to all applicants being offered conditional scholarships.

Proposed Standard 509 (e) is also new and requires law schools that do not require the LSAT test of all applicants to disclose on its website the number of applicants who applied, were admitted, and matriculated with and without submitting LSAT scores.

Proposed Standard 509 (f) borrows the language from current Interpretation 509-6 and states that if a law school chooses to make a public disclosure of its status as a law school approved by the Council of the Section then it must do so accurately and shall provide contact information for the Council.

The SRC proposes the deletion of Interpretation 509-1 through 509-6 also because they are part of the proposed Standard.

The SRC proposes retaining current Interpretation 509-7 as Interpretation 509-1 which states that law schools that list a significant number of course offering that have not been taught in two previous years and in the current academic year are not in compliance with the Standards.

The SRC proposes only minor language changes to Standard 510 *Student Loan Programs* and its Interpretations. Law schools are required to take reasonable steps to minimize student loan defaults including debt counseling.

Similarly, the SRC proposes only minor language changes to Standard 511 *Student Support Services* that requires law school to provide basic student services as noted in the Standard. The SRC added “personal counseling” to the list of mandatory student services contained in Standard 511.

The SRC proposes new Standard 513 *Law School Code of Conduct* which requires law schools to publish and comply with policies concerning the law school’s code of conduct.