

I. ORGANIZATION

A. The Court shall consist of nine Justices. One of these justices shall be the Chief Justice. The other Justices shall be called Associate Justices. There shall be one advocate who is associated with the court but who is not a member of the court.

B. Requirements of Office

1. The Chief Justice and Advocate shall be residents of Baker College, but the other Justices may be either resident or non-resident members.
2. The Justices and Advocate shall not be on any type of probation.
3. The Justices and Advocate shall not hold any voting Cabinet office or be the President of Baker College.
4. Requirements of office, except Subsection 2 above, must be met only during the term of office.

C. Selection of the Court, Advocate, and Court Officers

1. The Chief Justice shall be elected by the entire College at the same time and in the same manner as the Class Representatives and can only serve one position on the court.
2. Nomination of a candidate for Chief Justice shall be by petition signed by 25 members of the College.
3. The candidates for Chief Justice are encouraged to become acquainted with everyone in the College.
4. All candidates for the position of Associate Justice or Advocate, shall submit their applications to the Chief Justice following the election of the new Cabinet and prior to its second meeting. A person may apply for the positions of Associate Justice or Advocate, simultaneously, but he may serve in only one position.
5. The selection of court members shall be made by a process of application to the Chief Justice . Individuals may submit applications to the Chief Justice, who shall fill positions on the Court based on qualification. The Chief Justice shall select 6 Associate Justices and one Advocate and should give consideration to, though not be limited by, a class distribution along the following guidelines: two justices from the rising senior class; two from the rising junior class; and two from the rising sophomore class. The Chief Justice shall submit the names of the recommended Associate Justices to the Cabinet for approval by the fourth regular meeting of the new Cabinet. Approval of each name shall require a three-fourths majority of the Cabinet. If any of the recommendations are rejected by the Cabinet, the Chief Justice shall select different individuals for the vacant positions. They shall report the new recommendations at the beginning of the next Cabinet meeting to be approved in the same manner.
6. Two Associate Justice positions should be filled by the fourth regular Cabinet meeting of the new academic year. One position shall be reserved for a new student and the other position may be filled by any class level. Approval of Court members should be conducted in the same manner as in Subsection 5 above.
7. Filling Vacancies on the Court:
 - a. If a vacancy occurs on the court in the position of Associate Justice or in the position of Advocate, a process similar to that specified in Subsection 5 above will be used to select a replacement.
 - b. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Chief Justice, a new Chief Justice shall be elected in a special election under the procedures outlined above in Subsections 1,2, and 3.

D. Removal of Associate Justices, Advocate and Chief Justice

1. Impeachment of Associate Justices or Advocate shall be initiated by an accusation submitted to the President of the College by any member of Baker College.
2. Upon a 4/5 vote of the entire Cabinet in favor of removal the impeached Justice or Advocate shall be removed and his his/her position shall be immediately declared vacant. If the impeachment petition has been signed by at least five Justices, then a simple majority of the Cabinet shall suffice to remove.
3. Impeachment of the Chief Justice shall be initiated by an accusation submitted to the President of the

College by any member of Cabinet, any of the Associate Justices or the Advocate. Upon a 4/5 vote of the entire Cabinet in favor of the removal the impeached Chief Justice shall be removed and his/her position shall be immediately declared vacant.

4. When information from a closed trial is relevant to the guilt or innocence of the Chief Justice that information will be disclosed only to the voting members of the Cabinet and President at the discretion of the masters.

II. JURISDICTION

A. The Court shall have jurisdiction over resident and non-resident members of Baker College involved in infractions of Baker College rules and/or Rice University rules, or involved in conduct contrary to the standards necessary for responsible college life.

B. In matters of all-school importance, the Court may, at its discretion refer cases to the University Court by a majority vote.

C. The Court shall have jurisdiction over disputed College elections, as provided for in the Bylaws.

III. POWERS AND DUTIES

A. The Court has the power to investigate, to hold hearings, to hold trials, and to determine decisions and/or sentences.

B. The Advocate may serve as counsel to the defendant if the defendant so chooses. The primary duties of the Advocate shall be 1) to orient the defendant as to the trial process. 2) to explain to the defendant his his/her rights during the trial, and 3) during the trial to point out facts in the defendant's favor which the Justices do not seem to understand or be aware of but which the Advocate deems important to the interest of the defendant.

C. In the event of a disputed election, any Justice shall have the power to recount the ballots. A majority of the Justices shall have the power to call for new elections. If the opinion of the Court is unanimous, new results may be issued. All these powers shall be exercised as provided for in the Bylaws.

D. The Court has the duty to investigate grievances and gather relevant evidence for trials.

E. The Chief Justice has the duty to maintain relations with RUPD, specifically the Baker College officer. Also, it is the Chief Justice's duty to take care of parking and traffic matters within Baker College including, but not limited to, assigning parking spots according to the Baker Parking Draw policy and writing parking tickets for unauthorized cars in Baker Lot.

IV. OPERATIONS

A. Initiation of Proceedings

1. Infractions may be reported to any Justice by any member of Baker College, by the College Master, or by the University Proctor. Infractions reported by persons other than those listed above shall be turned in to the College Master or the College President, who shall then file a complaint in the name of the person entering the complaint. Complaints may be filed in the name of the College by any Cabinet officer.
2. Formal complaints may not be withdrawn.
3. Copies of all complaints and accusations shall be delivered to the College Master or his/her designated representative before any trial proceedings are conducted.

4. The College Master shall be notified in advance of each Court action to ascertain whether information from his/her files is pertinent and whether his/her presence at the trial will be necessary.

B. Trial

1. The Advocate should inform the accused student at least seven days before the trial of the impending trial and the details surrounding the accusation and the trial. The Advocate shall discuss the charges against the accused student, the evidence that has been collected at that point, the time and location of the trial, and the rights of the accused. If the accused student cannot attend the set trial time, the Advocate shall work with the Chief Justice and the accused student to set a time that works both for the student and for members of the Court. As the Court collects evidence leading up to the day of the trial, the Advocate shall discuss new evidence with the accused student before the trial.
2. A trial shall be held within ten days, of notifying the accused student of the charges, excluding University holidays and exam periods, unless for valid reasons postponement is agreed upon by the accuser, the accused, and a majority of the Court.
3. The accused shall have his/her rights explained to him/her in detail by the Advocate. Any questions regarding the trial, the rights, or the accusation may be addressed through the Advocate to the Chief Justice
4. The trial shall be constructed so that the facts of the case may be efficiently obtained and a just decision reached, but at no time violate the rights of the accused nor the integrity of the Court.
5. The Court may strike from the records testimony it deems irrelevant.
6. Names of those involved in a closed trial must remain secret at all times.
7. At least five Justices must be present to open a trial. At least five of the Justices originally present must be present for the entire trial. With the consent of all the other Justices present, members of the Court may abstain from participation in the trial. This shall be done only in the interest of impartiality. If, due to this process or any other legitimate reasons, less than five Justices remain eligible to attend the trial, then a sufficient number of the voting members of the Cabinet shall serve on the Court so as to maintain a five-member Court. The order in which the members of the Cabinet shall be asked to serve shall be the same order in which they are listed in the first sentence of Article IV, Part A, Section 1 of the Baker Constitution after the President.
8. If the accused is a Justice of the Court, then he must abstain from the trial. If the Chief Justice abstains, then the remaining Justices shall select one of their number to preside.
9. The accused may enter a plea of "guilty" or "not guilty". Failure to enter a plea will be entered as a plea of "not guilty".
10. Witnesses may be called or recalled by the accused or by the Court.
11. The accuser may appear at the trial at the Court's discretion. If they do not appear at trial, they should submit a deposition for the Court to read.
12. A separate verdict must be reached for each accused person.
13. If, after proper notification, the accused fails to attend the trial, the proceedings may be carried out in his/her absence. He/she forfeits all rights and may be tried accordingly.

C. Verdict

1. The verdict shall be determined immediately after the trial in a closed meeting of the Court.
2. A unanimous vote of the Justices present during the entire trial is necessary for a verdict of "guilty".
3. If a verdict of "guilty" is not reached by the Court, the accused is "not guilty".

D. Sentence

1. Upon a plea or verdict of "guilty", the Court will immediately determine the sentence of the accused.
2. A 4/5 vote of the Justices present for the entire proceedings is necessary to determine a sentence or to reprimand the accused.
3. After a sentence has been determined and before it is implemented, the accused and the College Master shall be given a written notification of the action by the Court.
4. A sentence may be enforced only after adequate time for appeal has elapsed.

E. Records

1. Records of the entire proceedings shall be kept by the Chief Justice in a confidential file, open only to the Justices, the Master, the College President, and the University Proctor.
2. Abstracts of hearings and trial shall be kept by the Chief Justice and made available to the College members upon request. Abstracts shall be posted publicly before the execution of sentences and shall remain posted for the period of one week.

F. Appeals

1. The defendant or College Master may appeal the decision if he/she believes the verdict or sentence was reached in an unfair manner or if he/she believes the penalty is too severe. The appeal must be submitted through the Advocate to the Chief Justice within five days after the trial, not including University holidays or exam days.
2. The committee for an appeal of procedural error or unfair penalty shall consist of the Chief Justice, the College Masters, and the College President. They shall review all relevant evidence, an abstract of the Court trial, and may hear additional testimony from the accused student. The committee can overturn the ruling of the Court or alter the penalty by a 2/3 vote. The President and Chief Justice shall each have one vote and the master or masters shall have a total of one vote. The decision of the appeals committee is final.
3. The defendant or College Master may appeal the decision of the court if he/she believes that there were relevant extenuating circumstances that he/she did not reveal during the trial for reasons of privacy. Such an appeal will be heard by the college Master(s) who may overturn the ruling of the court if he/she/they believe there is cause to do so.

V. RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

- A. The accused may dispute or review any testimony or evidence given.
- B. The accused has the right to be present, if he/she desires, when all evidence and testimony from witnesses he/she requests are presented.
- C. The accused has the right to sum up the case before the Court decides the verdict.
- D. The accused may call or recall witnesses; however, no character witnesses may be called.
- E. The accused has the right to be in contact with the Court Advocate and have him/her present at all times during the trial and preceding meetings.
- F. The accused has the right to request the Court to strike testimony from the records if he/she deems it irrelevant.
- G. The accused has the right of open trial if he/she so desires.
- H. The accused has the right to appeal any verdict or sentence rendered by the court.