

LEGAL EDUCATION BOARD MEMORANDUM ORDER NO. 2: ADDITIONAL RULES IN THE OPERATION OF THE LAW PROGRAM¹

ARTICLE I PRELIMINARY MATTER

Section 1. Effect of these Additional Rules on Institutional Rules of Law Schools.

The rules laid down in this Memorandum Order supersede all policies, rules or regulations currently in force in law schools, regardless of the higher education institutions of which they may be an organic part, PROVIDED THAT: where such institutional policies do not contravene the intent and provisions of these rules, they may continue to be in force.

ARTICLE II LAW STUDENTS AND THE COURSE OF STUDY OF LAW

Section 2. Kinds of Law Students

Law students are of 3 categories:

¹ Part of these rules were sourced from the Manual of Regulations for Private Higher Education (MORPHE) of CHED which were reformulated to suit the law program.

- a) **Regular Students** – those enrolled in law subjects in the ordinary course of the study of law;
- b) **Refresher Course Students** – those who are enrolled in the first and second semesters of the fourth year level of the law program in consequence of their failure to pass the bar examinations in the number of times fixed in Bar Matter 1161, June 8, 2004;
- c) **Audit Students** – those who are enrolled in a one or several law subjects as mere listeners without earning any credit.

Section 3. Student Load. The Board may, in the exercise of its regulatory authority, void the graduation of any law student and/or impose appropriate sanctions on any law school that has not complied with the curricular requirements, as well as policy and standards required by the Board.

Section 4. Advanced Subjects and Back Subjects. As a general rule, a student shall not be permitted to take any advanced subject until he has satisfactorily passed the prerequisite subject or subjects.

However, the Dean, in his or her discretion may allow a student to simultaneously enroll in prerequisite and advanced classes under any of the following circumstances:

- a) When the prerequisite subject is a repeated subject;
- b) When the student has superior scholastic standing;
- c) When the student is graduating at the end of the school year;
and
- d) When the dean, upon recommendation of the professor concerned, satisfies himself or herself that the student is able to take the prerequisite subject and the subject of which the other subject is a prerequisite simultaneously.

Section 5. Excess or Over Load. At the discretion of the Dean, a graduating student may be allowed additional subject-loads of not more

than six (6) academic units in excess of the normal load prescribed in the law school's curriculum.

Section 6. Cross Enrollment. Cross enrollment is discouraged. However, for valid reasons as determined by, and with the written consent of the Dean of the College of Law where he or she is regularly enrolled, a student may be permitted to cross enroll in another law school under any of the following circumstances:

- a) When the desired subjects are not offered by the law school in which the student is enrolled during the term of his or her enrollment;
- b) When the subjects are offered, but their schedules conflict with the requesting student's other class schedules; and,
- c) When the student intends to spend the school term in his or her home province or region and enrolls in subjects offered by a law school located therein, provided that, such request is in accordance with the accepting law school's policy on cross enrollment.

A student need not secure the clearance from the Board to cross enroll, provided, that the total subject loads do not exceed the allowable number of units per school term.

Section 7. School Records of a Student. The school record of every student shall contain the final rating in each subject with the corresponding credits, and the action thereon preferably indicated by "passed" or "failed". No final record may contain any suspensive mark such as "Inc.". The student must either be given a passing or a failing grade in the final record.

Section 8. Transfer of Student and Transfer Credentials. A student enrolled in a law school shall be entitled to transfer to another law school, provided, that he or she has no unsettled obligation to the law

school, or is not under suspension by the law school or expulsion imposed by the Board.

A student under suspension may transfer only after having served the period of suspension, and provided the law school a quo issues a certificate of “honorable dismissal”.

The law school shall provide any eligible student who applies for transfer with the following documents: a) transfer credential; b) transcript of records; and c) certificate of honorable dismissal.

Transfer credential is a statement of eligibility of a student to transfer to another school; it establishes the student’s status to the school he or she is moving to and certifies that he or she is (1) free of all financial and property responsibilities to the school; (2) not under a term of suspension or expulsion; and (3) fully eligible to transfer.

A transfer credential must be signed by the school Registrar, and noted by the law dean and issued not later than two (2) weeks after the filing of the application for transfer.

Transcript of records (Form 137) is the school document that records the academic attainment of a student in his or her school specifically, the subjects which he or she has taken, the units earned and the final grades and credits he or she received.

For purposes of a transfer of a law student to another law school, he or she should be provided with the transcript of records showing his or her graduation in his or her pre-law baccalaureate course and his or her transcript of records from the law school a quo which shall be marked “for transfer purposes only”.

A certificate of honorable dismissal is an affirmation that subject student is not under any sanction imposed by the law school a quo and legally qualified to continue his or her legal studies. The certificate of

honorable dismissal shall be signed by the law dean of the school of law a quo.

School records in a broad sense includes all the academic records of a student while attending the school. In a limited sense school records pertain to the complete school record (Form 137) or transcript of records of a student in a school which he or she attended.

Section 9. Request and Transfer of School Records. In case of transfer of a student to another law school, the admitting law school shall, upon receipt of the transfer credentials, request in writing for the complete school records or transcript of records of the student from the law school last attended. The latter shall forward the records directly to the former within thirty (30) days from receipt of the request.

The school records should not be given to the transfer student unless authorized in writing by the admitting law school requesting for the records.

Transfer credentials shall be transmitted by the law school last attended only once to the admitting law school requesting for the said records.

Section 10. Release of Records. It shall be the duty of the law dean to cause the release of the transfer credentials of the student concerned by the relevant office of the college or university from which a student is transferring.

Section 11. Withholding of Credentials. The law school, at its discretion, may withhold the release of the transfer credentials of a student who has outstanding financial or property obligations to the law school, or is under penalty of suspension or expulsion. The transfer of credentials shall be released upon settlement of the obligation, or after the penalty of suspension is served or expulsion lifted.

The Board may order the release of the school records or transfer credentials of a student, in case the law school is found, after due inquiry, to have unjustifiably refused to release the said records without prejudice to the imposition of appropriate administrative sanctions against the law school concerned and whatever civil or criminal action the student may choose to bring against the erring institution.

Section 12. Denial of Final Examinations; Withholding of Grades; and Refusal to Re-enroll. No law school shall deny final examinations to a student who has outstanding financial or property obligations, including unpaid tuition and other school fees corresponding to the school term. However, the law school may withhold the release of the final grades or may refuse re-enrollment of such student. Provided, that, in case of withholding of final grades, the final grades are duly recorded and submitted to the Registrar together with the final grades of the rest of the students in the prescribed form. The release of credentials may also be denied to any student who graduates or ends his or her relation with the school without having settled his or her obligations, monetary or otherwise.

Section 13. Refunds and Other Charges. Unless otherwise provided by institutional policies, rules and regulations, a student who transfers or withdraws, in writing, within two (2) weeks after the beginning of classes, and who has already paid the pertinent tuition and other school fees in full or for any length longer than one month, may be charged twenty five per cent (25%) of the total amount due for the school term if he or she withdraws within the first week of classes, or fifty per cent (50%) if within the second week of classes, regardless of whether or not he or she has actually attended classes. The student may be charged for all the school fees in full if he or she withdraws anytime after the second week of classes.

Section 14. Student Absences. When a student incurs absences of more than twenty (20%) percent of the prescribed number of class hours

during the school year or term his or her professors shall fail him or her in their respective subjects except in the following instances:

- a) When the law school fixes a lesser number of absences than that stated above which shall warrant a ***“Fail Due to Absences” (FA)***.
- b) When the law school exempts a student for a just and reasonable ground, provided however that, the student is not excused from keeping-up with lessons, assignments and examinations. A faculty member may exempt a student who incurs absences beyond the twenty per cent (20%) limit, but with the approval of the Dean and provided further: that an alternative scheme of delivery is provided for by the academic policies of the law school, as approved by the Board.

Section 15. Student’s Right to Participate in the Commencement Exercises and to Sit for the Bar Examinations. A law student who finishes the law course and passes the examinations who has no financial or property obligation to the law school and not under any administrative sanction duly imposed upon him or her by the law school’s disciplining authority cannot be disallowed to participate in the commencement exercise. Under the same circumstances, neither can the law school withhold or refuse the issuance of any documentary requirement for taking the bar examinations due to its evaluation that the student has no or very slim chance of passing the bar examinations.

However, the law school should report to the Bar Confidant’s Office of the Supreme Court any derogatory record of said student of which it has actual or official knowledge.

Section 16. Residency Requirements for Graduation. No student shall be allowed to graduate from any law school where he or she has

not established academic residency for at least the 2 last semesters of his or her course of study.

In the case of law schools following a trimestral system, the period of residency required prior to graduation should not be less than one academic year or three trimesters.

ARTICLE III ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST LAW STUDENTS AND PENALTIES

Section 17. Authority to Maintain School Discipline. A law school shall maintain discipline inside its campus as well as within the immediate surroundings of the school premises. A law school shall also exercise disciplinary authority over students not only inside but even outside its campus, and beyond school hours, term or year level in the following instances:

- a) Where school policies or regulations are violated;
- b) Where the misconduct shows a student's moral delinquency which makes him or her unfit to continue his or her law studies; and,
- c) Where the student's misconduct destroys or denigrate the good name and reputation of the law school.

Section 18. Authority to File Administrative Case Against Law Student. A law school, through any of its authorized representatives, may motu proprio file an administrative charge against any student for violation of a law school's rules of discipline or provisions of LEBMO NO. 1 or these additional rules. A law student can also be charged administratively for any violation of law or government regulation or any

act or omission which brings dishonor to the law school or which clearly demonstrates his or her lack of good moral character.

Any aggrieved person or entity may also file the administrative charge against a law student.

Section 19. Observance of Due Process of Law in Administrative Proceedings. In all administrative proceedings, due process of law shall be observed. Thus, the following rules shall be followed:

- 1) The students must be informed in writing of the nature and cause of any accusation against them:
 - a) They shall have the right to answer the charges against them, with the assistance of counsel, if desired;
 - b) They shall be informed of the evidence against them;
 - c) They shall have the right to adduce evidence in their own behalf;
 - d) The evidence must be duly considered by the investigating committee or official designated by the school authorities to hear and decide the case; [Guzman v. National University, 142 SCRA 699 (1980)]
 - e) If the student is found culpable of the offense charged, the sanction to be imposed shall be commensurate to the nature and gravity of the offense;
 - f) Within 10 days from receipt of the decision, either of the parties may appeal from it to the president of the higher education institution of which the law school is a part. Upon receipt of the appeal, the President shall issue an order informing the parties to submit their simultaneous memoranda within 10 days from receipt thereof. Within 15 days from receipt of the memoranda or upon the expiration of the period to file the same, the President shall render a decision which shall be final unless the sanction imposed is heavier than suspension;

- g) If the President imposes a sanction of expulsion, the decision may be elevated to this Board within 20 days from receipt thereof for review only on the following grounds:
 - (1) the decision is contrary to law;
 - (2) the student was denied due process of law; and
 - (3) the decision was rendered with grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack of jurisdiction.
- h) The petition for review of the decision of the institution's president to this Board shall be verified and filed with the Board accompanied with a memorandum in support of the petition and proof of service of a copy thereof to the adverse party;
- i) The adverse party shall file with the Board his or her comment with memorandum and proof of service of a copy thereof to the petitioner within 20 days from receipt of the petition;
- j) No request for hearing or oral argument shall be entertained by the Board;
- k) Within 15 days from the filing of the comment with memorandum or upon the expiration of the period to file it, the Board shall render its decision. Copies of the decision shall be served on both parties within 5 days from promulgation thereof;
- l) If the penalty is expulsion, the review by this Board shall be automatic; accordingly, within 5 days from promulgation of the decision of expulsion, the decision and the entire records of the case shall be transmitted to the Board for review and final disposition;
- m) In all decisions which impose administrative sanctions, the disciplining authority shall furnish the Supreme Court and this Board with certified copies thereof.

Section 20. Preventive Suspension and Administrative Penalties in Administrative Cases Against Students

- a) Preventive Suspension.** A student under investigation may be preventively suspended from entering the school premises and from attending classes when the evidence of guilt is strong and the Dean is morally convinced that the continued stay of the student pending investigation would cause sufficient distraction to the normal operations of the law school, or would pose real or imminent threat or danger to persons and property inside the law school's premises.
- b)** The administrative penalties that may be imposed upon an erring student for violation of institutional disciplinary rules and regulations, or of pertinent disciplinary issuances of the Board or for the commission of a serious offense, are any of the following:
- (1) Suspension** – a penalty that allows the law school to deprive or deny the erring student from attending classes for a period not exceeding twenty per cent (20%) of the prescribed total class days for the school term.
 - (2) Non-readmission** – a penalty that allows the institution to deny admission or enrollment of an erring student for the school term immediately following the term when the resolution or decision finding the student guilty of the offense charged and imposing the penalty of non-readmission was promulgated. Unlike the penalty of exclusion, the student is allowed to complete the current school term when the resolution for non-readmission was promulgated. Transfer credentials of the erring student shall be issued upon promulgation, subject to the other provisions of LEBMO NO. 1.

(3) Exclusion – a penalty that allows the institution to exclude or drop the name of the erring student from the roll of students immediately upon the promulgation of the resolution for exclusion. This penalty may be imposed for acts or offenses such as dishonesty, hazing that involves physical, moral or psychological violence that does not result in death of a student, carrying deadly weapons, immorality, selling and/or possession of prohibited drugs, drug dependency, drunkenness, hooliganism, vandalism and other offenses analogous to the foregoing.

Transfer credentials of the erring student shall be issued upon promulgation of the decision subject to the other provisions of this Resolution and LEBMO No.1.

(4) Expulsion – a penalty wherein the law school declares an erring student disqualified for admission to any public or private law school in the Philippines. This penalty may be imposed on a student:

- (a) who participates as principal in a fraternity hazing which results in the death of a law student;
- (b) who unlawfully physically assaults inside the school campus higher education institution officials such as the Chairperson and members of the institution's governing body, the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, the law dean or members of the law faculty; or,
- (c) who commits an offense with an imposable minimum penalty of more than 12 years.

The decision of expulsion cannot be implemented without the approval of the Board.

Section 21. If the administrative charge constitutes a crime, the definition of the crime in the penal statute or in jurisprudence shall be its definition in the administrative proceeding.

Section 22. If the administrative charge constituting an offense is already being criminally prosecuted, it is not necessary for the disciplining authority to wait for the promulgation of the decision of the court in the criminal case; instead, it shall proceed with the administrative proceedings until termination.

Section 23. Quantum of Evidence Required. To find the respondent guilty of the administrative charge substantial evidence shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE IV
LAW SCHOOL: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS AND OPENING OF
BRANCHES OR EXTENSION CLASSES

Section 24. Administrative Matters.

- a) **Period For Completion of Course of Study.** A law school may divide the academic year into semester or trimester but the total number of years of study should not be less than four (4) years.
- b) **Education Subjects As Electives.** Law schools may offer as electives such subjects as educational psychology, teaching and learning strategies, methods of teaching, and test and measurement which are appropriate subjects for law students who have intentions to teach law when they become lawyers.

c) Apprenticeship Program. The apprenticeship program should be closely supervised by the Dean or a member of the faculty assigned by the Dean to do the task. The apprenticeship program should at least include any of the following activities:

- 1) Preparation of legal documents
- 2) Interviewing clients
- 3) Courtroom observation and participation
- 4) Observation and assistance in police investigations, inquests and preliminary investigations
- 5) Legal counseling
- 6) Legal assistance to detention prisoners
- 7) For working students, participation in the legal work of the legal section or office of the employer-entity

Section 25. Law School Branches. A branch is one organized by a duly recognized and reputable law school in the same city or municipality where its law campus is located or elsewhere in which the law program is to be operated. A branch should have all the required law school facilities and with a separate administrative and support staffs. Branches may be opened only with approval of the Board and are subject to visitation and inspection as other law schools.

Section 26. Law School Extension Classes. Extension classes are those organized by a duly recognized and reputable law school in or outside the city or municipality where its main campus is located where law classes may be held. They do not have however a separate administrative or support staff.

Enrollment in the extension classes may be open to the general public or be restricted to special groups. Complete law program or only some year levels or some subjects may be taught in these extension classes. An extension coordinator should be designated who has the duties of a dean over the extension class, provided that: all

administrative and support staff of the extension class are subject to the supervision, control and direction of the dean of the college of law that has established the extension class.

Section 27. Authority to Open a Branch or Extension Classes

- a) To open a branch of a law school, prior approval of the Board is required.
- b) To open extension classes in which the complete law program shall be taught needs the prior approval of the Board.

However, if only certain subjects are to be taught or some year levels are to be conducted in the extension classes located in the same city or municipality where the main campus of the law school is situated, just a notice to the Board is required to be filed within 30 days before start of operations. If the extension classes are to be established outside the city or municipality where the main campus of the law school is situated, prior approval of the Board is required.

- c) If a law school establishes a branch or extension classes outside the municipality or city in which its main campus is located and there is/are existing law school/s which adequately serve/s the legal education needs of the communities therein, the application to open a branch or extension classes in that locality may, in the exercise of the Board's discretion, be denied. This rule does not apply when the new site is situated in any city in the National Capital Region.
- d) State universities and colleges with multi-campus situated in different municipalities or cities within a province may conduct law classes in the different campuses subject to the control and

supervision of the law dean and after having received approval from the Board.

Section 28. Executive Classes. Resolution No. 18 promulgated by the Board on August 23, 2011 prohibits the holding of executive classes in which the entire basic law course is taught in 2 or 3 times a week for a period of 4 years.

However, a law school which adopts a five (5)-year study of the basic law course holding classes at least three (3) days a week with the subjects evenly distributed during that period, may apply to the Board for approval of that curricular module. The Board in the exercise of its discretion, shall act upon the application on a case to case basis.

ARTICLE V ADMINISTRATIVE CASES AND SANCTIONS AGAINST LAW SCHOOLS

Section 29. Administrative sanctions may be imposed on law schools for unlawful acts or omissions or for unfitness to continue operating the law program.

Section 30. Unlawful Acts of Law Schools

The unlawful acts of law schools include the following:

- a) Opening a law school without authority of the Board; however, in the case of state universities and colleges and local universities and colleges, their Boards of Regents or Trustees or Local Sanggunians are the ones which are authorized to open law schools;

It is hereby stressed however that when these state or local universities or colleges start the operation of the law program, they should first apply to the Board for a Government Permit for every school year of operation and a Government Recognition in the fourth year to enable them to graduate their students.

- b) Operating any year level of the law program before grant of Government Permit; this rule applies to all higher education institutions;
- c) Graduating a student in a law course without a Government Recognition granted by the Board; or conferring a law degree different from the law degree which is specifically stated in the law school's Government Recognition;
- d) Operating a branch or extension classes without the required prior notice or approval of the Board;
- e) Conducting executive classes as a mode of delivering legal instruction for the entire course of study of law unless the curriculum is compliant with the second paragraph of Section 28 and the same is approved by the Board;
- f) Making untruthful statements in documents filed with the Board in compliance with the latter's issuances or orders;
- g) Falsifying school records to make it appear that a student has enrolled in a subject or has earned academic units or has finished the academic requirement for a law program which is not true;
- h) Permitting either expressly or impliedly any activity in the law school which is prohibited by law or government regulation or against state policies.

Section 31. Unfitness to Continue Operating a Law Program. A law school which is operated below quality standards of a law school is unfit to continue operating a law program.

- 1) A law school which has been granted Government Recognition is disputably presumed to be substandard in the quality of its legal education when it falls under any of the following circumstances:
 - a) It fails to graduate a student in any school year level;
 - b) It does not have bar examinee in any given year;
 - c) Its entire student population is less than 20 students;
 - d) It scores 2 successive zeros or 3 cumulative zeros in the bar examinations;
 - e) If in the last 3 years reckoned from the time of its evaluation by the Board, its average passing score in the bar examinations is less than 3 percent of the total number of its examinees or less than 3 percent based upon the official statistical data released by the Office of the Bar Confidant.

- 2) A law school is substandard if the result of the inspection and evaluation of the law school and its facilities by members of the Board or its staff shows that the law school has serious deficiencies including a weak faculty as indicated, among others, by the fact that most of the members are neophytes in the teaching of law or their ratings in the students' and deans' evaluations are below 75% or its equivalent in other scoring system, or the law school's performance in the bar examinations is dismal or when less than ten percent of its first timer examinees pass the examinations, inadequate library and research facilities, poor condition of rooms and campus, absence of law journal, no faculty syllabus, no moot court, no faculty lounge, and the like.

Section 32. The imposable administrative sanctions are the following:

- a) Termination of the law program (closing the law school);
- b) Phase-out of the law program;
- c) Provisional cancellation of the Government Recognition and putting the law program of the substandard law school under Permit Status.

ARTICLE VI LAW FACULTY

Section 33. Full-time and Part-time Faculty. There are two general kinds of faculty members, the full-time and part-time faculty members.

- a) A full-time faculty member is one:
 - 1) Who possesses the minimum qualification of a member of the faculty as prescribed in Sections 50 and 51 of LEBMO NO. 1;
 - 2) Who devotes not less than eight (8) hours of work for the law school;
 - 3) Who has no other occupation elsewhere requiring regular hours of work, except when permitted by the higher education institution of which the law school is a part; and
 - 4) Who is not teaching full-time in any other higher education institution.

- b) A part-time faculty member is one who does not meet the qualifications of a full-time professor as enumerated in the preceding number.

Section 34. Faculty Classification and Ranking. Members of the faculty may be classified, in the discretion of the higher education institution of which the law school is a part, according to academic proceeding, training and scholarship into Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, and Instructor.

Part-time members of the faculty may be classified as Lecturers, Assistant Professorial Lecturers, Associate Professorial Lecturers and Professorial Lecturers. The law schools shall devise their scheme of classification and promotion not inconsistent with these rules.

Section 35. Faculty Load. Generally, no member of the faculty should teach more than 3 consecutive hours in any subject nor should he or she be loaded with subjects requiring more than three preparations or three different subjects (no matter the number of units per subject) in a day.

However, under exceptionally meritorious circumstances, the law deans may allow members of the faculty to teach 4 hours a day provided that there is a break of 30 minutes between the first 2 and the last 2 hours.

ARTICLE VII CENTER OF EXCELLENCE ON LEGAL STUDIES

Section 36. The Board hereby establishes a law school category called “Center of Excellence on Legal Studies” which may be conferred to law schools which are determined by the Committee on Evaluation as having attained a high degree of scholarship and whose performance in last 3 bar examinations from the time of evaluation has consistently been remarkable as defined in Section 41 hereof.

Section 37. A Committee on Evaluation is hereby constituted to be composed of: a) Retired Supreme Court Justice as Chairperson; and as members b) a member of LEB; c) President of the Philippine Association of Law Schools (PALS) or his designate; (d) Philippine Association of Law Professors (PALP) or his designate; and e) National President of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) or his designate.

Section 38. The members of the Committee on Evaluation who are presidents of organizations shall remain members for as long as they hold the position of president but in no case shall it exceed 3 years from date of their appointment;

Section 39. The Committee on Evaluation shall hold its meetings at the Conference Room of the Board and shall be assisted by its staff;

Section 40. The members of the Committee on Evaluation shall receive an honorarium of P 3,000.00 per attendance in meetings.

Section 41. The following are the criteria for conferral of the category:

- a) Faculty and Quality of Instruction – 50%
- b) Passing Rate in the Bar Examinations for the last 3 years from evaluation – 30% (In no case should the law school being evaluated during the covered period rank below the highest quadrant of all participating law schools in the bar examinations.) In the computation of the passing rate, only the scores of the first timers shall be considered.
- c) Instructional Facilities: Library and Research Facilities – 10%
- d) Quality of its law journal – 5%
- e) Participation of the law school (faculty and/or students) in public discourse pertaining to law, justice; or good governance – 5%

Section 42. Application for Center of Excellence on Legal Studies. A law school may either directly apply for entitlement of the category or

it may be nominated for it by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Philippine Association of Law Schools, or Philippine Association of Law Professors. All applications and nominations for the awards shall be submitted to the Board which will transmit them to the Committee on Evaluation.

Section 43. The Evaluation Committee shall submit to the Board its Evaluation Report and Recommendation. The Board shall furnish the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, the Philippine Association of Law Schools, Philippine Association of Law Professors with copies of the Evaluation Report and Recommendation or any written comment or objection under oath which they may submit within 15 days from receipt thereof.

The Board shall deliberate on the Evaluation Report and Recommendation together with comments and objections received by it within the reglementary period, if any, and shall judiciously decide to adopt or not adopt the Evaluation Report and Recommendation or any part thereof.

Section 44. Benefits of the Category. A law school which is conferred the category of a Center of Excellence on Legal Studies shall enjoy the following privileges: a) free from the regular monitoring and evaluation by LEB, except when there is a complaint against the law school; b) to establish branches or extension classes without the need for LEB's prior approval; however, the law school shall just notify the Board of the establishment of branches and extension classes; and c) the prestige that results from an official recognition of the law school's excellent quality of legal studies.

Section 45. The 10 law schools which were conferred by the Board on November 11, 2011 the award of Center of Excellence in legal education shall continue to have that category and to enjoy the privileges stated in the preceding section.

Section. 46. Previous issuances of the Board or parts thereof which are inconsistent with any provision of LEBMO No. 2 are deemed repealed or modified as the case may be.

Section 47. This LEBMO No. 2 shall be registered with the UP Law Center, printed and published in a newspaper of general circulation and upon its approval, distributed to all law deans.

Section 48. LEBMO No. 2 shall take effect on June 1, 2014.

Approved in the City of Manila, April 30, 2013.

HILARION L. AQUINO

Chairman

ANTONIO H. ABAD, JR.

Member

CARMELITA P. YADAO-SISON

For the CHED Chairperson as
Ex officio Member