Cheating is defined in the College of Law Honor Code specifically to include plagiarism:

Cheating is giving or receiving unpermitted aid in any course or assignment. Law students should assume that no aid is permitted, from other persons or materials of any kind, unless specifically authorized by the professor. Cheating specifically includes plagiarism as defined in the University Senate Rules.¹

Plagiarism is defined in the University Senate Rules:

All academic work, written or otherwise, submitted by students to their instructors or other academic supervisors, is expected to be the result of their own thought, research, or self-expression. In cases where students feel unsure about a question of plagiarism involving their work, they are obliged to consult their instructors on the matter before submission.

When students submit work purporting to be their own, but which in any way borrows ideas, organization, wording or anything else from another source without appropriate acknowledgement of the fact, the students are guilty of plagiarism.

Plagiarism includes reproducing someone else's work, whether it be published article, chapter of a book, a paper from a friend or some file, or whatever. Plagiarism also includes the practice of employing or allowing another person to alter or revise the work which a student submits as his/her own, whoever that other person may be. Students may discuss assignments among themselves or with an instructor or tutor, but when the actual work is done, it must be done by the student, and the student alone.

When a student's assignment involves research in outside sources or information, the student must carefully acknowledge exactly where and how he/she has employed them. If the words of someone else are used, the student must put quotation marks around the passage in question and add an appropriate indication of its origin. Making simple changes while leaving the organization, content and phraseology intact is plagiaristic. However, nothing in these Rules shall apply to those ideas which are so generally and freely circulated as to be a part of the public domain.²

The applicable rule includes a requirement of Intent: The initial language of Article II that "[t]he conduct specified in the following six paragraphs is a violation of the Honor Code only if (1) the conduct is intentional, and (2) it relates to any work intended to result in or lead to completion of work for academic credit from the College of Law... "³

¹ College of Law Honor Code, Article II(B) (emphasis supplied).
² Senate Rules cite (emphasis supplied).
³ College of Law Honor Code, Article IV.C.6.b.