

# Academic Regulations Governing the Juris Doctor Program<sup>1</sup>

Revised November 2025

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<sup>1</sup> These academic requirements, policies, procedures, and deadlines have been adopted by the faculty of the law school in compliance with American Bar Association (ABA) Standards for Approval of Law Schools, by-laws and policies of the University of Connecticut, and U.S. Department of Education regulations. Students seeking a waiver of any academic regulation not mandated by ABA Standards or law may do so by submitting a request to the faculty Petitions Committee. (See Section on Deviation from Academic Policy, Procedure or Deadline.) Academic regulations mandated by ABA Standards or law are not subject to waiver by the Petitions Committee. Students are encouraged to express complaints regarding any perceived non-compliance with these Standards. In compliance with ABA Standard 510, a policy regulating this complaint process has been developed and appears in Appendix E of these Regulations.

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## **DEGREE REQUIREMENTS <sup>2</sup>**

### **1.1 Academic Credits**

#### **1.1.1 Minimum**

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must successfully complete a minimum of eighty-six (86) credits.

#### **1.1.2 In-Class (or Direct Faculty Instruction) Requirement**

At least sixty-four (64) of the eighty-six (86) credit hours must be in courses that require attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction.

Regularly scheduled classroom session or direct faculty instruction credit hours may not include: (1) course work taken outside the school of law (at both other institutions of higher education and other schools within the University of Connecticut); (2) work in the field component of field placement clinics and any clinical fieldwork supervised by a person whose primary professional employment is not with the School of Law; including the Semester in DC and New York Pro Bono Scholars Program; (3) individual field placements; (4) field placements outside the United States either as part of a study abroad program or independently; (5) special research projects; (6) law review/journal credits; and (7) moot court/mock trial competitions.

Regularly scheduled classroom session or direct faculty instruction credit hours may include: (1) traditional lecture or seminar courses, and in-house clinics – including Advanced Fieldwork credits; (2) distance education courses; and (3) participation in approved study abroad programs.

These lists are not exhaustive.

### **1.2 Duration of Study**

#### **1.2.1 Minimum Study**

The Faculty of the School of Law have set a minimum of five (5) regular semesters for full time students and a minimum of seven (7) regular semesters for part time students.

#### **1.2.2 Maximum Study**

The Faculty of the School of Law have set a maximum duration of study of five (5) years for full time students and six (6) years for part time students. Extension of these time periods to the limits are at the discretion of the Faculty Petitions Committee and are considered only in extraordinary circumstances.

### **1.3 Pace of Study**

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<sup>2</sup> All requirements for the degree are subject to change at any time by the faculty. No increase in the number of semester hours required are made effective for students enrolled at the time of such change who remain in continuous attendance. Students who are not in continuous attendance or who transfer from another law school are subject to the requirements in effect at the time of their reentrance or admission.



To demonstrate satisfactory academic progress, candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must maintain a minimum pace of study. This pace will vary according to a student's year/division.

#### 1.3.1 1L Full Time Students

Satisfactory Academic Progress is defined as 25 credit hours during a period of two consecutive required academic semesters.

#### 1.3.2 Upper Level Full Time Students

Satisfactory Academic Progress is defined as 20 credit hours during a period of two consecutive required academic semesters.

#### 1.3.3 All Part Time Students

Satisfactory Academic Progress is defined as 16 credit hours during a period of two consecutive required academic semesters.

#### 1.3.4 Attempted Credit Requirement

All students must earn 75% of their cumulative attempted credits.<sup>3</sup>

#### 1.3.5 Leave of Absence

Pace of study is not calculated during semesters in which a student is on an approved leave of absence.

### 1.4 Grade Point Average

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must have a cumulative grade point of 2.30 for all work undertaken at the law school. In computing the average, no consideration is given to grades received for work completed at other schools, including other law schools, even though transfer credit has been given for such work.

### 1.5 Required Courses<sup>4</sup>

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must successfully complete all required course work.

#### 1.5.1 1L Curriculum Courses<sup>5</sup>

The scheduling and placement of students in required courses is done by the Registrar and students are required to complete all required courses in the division in which they begin their law studies. For students in the full-time day division, 1L Curriculum courses are to be completed in the first year of study; the winter term is required. For

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<sup>3</sup> Completion rate is equal to the number of completed credit hours divided by the number of attempted credits. Completed credit hours will include all credit hours for which a student has earned a final letter grade of (A-D, and P). Credit-hours that are transferred (grade of T) into the University and successfully articulated towards the completion of an educational program or part of a Dual Degree or approved Study Abroad program will be counted as both earned and attempted hours for the purpose of this standard. Courses that are listed as Failure (F), Incomplete (I) or No Grade Received (N) will be counted as attempted but not earned.

<sup>4</sup> Students may not use a course to satisfy more than one degree requirement. With permission of the instructor, a student may complete both the practice-based learning requirement and the upper-level writing requirement in a 2-semester clinic.

<sup>5</sup> The list of courses and the course of study are found in Appendix A.

students in the part-time evening division, these courses are to be completed within the first two years of study; the first summer session is required.

Students who fail to successfully complete the first semester of study (either in its entirety or an individual course or courses) may continue to the second semester of study. However, students may not be enrolled in courses beyond the first semester that require successful completion of the first semester course as a pre-requisite to another course unless waiver of this pre-requisite is approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, in consultation with the instructor of the later course.

#### 1.5.2 Statutory/Regulatory Course Elective<sup>6</sup>

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must successfully complete a course designated as satisfying the statutory/regulatory course elective.

The curriculum allows, and indeed requires, all students in the day division program to take a statutory/regulatory ("stat/reg") elective during the spring semester of their first year. Evening division students must take this elective during the fall semester of their second year.

#### 1.5.3 Professional Responsibility Requirement

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must successfully complete the course: *Legal Profession (Law 7565)*, 3 credits. This is a course in professional responsibility that includes substantial instruction in rules of professional conduct and the values and responsibilities of the legal profession and its members.

#### 1.5.4 Practice-Based Learning Requirement

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must satisfy a Practice-Based Learning Requirement by successfully completing either a clinic, a field placement course, an individual field placement, or another course designated by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or their designee as satisfying this requirement that includes a substantial component in which students participate in teams or as a group in one or more practice-based learning projects. To satisfy this requirement through an Individual Field Placement, students must engage in at least 168 hours of fieldwork and be enrolled concurrently in the Individual Field Placement Seminar. J.D. students are required to have completed 2 regular semesters before participation in an individual field placement.

Students<sup>7</sup> are also required to complete, prior to the start of their first practice-based experience, an orientation session focused on bias, cross-cultural competency, and racism. (Note: This is in addition to the course requirement described in section 1.5.6.). Students are required to complete the orientation program once, regardless of the number of clinics/field placements in which they may enroll.

#### 1.5.5 Upper-Level Writing Requirement

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<sup>6</sup> The list of Statutory/Regulatory Course Electives is found in Appendix B.

<sup>7</sup> This orientation is required of students matriculating in Fall 2024 and forward.

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree are also required to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement.

Students fulfill the upper-level writing requirement (ULWR) by researching and writing (1) a substantial paper of an intensive, analytical character, or (2) one or more papers that contain rigorous predictive, objective legal analysis or a persuasive legal argument based on real or hypothetical facts.

In order to satisfy the ULWR, the papers must be of high quality. Students are expected to produce as many drafts as necessary to produce papers meeting this standard, but in all cases are required to submit an initial draft and to make at least one round of revisions after receiving individualized feedback from their faculty supervisor. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the faculty supervisor must be a full-time faculty member.

Prior to submitting a first draft, students must attend a research review class/session that is (1) conducted by a Research Librarian as a general ULWR-research refresher session open to all students, or (2) conducted as a subject-focused research review session by the faculty member who is supervising the ULWR or a Research Librarian in the context of a course in which the ULWR is being completed. Students who are concurrently enrolled in, or have completed one of the legal research classes (LAW7840, LAW7902, or LAW7935) are not required to attend a research review class/session.

- (1) Students may fulfill the upper class writing requirement by researching and writing a substantial paper of an intensive, analytical character by any of the following methods:
  - a special research project of not less than two credit hours supervised by a faculty member;
  - a paper for a seminar designated by the faculty member as requiring writing that would satisfy the requirement;
  - a substantial paper in an exam course in which the faculty member permits no more than five students to submit papers for course credit in lieu of the exam and which otherwise must meet the standards of the ULWR.
- (2) Students may alternatively satisfy the ULWR by researching and writing one or more papers that contain rigorous predictive, objective legal analysis or a persuasive legal argument based on the facts of the sort that students will be expected to produce in practice. Faculty members are responsible for designing the research and writing assignments. Students may satisfy this requirement by any of the following methods:
  - a special research project of not less than two credit hours supervised by a member of the full-time faculty;
  - a paper or papers for a seminar designated by the faculty member as requiring writing that would satisfy the ULWR;
  - a paper or papers in an exam course in which the faculty member permits no more than five students to submit papers for course credit in lieu of the exam;
  - a brief or predictive memorandum written in a live-client clinic. If the writing is co-written, it must include substantial substantive contributions by each student seeking ULWR credit.
  - completion of an advanced legal writing course that requires writing that would satisfy the ULWR.

Satisfaction of the ULWR must be by work done on graded basis (i.e., not on a pass/fail basis). The completion of the ULWR will be verified by the faculty member at the time of grade submission or thereafter. The general expectation is that the final paper or papers will total at least 2500 words (excluding footnotes) per credit awarded.

Because of the multiple draft requirement, students should begin work on a project designed to satisfy the ULWR no later than the beginning of their next to last semester of study. (That is, if a student plans to graduate in May, he/she should begin work on the project not later than the beginning of the fall semester.)

Students must have completed a Method of Satisfying the Upper-level Writing Requirement form on file at the Office of Registrar Prior to graduation. A form submission deadline has been established each term for upper-level writing requirements that are completed through the completion of a paper in a seminar and in lieu of an exam.

#### 1.5.6 Bias, Racism, and Cross-Cultural Competency Learning Requirement<sup>8</sup>

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must successfully complete a course designated as satisfying the bias, racism, and cross-cultural competency learning requirement. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may so designate courses that engage substantially with bias, racism, or cross-cultural competency whether through depth of treatment, frequency of engagement, or amount of course and readings devoted to these issues.

### 1.6 Dual Degree Requirements<sup>9</sup>

The Law School has five dual-degree programs<sup>10</sup> that combine a legal education with graduate professional training in related fields. These programs enable qualified students to earn the J.D. and another degree more quickly than by pursuing both degrees independently. **Students are not required to pursue a dual degree.**

#### 1.6.1 Admission Requirements

Students pursuing dual degrees must meet the application requirements of, and be separately admitted to, each degree program. Admission to one degree program does not guarantee admission to the other.

Once admitted to both programs, students must submit a dual degree application to the law school registrar.

#### 1.6.2 Concurrent Enrollment/Completion Requirements

Students are eligible to pursue dual degrees only if they are enrolled concurrently in both programs. Students who already have completed one program are not eligible for dual degrees or the transfer of credits that participation in such a program enables.

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<sup>8</sup> This requirement would apply to student matriculating in the fall of 2024 or later.

<sup>9</sup> Detailed requirements for each program are found in Appendix C.

<sup>10</sup> Current dual degree programs include: (1) JD/LLM; (2) JD/MSW; (3) JD/MPH; (4) JD/MPA; (5) JD/MPP. The School of Law has an agreement with University's Neag School of Education to offer a program in educational leadership. While not officially a dual degree program, JD students enrolled concurrently in the University of Connecticut Administrator Preparation Program (UCAPP) may receive 12 credits toward their law degree. Effective November 2023, the School of Law does not have a dual-degree program with the School of Business. The School of Business has created a pathway program that encourages students who have completed their JD degree to enroll in a reduced-credit MBA degree program. This is not a dual-degree program but is intended to facilitate joint study. If admitted to the MBA program, a JD graduate would be required to complete 33 rather than 42 program credits. The School of Law permits JD students to enroll in up to 6 credits of course work at the School of Business while enrolled in the JD program and to have this course work be credited to their JD degree. Of note: These 6 credits are not transferrable to a subsequent MBA program.

Students may begin either degree program first. Students must generally complete one full year of study in one program, followed by a complete full year of study in the other, before taking courses in both degree program simultaneously to complete their respective requirements.

All degree requirements of both programs must be met. Credits from the other degree program will not be applied toward the JD degree unless and until all the requirements of the former have been satisfied. The other degree program must be completed prior to or concurrently with completion of the JD degree.

### 1.6.3 Policies Regarding Courses and Credit

Students must limit their credits to 16 law credits per semester unless permission for 17 credits is granted by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. It is suggested that students limit their total credits for both programs to this limit as well.

The Graduate School will reduce the number of credits needed for students enrolled in a dual degree program. This may vary by program. The School of Law will transfer twelve (12) credits from the graduate school to the law program. These 12 are included in the 86 credits needed for degree completion. Credits transferred from a dual degree program to the School of Law are done so without transfer of grade received (except in the case of cross listed courses with the Business School as noted in the Appendix).

The list of courses law courses which reduce the number of dual degree program credits is subject to change and is at the discretion of the participating program.

## 1.7 Certificate Program Requirements<sup>11</sup>

The Law School has a variety of certificate programs that function as concentrations in particular subject-matter and skill areas.<sup>12</sup> These certificates enable students to tailor their legal educations to focus on their specific academic interests and career aspirations and have this concentration noted on their transcript. **Students are not required to pursue a certificate.**

These programs are only available to students matriculated in the JD degree program at UConn School of Law.

## 2 ACADEMIC POLICIES

### 2.1 Academic Credit

#### 2.1.1 Determination of Credit

Credits awarded by the School of Law are determined in accordance with ABA Standards and U.S. Department of Education Regulations which establish the minimum requirements for the awarding of credit. For each credit awarded students must perform a minimum of 42.5 hours of combined in-class and out-of-class work. Individual faculty members are free to require additional class time or out-of-class work that exceeds this minimum. Minimum requirements have been established for non-classroom (co-curricular) credits to ensure compliance.

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<sup>11</sup> Detailed requirements for each program are found in Appendix E.

<sup>12</sup> Current JD certificate programs include: Corporate and Regulatory Compliance, Energy and Environmental Law, Human Rights, Insurance Law and Regulation, Intellectual Property, Law and Public Policy, Tax Studies, and Transactional Practice.

### 2.1.2 Student Credit Load

In addition to the minimum and maximum credit loads displayed in the tables below, students must also adhere to the credit requirements outlined in the section, “Pace of Study”.

Fall/Spring	Day Division Students	Evening Division Students
Maximum Number of Credits Permitted Without Permission	16	12
Maximum Number of Credits Permitted With Permission	17	17
Underload	11 Credits and Under	7 Credits and Under

Summer	Day Division Students	Evening Division Students
Maximum Number of Credits Permitted Without Permission	10 Per Semester No More than 7 in any one session	10 Per Semester No More than 7 in any one session
Maximum Number of Credits Permitted With Permission	17	17

Winter (Upper Division <sup>13</sup> )	Day Division Students	Evening Division Students
Maximum Number of Credits Permitted	2	2

Credit overload, and in fact any deviation from the prescribed curriculum, is not permitted by first year students. Exceptions for underload requests and requests under ADA Accommodation guidelines will be considered by the Director of Student Affairs.

### 2.1.3 Distance Education<sup>14 15</sup>

A distance education course is one in which students are separated from the faculty member or each other for more than one-third of the instruction and the instruction involves the use of technology to support regular and

<sup>13</sup> Students in their 1L year are not permitted to take elective courses in the winter term.

<sup>14</sup> Students are encouraged to review Bar Examination requirements for each state to ensure acceptability of distance education courses.

<sup>15</sup> On July 15, 2020, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association approved an emergency variance from ABA Standard 306(e) which outlines Distance Education guidelines. This was done as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

substantive interaction among students and between the students and the faculty member, either synchronously or asynchronously.

The Faculty of the School of Law have established that Juris Doctor Students may count towards graduation no more than fifteen (15) total credits of distance education course work. Students may enroll in up to six (6) of those distance education credits during their first year.<sup>16</sup>

#### 2.1.4 Variable Credit

- a. Students are not permitted to enroll in courses for fewer credits than the number for which the course is offered.
- b. Students may, with permission of the instructor, increase the credit awarded for any course (with the exception of courses which comprise the 1L curriculum). This option is not widely approved and most instructors will not increase credits.
- c. Students may increase their credit load in a course by one (1) credit only.
- d. The additional credit must comply with Section 2.1.1: Determination of Credit, which sets the minimum per-credit requirement for hours of student engagement. Instructors may require work which exceeds that minimum.
- e. Students who receive an additional credit receive one grade for the course. If the additional credit is to be graded separately from the course, the additional credit must be in the form of a separate enrollment (e.g., research project, individual field placement).
- f. The Office of the Registrar must be notified of any additional course credit no later than the end of the add/drop period.
- g. Students may increase their credit load in a maximum of three (3) courses over their entire course of study.

#### 2.1.5 Credit for Substantially Similar Work

No credit will be awarded for a course paper, independent research project, or any other written work product, or any portion thereof, with respect to which the research and writing is substantially similar to that for which a student has previously been awarded, or is concurrently enrolled for, academic credit. A student may develop prior work for subsequent credit-earning work by doing additional research and writing, provided that the student disclose the prior work to the instructor, and the instructor believes that the additional research and writing justifies the new credit(s) awarded. A student who seeks to submit related work for credit in two courses concurrently must inform both instructors, so that each instructor can determine that the student has earned credit for that instructor's course independently of the other course.

### 2.2 Academic Standing and Support<sup>17</sup>

#### 2.2.1 Academic Support

Any day division student in the lowest 10 percent of the class at the end of the fall semester of their first year, and any evening division student in the lowest 10 percent of the class at the end of the spring semester of their first year, shall be required to take a class the following semester focused on academic success. This will be in lieu of

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<sup>16</sup> The American Bar Association has established that a law school may grant a student up to 50 percent of the credit hours required for the JD degree through distance education courses, though additional approval or acquiescence may be required.

<sup>17</sup> Requirements for Financial Aid may vary.

the statutory/regulatory elective for that semester, though the statutory/regulatory elective is still required for graduation and must be taken in a subsequent semester.

#### 2.2.2 Dismissal

A student must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.3 at the end of any academic year to remain in good standing. In computing the average, no consideration is given to grades received for work completed at other schools, including other law schools, even though transfer credit has been given for such work. Any student who fails to attain the required grade point average at the end of any academic year is automatically dismissed from enrollment and barred from attendance at classes.

#### 2.2.3 Readmission after Dismissal

All petitions for readmission will be determined by the Faculty Petitions Committee. Students may petition for readmission for the academic year following their dismissal, or in a subsequent academic year. If the Committee finds that the student has the necessary aptitude to perform satisfactory work at the Law School, it grants readmission and requires the student to repeat any required courses in which the student received a grade of "D" or lower. In the year following readmission, the student must maintain a grade point average of 2.6. The Committee may impose any other conditions on readmission it deems appropriate.

Procedure: The deadline for submitting petitions for readmission for the following year is three weeks after a student receives their grades at the end of the academic year. A student may petition for readmission in subsequent years at any time. All petitions should contain a complete statement of the facts and circumstances supporting the request.

### 2.3 Add/Drop

#### 2.3.1 Deadlines (**Note: The dates outlined in this section pertain only to academic deadlines. The dates pertaining to monetary refund policies will differ.**)

##### **Fall/Spring Courses:**

Students are expected to have made their course selections and to have settled on a final schedule by the end of the first week of each semester. This includes any addition of variable credit and enrollment in non-classroom activities including: TA positions, competitions, etc. Changes in a student's schedule after the add/drop will be permitted only under a limited set of circumstances.

Students will be required to withdraw from a course in the event of a time conflict.

During the period after the add/drop deadline but still within the first six weeks of the semester, students may drop a non-required course, provided that the course is not fully subscribed (i.e., is not a "closed" course), only for good cause shown and only with the permission of the instructor and the permission of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Adding any course after the add/drop period or dropping any open course after the sixth week of the semester requires the approval of the Petitions Committee. Such late adds are rarely, if ever, approved.

Dropping any closed course after the add/drop period requires the Petition Committee's approval. If the Committee grants a request to drop a closed course, it may require that a student lose one RP (registration



priority) for the following semester.

Required Courses: First Year Day Division and Second Year Evening Division students are not permitted to add or drop 1L required curriculum courses taken during the fall and spring terms.

#### **Summer Courses:**

Students may add courses provided that no more than one class meeting has been missed (or in the case of on-line course, through the first day of the term). Students may drop summer term courses (with the exception of Legal Practice: Negotiation and any closed course) through and including the sixth class meeting. Dropping any closed course after the add/drop period requires the Petition Committee's approval. If the Committee grants a request to drop a closed course, it may require that a student lose one RP (registration priority) for the following semester.

To add or drop a course, a student should complete the necessary forms with the Registrar's Office. All petitions and requests to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for late adds or drops must indicate the view of the instructor. No late adds will be approved without the instructor's approval. Any student who fails to comply with this policy should be prepared to take the final examination or otherwise satisfy the course requirements in all courses for which he or she is registered.

Required Courses: Students are not permitted to drop required 1L curriculum courses taken during the summer term.

#### **Winter Term Courses:**

Students may add courses provided that no more than one class meeting has been missed (or in the case of on-line course, through the first day of the term). Students may drop winter term courses through and including the 2nd class meeting (or in the case of on-line courses, through the second day of the term). Dropping any closed course after the add/drop period requires the Petition Committee's approval. If the Committee grants a request to drop a closed course, it may require that a student lose one RP (registration priority) for the following semester.

To add or drop a course, a student should complete the necessary forms with the Registrar's Office. All petitions and requests to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for late adds or drops must indicate the view of the instructor. No late adds will be approved without the instructor's approval. Any student who fails to comply with this policy should be prepared to take the final examination or otherwise satisfy the course requirements in all courses for which he or she is registered.

Required Courses: Students are not permitted to drop required 1L curriculum courses taken during the winter term.

#### **Special Research Projects**

Special research projects may be added no later than the end of the second week of the semester during the fall and spring terms, and no later than the second day of the term for summer and winter terms. In order to add a special research project a student should submit the appropriate application form, complete with the necessary signatures, to the Registrar's Office. Late applications are permitted only with the permission of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and/or the Petitions Committee.

A special research project may be dropped at any time during the semester, no permission is required.

### **Individual Field Placements**

Individual field placements may be added no later than the end of the first week of the semester during the fall and spring terms, and no later than the second day of the term for June term. In order to add an individual field placement, a student should submit the appropriate field placement approval form, complete with the necessary signatures, to the Field Placement Program Director. Late applications are permitted only with the permission of the Field Placement Program Director and/or the Petitions Committee.

Individual field placements may be dropped only with permission of the Field Placement Program Director and/or the Petitions Committee.

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#### **2.3.2 Financial Aid**

Students are advised to consult with the Office of Student Finance before dropping credits to ensure any/all aid is not jeopardized.

#### **2.3.3 Billing**

Student credit load for billing purposes is determined according to the tuition refund schedule as published by the Bursar's Office. These deadlines do not always correspond with add/drop deadlines.

### **2.4 Attendance**

Regular class attendance is expected. Under the Standards of the American Bar Association for the Approval of Law Schools, regular class attendance is necessary to satisfy class requirements. Upon timely notice, instructors may require attendance at regular or specially-called classes or relevant lectures, conferences and similar sessions.

In cases of excessive absence, the instructor may deny course credit. However, the instructor does not have the right to give a student an "F" for excessive absence; instead, the student will receive a grade of "N" (for "no grade submitted"). A grade of N has no GPA impact. Students are not permitted to drop a course once an N for excessive absences has been entered.

In courses where class meetings do not follow a standard schedule, including blended and fully asynchronous courses, assessment of attendance will be based on participation requirements established by the instructor. Lack of participation by a student may be treated as excessive absence.

### **2.5 Auditing Courses**

Current JD students may audit law courses with the consent of the instructor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. No formal registration is required, and no record of the audit is made on the transcript. The privileges of an auditor are limited to attending class lectures, regular attendance is required. An auditor may not participate in class discussion or use instructor time, unless permission to do so is specifically granted by the instructor. No work assignments or examinations are required.

## **2.6 Credit for Courses Taken at Other Schools**

### **2.6.1 Prior to Admission to UCONN Law – Law School Transfer Credits**

Determination of applicable transfer credits to UCONN Law is made by the Office of Admissions at the time of acceptance. Any student seeking credit for individual courses taken at an ABA accredited law school prior to their admission to the School of Law, including a student who has applied unsuccessfully to the Admissions Committee for admission with advanced standing, may apply to the Petitions Committee for the award of credit for individual courses. The Petitions Committee does not consider any such application for credit until the student has satisfactorily completed one year of work at the Law School. However, the Committee does consider an application for exemption from required courses at any time.

### **2.6.2 Prior to Admission - Non-Law Credits**

Credit for a J.D. degree shall only be given for coursework taken after the student has matriculated in a law school's J.D. program of study, except for credit earned toward a graduate degree before the student's matriculation in a law school's J.D. program, provided that:

- the student is enrolled in a joint<sup>18</sup> degree program at a law school that would have allowed credit for the non-J.D. coursework had it been completed contemporaneously with the joint degree program;
- the credit would have counted toward the J.D. degree had the student been enrolled in the joint degree program at the time the credits were earned;
- the credit was earned no more than three years prior to the student's matriculation in the law school's J.D. program; and
- provided that the courses are ones the law school would have allowed credit for had they been taken as part of its joint J.D. degree program.

Credit may not be granted toward the J.D. degree for work taken in a pre-admission program.

### **2.6.3 Courses at Other Law Schools During UCONN Law Study – Visiting Other Law Schools**

Students currently matriculated at the School of Law may take courses at other accredited law schools to be credited toward graduation. Students must receive advance permission from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Permission will be granted for compelling circumstances. Credit at the University of Connecticut School of Law for approved courses is given on the same basis as if the School had provided that program itself. Students may seek credit for individual course credits, semester length study, or study for a period of one year.

### **2.6.4 Courses at Other Law Schools During UCONN Law Study – Exchange Programs**

Courses taken pursuant to School of Law sponsored/approved international exchange program may be credited toward graduation. Students participating in programs other than one of the Law School's exchange programs should receive advance written permission from the International Legal Programs Office. Credit at the Law School for approved courses is given on the same basis as if the School had provided that program itself. Acceptance of any credit or grade for any course taken in a foreign law school, including field placements and clinics, is subject to determination by the University of Connecticut School of Law.

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<sup>18</sup> The Standards of the American Bar Association use the word "joint" to describe programs that are referred to as "dual" degree programs by the University of Connecticut.

### 2.6.5 Non Law Courses During UCONN Law Study

With the written approval of the associate dean for academic affairs, a student, after completing the first year of the J.D. program, may enroll in courses offered by other schools of this University or other accredited institutions of higher learning. For credit toward graduation from the Law School, courses generally should be at the graduate level and should contribute to the student's education in law or particular professional interests. A maximum of six credits in such courses may be allowed. Grades received in such courses are not included in the determination of the student's grade point average. Credit at the Law School for approved courses is given on the same basis as if the School had provided that program itself.

The six-credit limit on non-law courses does not apply to students in dual degree programs, in which a greater number of non-law credits may be applied toward the JD degree. Dual degree students may not, however, apply additional non-law credits toward their JD degree beyond those authorized for their dual degree program, pursuant to this rule.<sup>19</sup>

### 2.6.6 Grades

For course credit to be granted for any work taken outside the School of Law, the student is required to have attained a grade of "C" or better. However, only the number of credits earned and the name of the institution will appear on the student's official University transcript. For this reason, students may wish to request official transcripts for each school they have attended.

### 2.6.7 Compensation

The School of Law will not grant credit for any work for which the student received financial compensation.

## 2.7 Course Conflicts

Students are prohibited from selecting courses for which class session times conflict or overlap. Any student who is registered for a schedule of classes which contains a conflict or overlap in class meeting times is required to withdraw from as many courses as are necessary to eliminate all conflicts or overlaps in their class schedule. Such student should select which course or courses to withdraw from for this purpose, if the student does not, this decision will be made administratively.

## 2.8 Course Recording

Class sessions may be recorded and posted for student use at the discretion of the instructor. Students who wish to have classes recorded as an accommodation for a documented disability should contact Student Services to make those arrangements.

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<sup>19</sup> The School of Law has an agreement with University's Neag School of Education to offer a program in educational leadership. While not officially a dual degree program, JD students enrolled concurrently in the University of Connecticut Administrator Preparation Program (UCAPP) may receive 12 credits toward their law degree.

Students may not audio-record or video-record classes, or portions thereof, without the prior consent of the instructor. Students also may not duplicate any portion of an existing class recording, or post, publicize, or disseminate it in any way, without the prior consent of the instructor.

A student who violates this section may be subject to sanctions under the Academic Misconduct Policy.

## **2.9 Deviation from Academic Policy, Procedure or Deadline**

The degree requirements, academic policies and procedures, and deadlines have been established to comply with the Standards for Accreditation of the American Bar Association, policies of the University of Connecticut and Federal Regulation, and policies approved by the Faculty of the University of Connecticut School of Law. Matters pertaining to the ABA Standards and Federal Regulations may not be deviated from; policies, procedures, and/or deadlines established by the School of Law may be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Students seeking waiver from any School of Law policy, procedure and/or deadline, may do so by placing their request before the Faculty Petitions Committee.

Procedure for Submitting a Request to the Petitions Committee:

- Students should complete a Student Petition form in its entirety. The petition should contain a complete statement of the facts and circumstances supporting the request. The Petitions Committee undertakes no responsibility for conducting supplemental inquiries.
- The opinion of the involved faculty member is required for all matters except those related to pass/fail grading or where the anonymity of the student's exam would be compromised.
- Once a petition is received, the Registrar's Office will append information indicating the student's petition history and any relevant ABA, University or Law School regulation that the Committee may wish to consider in reaching its decision. The petition will then be forwarded to the Committee.
- The Petitions Committee consists of three faculty members appointed annually by the Dean as well as the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, the Director of Student Affairs and the Registrar, who are ex officio (non-voting) members.
- The Committee will not consider oral petitions. Students should not contact Petitions Committee members to discuss the facts or merit of a petition. The Committee may request an oral presentation in rare circumstances.
- The Petitions Committee will attempt to decide petitions within seven days of their receipt but this may not always be possible. If the petitioner has a compelling need for expedited consideration, this should be explained in the petition. Petitions occasioned by students' failure to act within prescribed Law School deadlines will not be considered emergencies warranting expedited consideration.
- The Registrar is informed of the Committee's decision by the chairperson who in turn notifies the student. The Committee does not issue written decisions explaining its rationale. Students seeking additional information are referred to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Decisions of the Petitions Committee are final and non-appealable.

## **2.10 Division/Program Changes**

### **2.10.1 Transferring from 1st Year Evening to 2nd Year Day Division<sup>20</sup>**

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<sup>20</sup> These guidelines assume that it is a student's intention to graduate in three years.

Students may transfer at the end of the first year. For day division students, this is at the end of the spring semester. For evening division students, the end of the first year is after completion of the first summer session. The effective date of the transfer is a student's second fall term.

Students must complete their required courses in the division in which they entered the law school. Evening 1L students who transfer to the day division in year two, will be required to complete the remaining required courses (Constitutional Law I/II and Property I/II) in the evening division.

Students must complete a total of six (6) credits in summer and winter terms. Two (2) of the required six (6) credits will be earned by completing the required course in the first summer session at the end of the first year. The other four (4) credits may be earned in any one of the following ways:

- (a) Take additional summer coursework at the end of the first or second year.
- (b) Take additional coursework during winter term of the second and third year.
- (c) With advance approval of the Dean's Office, take a summer course at another ABA approved law school.
- (d) With advance approval of the Dean's Office, take a graduate level summer course at a non-law school (under the so-called "six-credit rule").
- (e) Complete a Special Research Project for at least four (4) credits over the summer. This can also be used to fulfill the Upper-level Writing Requirement.
- (f) Complete an Individual Field Placement for at least four (4) credits over the summer.

The above options are at the discretion of the student. Some students prefer to take care of all of their credits during the first summer so that if they are fortunate enough to land a clerkship in a law office for the summer after the second year they won't have any incomplete academic obligations. However, students may wish to discuss the demands of the required summer session course before deciding to take two (2) or more courses during the first summer session.

Transferring students will have completed significantly fewer credit-hours by the end of their first year than their counterparts who began as full-time students. (First-year students in the full-time day division program complete 32 credits, as compared to 22 for first-year evening students.) Even with the required summer courses, transferees from the evening division, in particular, must take an average of 15.25 credits in each of their remaining four semesters to graduate in three years, as compared with 13.25 for students who began as full-time students. Fifteen or more credits per semester is a substantial load and probably not an optimal one in terms of educational value, especially during the second year when (because of the required year-long Constitutional Law and Property courses) this will require enrolling in a total of six courses or the equivalent per semester. To mitigate this heavy workload, the faculty urges students who transfer from the evening division to consider seriously the possibility of enrolling in additional summer or winter term credits beyond the six described above.

#### 2.10.2 Other Division Transfers

Students, with the exception of 1LE division students as outlined above, may request to transfer divisions after the completion of one year of study, and only effective during a semester break. Division changes are not approved for a mid-semester change.

#### 2.10.3 All Division Changes

It is imperative that students complete the change of division form and submit it to the Registrar's Office for approval prior to the posted deadlines. This will allow students to select courses during the enrollment appointment times established for day division students.

Students considering a division change are urged to discuss their plan with the Registrar, Bursar and Student Finance Office to discuss matters of credits, length of study, billing and financial aid. All of these may be affected by a division change.

## **2.11 Discontinuing or Postponing/Resuming Legal Studies<sup>21</sup>**

Students who may be considering separation from the School of Law are required to meet with the Director of Student Affairs to discuss the reasons for separation, possible alternatives<sup>22</sup> and other administrative concerns (including, but not limited to: ABA regulations regarding length of study, and monetary commitments to the School of Law). The Director of Student Affairs will inform the student how to submit the required form and of the additional steps that follow. Students who discontinue their studies at the School of Law without being granted approval to separate will be administratively withdrawn and must obtain the permission of the faculty petitions committee to resume studies at a later time.

Separation from the School of Law may be for a fixed period of time - this is a leave of absence; or for a final cessation of studies at the school of law - this is a withdrawal. Students transferring to another law school would request a withdrawal.

Degree requirements are determined by the student's initial admit term for students who take leaves of absence. Students who otherwise separate from the law school and later return are subject to the degree requirements as they are at the time of readmission.

Access to most University systems are disabled upon student separation. These include UConn email, HuskyCT, Office365, listservs, etc. Access to the student administration is not discontinued.

Please note: Students who study for a defined period of time either at another campus as part of a dual degree program or at another school of law as an approved visitor do not have to separate from the School of Law, though these forms of study do require pre-approval as well.

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### **2.11.1 Voluntary Withdrawals**

A student may seek to withdraw from the School of Law at any time prior to the commencement of the final examination period. If approved, such students do not receive credit or grades for any courses taken in the semester from which they withdraw. Withdrawn courses do not appear on a student's transcript. If the withdrawal occurs in the second semester of a full-year course, these same regulations shall apply, except when arrangements for partial credit are made. The instructor may, in consultation with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, permit credit to be awarded for one semester of a full-year course.

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<sup>21</sup> This section pertains to students who have begun their studies and then subsequently consider separating from the school of law. Students who have not yet begun law studies withdraw their application through the Office of Admissions.

<sup>22</sup> See section entitled "Alternative to Leave of Absence: Continuous Registration."

Once the final examination period has begun, withdrawal requests will not be granted and students are expected to complete all required course work and examinations. Students will receive failing grades for all uncompleted course work and examinations.

### 2.11.2 Leaves of Absence

A leave of absence means that a student is temporarily separated from the School of Law and does not have active student status. A student who is on a leave of absence is not considered to be in good academic standing.

An approved leave of absence indicates that the student status will be recorded as “inactive” for the duration of the requested period of leave, and as such, the student will not have access to University services as indicated above. A student on a leave of absence is not eligible to work under student employment policies nor hold any position in a student organization or the SBA.<sup>23</sup>

All time spent on a leave of absence will be included in determining a student’s maximum length of study (as defined in Section 1.2.2).

A student may seek a leave of absence from the School of Law at any time prior to the commencement of the final examination period. If approved, such students do not receive credit or grades for any courses taken in the semester in which they take the leave, and these courses will not appear on the student’s transcript. Once the final examination period has begun, leaves of absence requests will not be granted for the current semester and students are expected to complete all required course work and examinations. Students will receive failing grades for all uncompleted course work and examinations.

If the request for the leave is for a future term (or terms), the student is expected to complete the current term in which they are enrolled.

If a student takes a leave of absence after completion of one semester of a year-long course, permission may be granted for the student to resume the second semester upon return from the leave. In determining whether or not this privilege will be granted, the following factors will be considered: change in the course content, the elapsed time since the course was originally taken (ordinarily the privilege will not be granted if the leave has exceeded one year), and the instructor’s evaluation of the student’s performance in the first semester. Permission is sought from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Director of Student Affairs. Credit is ordinarily not given for one semester of a full-year course. Approval of such may be granted by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in consultation with the course instructor.

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<sup>23</sup> Students are not guaranteed reinstated membership in a student organization or SBA upon their return to studies.



Under no circumstances may a student work with a faculty member to complete work toward their degree during the time of their leave.<sup>24</sup>

International students contemplating a leave of absence may have additional considerations and are strongly encouraged to evaluate thoroughly the implications of any decisions on their student status. International students must obtain authorization from an international advisor at International Student and Scholar Services before a leave is approved. Failure to do so will be considered a status violation and may result in termination of the student's SEVIS record.

#### 2.11.3 Financial Aid

Students are advised to consult with the Office of Student Finance before discontinuing studies to discuss Financial Aid ramifications. Taking a leave of absence may impact students' financial aid and monetary obligations including return of all or part of their funds to their source, which may result in financial indebtedness to the University. Student loans are not kept in deferral during a leave. Students are strongly encouraged to discuss any financial implications in detail with the Student Finance Office before making a final leave decision.

#### 2.11.4 Billing

Students are advised to consult with the Bursar's Office before discontinuing studies to discuss billing and refund of fees (if applicable).

#### 2.11.5 Alternative to Leave of Absence: Incomplete/Deviation/Drop

As an alternative to a leave of absence, students who, within three weeks of the start of the exam period in a given semester, find that they are unable to finish that semester, may consult with the Director of Student Affairs and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs to determine whether some combination of extensions and deviations in their courses may obviate the need for a formal leave of absence. Students should not make individual, ad hoc arrangements with faculty when seeking to avail themselves of this alternative.

- Students may be able to seek extensions in non-exam courses. Extension policies for non-exam courses are outlined in section 2.13 and 4.8. Students would receive an Incomplete (I) until the work is completed.
- In exam courses, students may seek an exam deviation. Exam deviation policies are outlined in Section 2.9.
- In granting any extension or deviation, consideration must be given as to whether the student will have complied with the attendance requirements of each course. The Director of Student Affairs will consult with the instructor and the Office of the Registrar on matters related to attendance.
- Extensions and deviations are not permitted in clinics, field placements, or skills competitions.
- A student may also petition to drop any course, and, if granted, such course will be removed from the student's transcript. Policies regarding dropping courses are outlined in Section 2.3.

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<sup>24</sup> Students may only work on incomplete work while separated from the University if student has enrolled in Continuous Registration.

In determining whether a student may utilize this alternative to a leave of absence, the Director of Student Affairs will consult with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Registrar.

#### **2.11.6 Alternative to Leave of Absence: Continuous Registration**

Continuous Registration enrollment permits a student to stay in active status.<sup>25</sup> Continuous registration enrollment is required in a fall or spring semester for any student who is actively completing incomplete coursework but not enrolling in credits for that term. Continuous registration is an alternative to a leave of absence for students who are not actively enrolled in credits but seek to maintain access to University resources. A student enrolled in continuous registration is not eligible to work under student employment policies (because a minimum half-time enrollment status is required). Students may, however, hold a student organization or SBA position(s).

Continuous registration enrollment must be completed before the end of the add/drop period. A flat fee (no tuition) is charged for each fall/spring enrollment. All time spent on continuous registration enrollment will be included in determining a student's maximum length of study (as defined in Section 1.2.2).

International students must obtain authorization from an international advisor at International Student and Scholar Services for continuous registration enrollment. Students should discuss any financial implications of continuous registration with the Student Finance Office before making a decision.

#### **2.11.7 Military Leave**

Requests for separation by veterans and active service members will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Upon notification of activation or deployment, students should submit a copy of their orders. The Assistant Director of Student Affairs is responsible for working with students whenever they are called to active duty while enrolled and to assist them when they are ready to return to their academic program.

#### **2.11.8 Resuming Legal Studies**

Requests to resume legal studies are reviewed by Student Affairs, in consultation with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. The following factors will be considered: reason for leave/return, elapsed time from the School of Law, and any conditions imposed by the school on the student's return. Students should contact the Director of Student Affairs to initiate their return, who will inform them of the required steps.

Access to University systems will be reinstated effective the date of approval of the request.

### **2.12 Examinations**

#### **2.12.1 General Information**

Examination schedules are posted by the Registrar's Office.

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<sup>25</sup> While a student is considered active during continuous registration, this status does not keep student loans in deferral.

The exam schedule for a given semester will be published with the schedule of courses and will be available prior to registration. It will indicate the type of exam (proctored or take-home) for each course and, if an exam is proctored, the schedule will indicate the date and time of the examination. Proctored exams will be scheduled so that courses meeting at different times do not have simultaneous or overlapping exams.

Students are responsible for verifying the date, time and place of their examinations. The exam period normally covers two weeks or some significant portion thereof. At the discretion of the Registrar, regular and/or deviated exams may be scheduled on Saturdays or Sundays during the exam period, subject to accommodation for religious observance.

Students must be available for the entire examination period, including scheduled deviation dates in case an exam must be rescheduled because of a weather-related or other emergency.

If a student is unavoidably detained and is late for an examination, he or she should contact the Registrar's Office immediately upon arrival on campus to make alternate arrangements.

All exams are either proctored or take-home.

- (a) Proctored exams are limited to three hours in duration, include reading time. This limit applies regardless of the number of credit hours allocated to the course. Exceptions may be made only for international exchange and LL.M. students, and students with documented disabilities that require accommodation (see Additional Time for International Students and Disability Accommodations).
- (b) Take-home exams are limited to 8 hours in duration and by default are self-scheduled by the student anytime during the take-home exam period. In consultation with the Registrar and with the approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, a take-home exam may be scheduled for a date and time certain. No special software or sign up is required for take home exams completed on student laptops.

#### 2.12.2 Use of Laptops for Exams

At the discretion of the instructor, proctored exams may be taken on students' personal laptop computers or, subject to availability, Law School laptop computers.

Students wishing to take proctored exams on laptops will be required to download and test all necessary exam software prior to the examination. Failure to do so will be require a student to hand-write the exam.

Any laptop failure or malfunction during the exam will also require the student to hand-write the (remainder) of the exam.

#### 2.12.3 Anonymity

- (a) Any timed and graded summative and/or formative assessment in the form of a quiz, test, or exam must be administered by the Registrar's Office. <sup>26</sup>
- (b) Students are provided with exam numbers for each exam. This is to provide for anonymous grading by the instructor. To maintain this anonymity, students should not include personally identifiable information on

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<sup>26</sup> This section was approved by the Faculty on February 5, 2021. To clarify the impact of this proposed changed, it may be helpful to emphasize here what this rule will not change:

- Any graded exercises performed in class by individual students as part of a presentation or performance exercise – it is aimed only at general quiz-like testing that all students must take simultaneously.
- Any quiz-like exercise that is NOT graded.

their exam materials. Students should also not contact the instructor to discuss any exam issue (prior to the release of student grades). Students are directed to contact the Registrar's Office with any technical, procedural or other exam issue. The Registrar will contact the instructor (as necessary) to resolve the issue using the student anonymous exam number.

#### 2.12.4 Additional Time for International Students

Additional time on exams is afforded to any student whose primary language is not English and who was required to submit proof of English language proficiency as part of their admission process.

The additional time is given within a student's first two regular (fall and spring) semesters only.

Students should contact the Registrar's Office in advance of the exam period to confirm whether they will be afforded additional time under this rule.

The amount of additional time is as follows:

- (a) For proctored exams: one additional hour will be awarded. This is based on a three hour proctored exam and will be adjusted by the Registrar for exams or mid-terms that are scheduled less than three hours.
- (b) For take home exams: no additional time will be awarded for any exam greater than 6 hours in length. For any exam 6 hours or less, one additional hour per each 3 hours of exam will be awarded.

#### 2.12.5 Disability Accommodations

Students with documented disabilities requiring accommodation in connection with exam-taking should request the same during the first two weeks of the semester, or as soon as possible thereafter, from the director of student services.

#### 2.12.6 Exam Deviations

A student may apply to the Office of Student Affairs to take an examination at a time other than that for which it is regularly scheduled only when facing an unforeseeable hardship such as a medical problem, a death in the family, unavoidable employment conflict, etc. The exam schedule is posted at the time of course registration so students are aware of the date of their exam when selecting courses. As a result, exam deviations will not be granted for multiple exams in a single day, unless they are scheduled at the exact same time or within some other short period. Additionally, deviations will not be granted in cases of foreseeable familial, social, or travel obligations.

After the exam deviation request is approved, the Office of Student Affairs, in consultation with the Registrar's Office, arranges the date and time the exam will be given and arranges with the instructor whether or not an alternate exam will be given.

Failure to take a regularly scheduled examination or one arranged during a deviated time results in a grade of "F" ("Failure") unless the associate dean for academic affairs finds that grave cause prevented the taking of the examination. No such cause will be considered sufficient which might have been the subject of an application for rescheduling as described above. Students must contact the associate dean for academic affairs immediately upon the discovery that an exam has been missed. A claim that illness prevented completion of an examination or impaired a student's performance is treated in the same manner as a claim that grave cause prevented the taking of the examination..

#### 2.12.7 Lost or Misplaced Exams

A student whose final examination books have been lost or misplaced after receipt by the proctor or instructor may elect to take a grade of "P" (Pass) for the course or to take a make-up examination. A student whose midterm examination books have been lost or misplaced after receipt by the proctor or instructor may elect to have that midterm not be included in the calculation of his/her final grade or to take a make-up examination.

Any examination that was submitted in electronic format and can be reproduced is not considered a lost or misplaced exam for purposes of this policy. In all other circumstances involving lost or misplaced examinations, the student should secure the consent of the instructor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs to take a make-up examination in order to receive credit for the course.

#### 2.12.8 Exam Retention

Written or electronically recorded work product that is factored into the student's grade for a law school course shall be maintained by the instructor for a period of one year. Copies may be returned to the student only with permission of the instructor.

### 2.13 Extension of Clinical Work and Paper Deadlines<sup>27</sup>

#### 2.13.1 For papers that will not be used to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement:

The instructor in any course or seminar in which a paper is allowed or required sets and announces a stated deadline for the handing in of papers. This date may be no later than the last day of examinations (in the applicable division) for the semester in which the course or seminar is offered. Prior to the stated deadline, for good cause, the instructor may (in writing, with a copy to the Registrar) grant a single extension of time for handing in the paper; but no extended deadline may be more than two weeks beyond the last day of examinations (in the applicable division) for the semester in which the seminar or course is offered. No extended deadline may be later than the student's anticipated date of graduation.

Prior to the deadline as extended by the instructor, a student may make application to the associate dean for academic affairs for a further extension upon showing that unavoidable circumstances make completion of the work by the deadline impossible. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may set an extended deadline after consultation with the instructor, but no extension can be granted which is later than the student's anticipated date of graduation.

#### 2.13.2 For papers that will be used to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement:

If a paper written in connection with a course or seminar is to be used to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement, the student must file a completed "Method of Satisfying the Upper-level Writing Requirement" form. The form must be signed by the instructor and submitted to the Office of the Registrar by the end of the fourth week of classes (or by the date of the fourth class in any summer term course). Due dates for a first draft and final submission must be specified. The deadline for final submission shall be no later than the last day of examinations

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<sup>27</sup> This section refers to extensions requests for clinical work and for papers written for a course; see the section on "Alternatives to Courses and Seminars" for information regarding extension of Special Research Projects

of the next regular semester following the semester or term of the course (i.e., the spring semester after a fall term course; the fall semester after a spring or summer term course). Prior to the stated deadline for final submission, the instructor may grant a single extension of time for handing in the paper. This extension may not extend the deadline, however, beyond the last day of examinations of the next regular semester following the semester or term of the course, as specified above.

Prior to the deadline as extended by the instructor, a student may make application to the associate dean for academic affairs for a further extension upon showing that unavoidable circumstances make completion of the work by the extended deadline impossible. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may set a further extended deadline after consultation with the instructor. No extension may be granted that is later than the student's anticipated date of graduation.

#### 2.13.3 For all papers written for courses or seminars:

Failure to submit a paper by the appropriate deadline results in a failing grade for the paper, unless the associate dean for academic affairs finds that grave cause prevented the timely submission of the paper. No such cause is considered sufficient if it could have been the subject of an application for extension as described above. Where failure to submit a paper is excused as above, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, in consultation with the instructor, sets a further extended deadline.

Notwithstanding the above rules, if a student scheduled for graduation at the close of the semester would have sufficient credits for graduation without the course or seminar in which the paper was required, and the basis for an extension of time is shown, the instructor or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may direct that the student be withdrawn from the course or seminar.

It is the responsibility of the student to have available an extra copy of their paper for use in grading should it become necessary. In the event the original paper was submitted but lost and the student does not have an extra copy, the student has the option of submitting another paper within a reasonable time or receiving no credit for the course.

To allow a student to complete an alternate writing requirement or paper, the option of changing their graduation date in order to complete the requirements for the degree is offered. The graduation dates are: January 31, Commencement Day in May and July 10. There are no additional graduation dates. Students with F-1/J-1 visas are reminded that they must also contact UConn's Immigration Services to extend their Form I-20/DS-2019 to correspond with extended deadlines.

#### 2.13.4 Extension of Clinical Work

A clinic instructor may provide one extension to complete clinical work for a given semester. This date may be no later than the day before grades are due for the semester in which the clinic is offered. The Associate Dean for Experiential Education may, after consultation with the instructor, set an extended deadline, but no extension can be granted which is later than the student's anticipated date of graduation.

To comply with the academic regulation on simultaneous enrollment in more than one clinic or field placement course (Section 4.1.2), no student may enroll in an additional clinic if the student will be continuing work for another clinic in that semester, except as allowed by that regulation.

#### 2.13.5 Pace of Study

In keeping with the requirements for pace of study, students must complete 75% of their cumulative attempted credits hours. Incomplete credits, such as those that may result after an extension is granted, will be reflected as attempted credits, not completed credits.

### 2.14 Grades

#### 2.14.1 Letter Grades

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Point Value</u>
A	4.00
A-	3.70
B+	3.30
B	3.00
B-	2.70
C+	2.30
C	2.00
C-	1.70
D+	1.30
D	1.00
D-	0.07
F	0.00

#### 2.14.2 Non-Letter Grades

These grades have no numerical value and are not included in the student's grade point average.

P:	Pass
HP:	High Pass
LP:	Low Pass
N:	No Grade Submitted
I :	Incomplete

#### 2.14.3 Calculating the Grade Point Average

To determine grade point average (GPA), multiply the number of points assigned to the grade in each course by the number of credits in the respective courses. The total number of points should be divided by the total number of credits to obtain the grade point average as illustrated in the example:

Course	Grade	Point Value	Course Credit	Quality Points
Torts	B+	3.30	X 3 =	9.90
Sales	B	3.00	X 3 =	9.00

Tax Policy	C+	2.30	X 3 =	6.90
Contracts	A	4.00	X 4 =	16.0
Property Insurance	A-	3.70	X 2 =	7.40
			15	49.20
49.20 Quality Points Divided by 15 Credits =				3.28 GPA

#### 2.14.4 Pass/Fail Grading

The Law School has a modified form of pass/fail grading. Under this system the grade of "Pass" indicates that a student receiving it has performed at a level equivalent to a C or higher on an A-F scale. Thus, in effect, the system is a Pass/C-/D+/D-/Fail grading scale. A grade of C or better is recorded as a grade of "Pass" and is not used in the computation of the student's grade point average. A grade of C- or lower is used in the computation. Student transcripts contain the legend that any course in which a grade of "Pass" was awarded did not enter into the computation of the student's grade point average, class rank, and eligibility for honors.

A secondary form of pass/fail grading is used in the 1L course, Legal Practice: Negotiation. In this course, students may be awarded a High Pass (HP), Pass (P), Low Pass (LP), or Fail (F). The pass grades do not enter into the computation of student grade point averages and thus do not affect class rank.

All required courses at the law school must be taken on the A-F basis with the exception of Legal Practice: Negotiation.

All Juris Doctor Students must complete at least 74 of the required 86 semester hours of course credit for graduation graded on the traditional A-F scale. Thus, twelve semester hours of non-required courses taken at the Law School may be taken under the pass/fail grading option for students graduating with exactly 86 credits. However, students must complete a minimum of two graded courses per semester.

Pass/fail credits for individual field placements, field placement courses, Teaching Assistantships, Moot Court Competition, Mock Trial Competition, and Legal Editorship credits are included in the number of pass/fail credits allowed; credits for Legal Practice: Negotiation are not. Legal Practice: Negotiation credits are considered graded credits. Courses that appear on the transcript with a grade of T (Transfer), if taken for a letter grade at the other institution, are not counted as pass/fail credits. This includes dual degree, certificate and study abroad course work. Pass grades received as a result of course work completed outside the Law School are not included in the number of hours of pass/fail which are allowed. This assumes that the work successfully completed outside the school of law was taken on a graded basis (A-F).

Each faculty member reserves the option to deny students the right to take their classes under the pass/fail option or to limit by any reasonable method the percentage of students taking any course on a pass/fail basis.

During the fifth and sixth weeks of each semester, during the second week of classes in the June and July sessions, and by the 3<sup>rd</sup> class meeting of winter term courses, students must make a decision as to whether or not they are taking any course so available on a pass/fail basis. Once chosen, or once the pass/fail registration period has completed, students may not modify their pass/fail selection.

#### 2.14.5 Due Dates for Grade Submission



The deadlines for submitting grades to the Registrar's Office are as follows:

- (a) Fall Semester: January 10th
- (b) Spring Semester: 2 Weeks after the last day of exams.
- (c) January Interterm: February 19th
- (d) June and July Sessions: 4 Weeks after the last day of exams
- (e) Winter Term: 4 Weeks after the last day of exams

It shall be the policy of the Registrar's office to enter a student's grade within 24 hours of receipt of the grade unless instructed otherwise by the instructor.

#### 2.14.6 Anonymous Grading Processing

Exam grading is done on a modified anonymous basis. Upon request, the Registrar's Office provides members of the faculty with an initial numerical grade roster that does not reveal either the name or the grading basis of a particular student. Faculty members provide a letter grade for each exam. Grades, at this stage, do not have to comply with the grade distribution requirements of 2.14.8. In return, the Registrar's Office provides the faculty member with the list of student names that correspond to exam numbers. The faculty member is then free to adjust student grades, taking into account other factors which may impact the student's final grade. This set of grades, to be returned to the Registrar's Office, must be comply with the requirements of 2.14.8. The Registrar's Office will then post the final grades for student view and upon request, will notify faculty members of the list of students who have elected for pass/fail grading.

#### 2.14.7 Grade Changes

Students with questions about how their grade was determined are encouraged to seek feedback from their instructor. Grades can be changed only in cases of calculation error by the instructor. Grades are not appealable, but concerns about grades may be discussed with the Associated Dean for Academic Affairs.

#### 2.14.8 Grade Distribution Requirements

(a) The following grade distribution shall be applied to all required 1L courses with the exception of Legal Practice:

- A (= 10-15%)
- A- (= 15-20%)
- B+ (= 25-30%) (the total number of grades of B+ and above must be between 55-60%)
- B (= 25-30%)
- B- (= 10-15%)
- C+ and below (= 0-5%)

(b) In elective courses with 19 or more JD students, Legal Profession, and the fall and spring Legal Practice courses, between 55% and 60% of students must receive a grade of B+ or higher, and between 40% and 45% must receive a grade of B or lower. In courses with a pass/fail option, the distribution requirement applies to the grades that the instructor submits to the registrar, regardless of any subsequent conversion of grades to pass/fail.

Non-JD students are not counted when determining whether a course is subject to the required grade distribution. However, once it is determined that a course is subject to the required grade distribution, all student grades in the course must conform with the requirement.

(c) The grade distribution in subsection (a) is suggested for courses subject to subsection (b).

(d) When a faculty member is required to post grades before all students in a class have taken the examination, and under other similar circumstances, the required distribution of subsection (a) and the required distribution of subsection (b) is understood to except grades that should be posted late and cannot reasonably be taken into account in calculating the median curve or median for a class.

#### **2.14.9 Release of Grades**

Students may access their grades and transcripts via the PeopleSoft Student Administration system. Grade summaries for each course by section are compiled by the Registrar's Office at the end of each term. These summaries are available to assist the faculty in normalization of grades and to disclose to students the distribution of grades in each course. It shall be the policy of the Registrar's Office to enter a student's grade within 24 hours of receipt of the grade unless instructed otherwise by the instructor; the latest release date being no later than the grade due date for the term.

#### **2.14.10 Written Work of High Excellence**

Papers of high excellence submitted in satisfaction of the requirements of any course or seminar or independent study project, with the permission of the student (as granted by signed release), upon approval by the dean, are deposited in the Law Library and with the University's Digital Commons. Such papers may be approved by the dean for deposit in the Law Library as an "Honor Paper" upon certification by the faculty member grading it that the paper both is of high excellence and makes a substantial contribution to its field which will be of value to others thereafter working in the field and also is free from serious defects of organization and workmanship and appropriate to serve as a model for students writing similar papers in the future.

Papers approved by the dean for deposit in the Law Library are bound, indexed, and shelved as a special reference collection. Subject to the right of the Law Library to make the manuscript available to readers and to make single photocopies, the literary rights of the manuscript are reserved to the author, who is free to publish the manuscript and to take steps to secure a statutory copyright thereon.

### **2.15 Ranking/Degree Honors/Degree Conferral and Commencement**

#### **2.15.1 Class Rank**

Students are ranked at the end of each spring semester, except for graduating students who are ranked upon receipt of all grades, including those completing studies in July.

Students in the top quintile are ranked numerically by cumulative grade point average. All other students are ranked by quintiles only. Grades or grade corrections received after the completion of ranking will not change the student's class rank for the year. Students are ranked by year and division.

Mid-Year Graduation: Students who graduate in January are not ranked at that time. While their studies have been completed, so as to be able to provide a rank that comprises the entire graduating class, January graduates' transcripts are updated at the end of the June Term to reflect their final rank.

Additional Rank: In order to more accurately reflect student rank as a result of student attrition, rank will be recalculated for 1L day division students in advance of the their second fall term.

Note: Students enrolled in the UCONN Accelerated Law Program will be ranked based on their GPA of law courses only and will be ranked for the first time at the conclusion of their second year of study.

#### 2.15.2 Degree Honors

Honors will be granted to graduating students using the percentage system as follows. If necessary, the percentages will be rounded as follows: .5% will be rounded up and .49% will be rounded down

- Highest Honors: Top 1% of the graduating class
- High Honors: Next 5% of the graduating class
- Honors: Next 24% of the graduating class

For purposes of determining honors, all graduating students (both from the Day and the Evening Division) are considered as one group, despite the fact that the Day and Evening Divisions are ranked separately.

#### 2.15.3 Degree Conferral and Commencement

The Law School confers degrees three times during the year. The conferral dates are January 31, July 10, and Commencement Day in May. There is only one commencement ceremony each year, and all students planning to graduate in a given year are encouraged to participate in the ceremony.

All course work must be completed before the conferral date. Any student who does not complete the coursework by the conferral date must wait until the next conferral date for the award of the degree. No exceptions will be considered.

Diplomas are mailed to May/July graduates at the end of the summer. Diplomas are mailed to January graduates in mid-spring.

### **3     REGISTRATION AND COURSE SELECTION**

#### **3.1     General Information**

Registration is conducted in accordance with the Law School calendar. Generally, a registration is held in October for the upcoming spring semester, in April for the upcoming fall semester, in March for the summer term, and in November for the winter term. Priority appointment times are set up during registration. After this priority registration, students may continue to add/drop courses until the next semester. No student is allowed to register for any semester more than one week after that semester has begun. Registration may be blocked until all appropriate forms have been submitted to the Registrar's Office, all fines and indebtedness to the University (and the UConn Co-operative Bookstore) have been liquidated, and all tuition and fees for the coming semester have been paid in full.

For fall and spring terms: Registration is done on line via the student administration system. For winter and summer terms: a Law School web-based forms is used.

#### **3.2     Course Requisites**

Some courses have designated pre- or co- requisites. A pre-requisite is a course that must be successfully completed before a second course may be taken. A co-requisite may be taken prior to, or concurrently with, the course for which it is required. For year-long courses and clinics, any pre/co-requisite must be completed by the end of the first semester. When registering for a course with a requisite, students must actively ensure that they satisfy the requirement prior to commencement of the course. The electronic registration system will not register students automatically in pre/co-requisite courses. The system will lock them out of courses for which a pre-requisite has not been satisfied. Students who fail to satisfy a pre-requisite or pre/co-requisite for a course will be required to drop that course.

Any pre-requisite or pre/co-requisite may be waived with permission of the instructor.

#### **3.3     Enrollment and Waitlists**

##### **3.3.1     Waitlists**

Students must pay attention to the message received when enrolling in classes. The message that says: "Success/Messages" generally means the student has been added to a course waiting list and not actually enrolled on the course. Waitlists will be updated as time permits during the week of enrollment appointments, but most certainly immediately after that week. As space becomes available, students are automatically enrolled from the waiting list into the course. This is not accompanied by notification from the Registrar's office including when the addition of the course creates a scheduling difficulty (i.e. time conflict, overload), Students are strongly encouraged to check their schedule of classes frequently to verify their course enrollment status. Students should remove their self from a waiting list if interest in the course no longer remains.

### 3.3.2 Registration Priority System

The registration priority system has been designed so that JD students have priority over all other students during registration. JD students will select courses in Week One of the registration period; all other students select courses in Week Two. Within that first week, JD students select courses according to a modified version of year/division priority. To allow students an opportunity to select desired courses, students are assigned multiple enrollment appointments (these are times in which a student may access the student administration system to select courses) with course limitations in each appointment. Within each appointment time, priority is on a first come/first served basis. After the week 1 registration priority period, enrollment is open. JD students may add and drop courses at any time through the first week of classes the following semester. 1L students may not make any changes to their schedules once their courses are initially chosen. During the priority and open registration periods, a waiting list is maintained for all courses that reach their enrollment limit.

Under the circumstances specified below, a certain number of seats may be reserved for defined categories of students, as follows:

- a) To give priority to JD evening students for evening courses, a certain number of seats will be reserved for evening students in evening courses. For each elective course taught in both the evening division and the day division in an academic year, 50% of the places in the evening division course are allocated to evening division students who have the same registration priority as competing day division students. For each elective course taught in the evening division but not in the day division in that academic year, 25% of the places are allocated to evening division students who have the same registration priority as competing day division students.
- b) Subject to the approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, an instructor may for pedagogical reasons reserve a certain number of seats for students who, by virtue of professional, international, or comparative background, training, or experience, may bring an educationally enriching perspective to the course.
- c) Subject to the approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, an instructor may for programmatic reasons reserve a certain number of seats for a cohort of JD students, or make enrollment of JD students by permission of the instructor.

## **4 ALTERNATIVES TO LECTURE COURSES AND SEMINARS**

### **4.1 Clinics and Field Placement Courses**

#### **4.1.1 General Information**

Clinics and field placement courses are experiential learning practicums in which students represent actual clients and/or engage in other lawyering tasks under supervision. Clinics and field placement courses integrate doctrine, theory, skills, and legal ethics; develop the concepts underlying the professional skills being taught; provide multiple opportunities for performance; and provide opportunities for self-evaluation. In clinics, students are supervised by a faculty member, who provides feedback on their lawyering performance. All clinics also include a seminar component. In field placement courses, students are supervised by, and receive feedback on their lawyering performance from, a site supervisor who typically is not a faculty member. All field placement courses either include a seminar component or provide students with a means of ongoing, contemporaneous, faculty-guided reflection through interaction with a faculty supervisor. All clinics and field placement courses satisfy the Practice-Based Learning Requirement, with the exception of individual field placements, which must be taken concurrently with the Individual Field Placement Seminar in order to satisfy the requirement.

#### **4.1.2 Restriction on Simultaneous Enrollment**

No student may be simultaneously enrolled in more than one clinic or field placement course, with the exception of an individual field placement, during any academic term, unless they have permission from the Associate Dean for Experiential Learning. A student may participate in an individual field placement while simultaneously enrolled in a clinic or other field placement course, with the permission of the clinic or field placement course instructor, the individual field placement supervisor, and the Field Placement Program Director. A student may participate in Advanced Fieldwork in one clinic or field placement course, while simultaneously enrolled in another clinic or field placement course, with the permission of both instructors and the Associate Dean for Experiential Learning.

#### **4.1.3 Advanced Fieldwork Credit Limitation**

Students who have successfully completed a clinic may, subject to instructor permission and the availability of appropriate matters, continue to work on such matters under the supervision of clinic attorneys for one or more additional semesters through enrollment in Advanced Fieldwork. Students may count towards graduation no greater than three (3) credits per semester and six (6) credits total of Advanced Fieldwork. These limits apply to the sum of all Advanced Fieldwork credits. In determining compliance with Academic Regulation 1.1.2, Advanced Fieldwork credits count as direct faculty instruction.

#### **4.1.4 Monetary Compensation**

A student may not receive monetary compensation for participation in a field placement other than the reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses related to the placement.

#### **4.1.5 International Student Requirements**

Please note that there are additional requirements for students on F-1 and J-1 visas seeking afield placement. Students are urged to contact the International Student and Scholar Services Office and the Director of the Field Placement Program for more information.

## **4.2 Individual Field Placements**

### **4.2.1 General Information**

Individual field placements are semester-long student placements with organizations or individuals outside the Law School. In these placements, the first level of student supervision is conducted at the placement by an individual designated as the placement supervisor. The placement supervisor must be an attorney admitted to practice in any U.S. jurisdiction or a judge sitting on any court unless this requirement is waived by the Field Placement Program Director or the Associate Dean for Experiential Education. In addition to the direct student supervision by the placement supervisor, each student is under the supervision and sponsorship of a member of the full-time faculty (the faculty supervisor). The faculty supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the individual placement provides educational work assignments including significant writing and appropriate evaluation of student performance during the semester for which the student receives credit. The faculty supervisor meets periodically with the student to discuss their work and to review the student's reflective journal. Students must complete both the fieldwork and coursework requirements to earn credit for either.

### **4.2.2 Requirements**

#### **4.2.2.1 Journal/Log**

Each student enrolled in an individual field placement is required to keep a reflective journal and log of their work at the placement and the faculty supervisor or field placement program director reviews this periodically.

#### **4.2.2.2 Credit/Hours**

Students may enroll for up to three individual field placement credits in a fall or spring semester, up to four credits over the summer, and for one credit during the winter term. Students must indicate the number of credit hours they are enrolling for on the field placement approval form at the time of registration.

A minimum of 56 hours of work is required for each credit allocated. In addition, students should work a minimum of four hours a week per credit. Students must complete the required number of fieldwork hours for the number of credits for which they are enrolled before the start of the next academic term. No student may enroll in more than eight credits total of individual field placements and SRPs combined over the course of their studies. SRPs and individual field placement credits are combined when determining compliance with the total credit limit. The per semester limit does not aggregate the two

### **4.2.3 Restriction on Simultaneous Enrollment**

No student may be simultaneously enrolled in more than one clinic or field placement course, with the exception of an individual field placement, during any academic term. A student may participate in an individual field placement while simultaneously enrolled in a clinic or other field placement course, with the permission of the clinic or field placement course instructor, the individual field placement supervisor, and the Field Placement Program Director. A student may participate in Advanced Fieldwork in one clinic or field placement course, while simultaneously enrolled in another clinic or field placement course, with the permission of both instructors

#### 4.2.4 Grading:

All individual field placement credits are graded pass/fail.

#### 4.2.5 Dual Clinic/Field Placement Enrollment

A student may participate in an individual field placement while enrolled in a clinic or other field placement course only with the permission of the clinic or field placement course instructor, the individual field placement supervisor, and the Field Placement Program Director.

#### 4.2.6 Enrollment and Add/Drop

Students enroll in an individual field placement by submitting a completed individual field placement approval form. The form must be submitted by the end of the first week of classes (or by the 2nd day of classes in a summer session). Specific due dates are included on the academic calendar.

Students must complete the required number of fieldwork hours for the number of credits for which they are enrolled. The deadline for changing the number of credits is the end of the add/drop period. The Director of Field Placements may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a late change of one credit only. Adjustments to the number of credits may result in adjustments to a student's fee bill.

### 4.3 Semester in D.C.

#### 4.3.1 General Information

The Semester in DC Program offers students a unique opportunity to expand their horizons, gain valuable contacts and legal experience, build their resumes, and learn how our federal government works, by working in a congressional office, federal agency or non-profit organizations in Washington, DC - while getting a full semester's academic credit along the way.

The supervised Field Placement credits taken as part of the Semester in DC program count as graded credits when determining compliance with Pass/Fail grading credit limits (Sec. 2.14.4). These credits do not count as in-classroom, or regularly scheduled classroom credits, when determining compliance with the direct faculty instruction classroom limits (Sec. 1.1.2).



#### 4.3.2 Eligibility and Application

Students who have completed their 1L curriculum courses are eligible to apply for the Semester in D.C. program.

#### 4.3.3 Requirements

- Completion of a supervised field placement of (on average) 38.5 hours a week for 14 weeks in a qualifying government agency, public interest legal organization, congressional office, or other legal practice in Washington, D.C. for a total of 12 credits.
- Completion of a 2-credit seminar.

### 4.4 New York Pro Bono Scholars Program

#### 4.4.1 General Information

UConn Law offers students the opportunity to participate in the New York Pro Bono Scholars Program, an initiative of the New York courts. Participating students take the New York bar exam in February of their final semester of law school and then devote 12 weeks to providing full-time pro bono legal assistance through an approved field placement. Participating students must enroll in an approved pro bono field placement and the New York Pro Bono Scholars Field Placement Seminar.

The supervised field placement credits taken as part of the New York Pro Bono Scholars Program count as graded credits when determining compliance with Pass/Fail grading credit limits (Sec. 2.14.4). These credits do not count as in-classroom, or regularly scheduled classroom credits, when determining compliance with the direct faculty instruction classroom limits (Sec. 1.1.2).

#### 4.4.2 Eligibility and Application

Enrollment is open to selected students in their final spring semester of law school who will have completed at least 74 credits and all graduation requirements (except for the practice-based learning requirement, which can be satisfied by completing this field placement and the co-requisite seminar) by the end of the fall semester of their final year of law school. Students submit an application to participate in the program and must secure placement with a qualifying organization.

#### 4.4.3 Requirements

- Approved pro bono placement and completion of a minimum of 450 fieldwork hours over 12 weeks for 10 pass/fail credits.
- Completion of the New York Pro Bono Scholars Field Placement Seminar, a 2-credit graded seminar.
- Completion of all other requirements established by the New York courts for successful completion of the New York Pro Bono Scholars Program.

## **4.5 Faculty Directed Reading Seminar**

### **4.5.1 General Information**

The Faculty Directed Reading Seminar is a one-credit seminar that allows students to participate in a reading group led by a full time faculty member. A minimum of three students and a maximum of eight students is allowed. The seminar may be on any subject of mutual interest to the faculty member and students. Students may initiate a reading seminar by approaching a faculty member or a faculty member may initiate a reading seminar by approaching a group of students. In addition, faculty members may offer the reading seminar as a class in which students register during the normal registration process. Reading seminars may be co-taught by two faculty members and enrollment may correspondingly be increased to twelve students. The reading list will be drawn up by the faculty member in consultation with students if desired.

### **4.5.2 Enrollment/Scheduling**

Students may enroll in multiple reading seminars, but only one per term. The reading seminar will meet for at least one hour per week, and can be scheduled in the alternative to meet on an every other week basis for two hour sessions.

### **4.5.3 Requirements**

- Students will be expected to do reading for the seminar which equals one substantial law review article every week, or a book every other week.
- The course requirements include the equivalent of one ten-page reflection paper (minimum).

### **4.5.4 Grading**

The Faculty Directed Reading Seminar is only available on a pass/fail basis.

## **4.6 Law Review/Law Journal Membership**

***The following is effective prior to and including Summer 2025 credit enrollment.***

### **4.6.1 General Information**

Students who have been granted membership to one of the four law school legal publications may receive one academic credit for their journal work.

### **4.6.2 Credits/Grading**

Students may allocate their law review/law journal credit to any semester subject to the approval of the editor in chief and the journal/law review advisor provided it is not allocated before any work has begun. Law Review/Law Journal credits are on a pass/fail basis.

#### 4.6.3 Academic and Upper-level Writing Requirement Credit for Journal Notes

Students wishing to receive academic credit for writing a journal note, whether or not such note is required as a condition of journal membership, may do so by enrolling in a Special Research Project (SRP) with a faculty member. That SRP is subject to the normal rules governing SRPs, including those relating to satisfaction of the upper-level writing requirement.

#### 4.6.4 Tuition and Fees

Legal editorship credits are subject to standard tuition and fees.

***The following is effective Fall 2025 and forward credit enrollment.***

#### 4.6.5 General Information

Students who have been granted membership to one of the four law school legal publications shall receive one academic credit for satisfactory completion of their journal work.

Students may receive additional credit for the satisfactory completion of credit-eligible work they perform in specified 3L or 4L editorial positions, up to a total of three additional credits, as determined by the journal/law review advisor and outlined in journal/law review by-laws

In addition, students may receive one additional credit for publication of their note or comment in the student journal of which they are a member, if the student has not received credit for the work as an SRP, and subject to the approval of the journal/law review advisor.

#### 4.6.6 Credits/Grading

Students will ordinarily allocate their law review/law journal credit(s) to their final semester of academic study subject to the approval of the editor in chief and the journal/law review advisor. Students who are eligible for two or three academic credits for their work in editorial positions may allocate up to two of their total law review/journal credit(s) to their penultimate semester of study. Law review/journal credits are awarded on a pass/fail basis..

#### 4.6.7 Academic and Upper-level Writing Requirement Credit for Journal Notes

Students wishing to receive academic credit for writing a journal note, whether or not such note is required as a condition of journal membership, may do so by enrolling in a Special Research Project (SRP) with a faculty member. That SRP is subject to the normal rules governing SRPs, including those relating to satisfaction of the upper-level writing requirement.

#### 4.6.8 Tuition and Fees

Legal editorship credits are subject to standard tuition and fees.

### 4.7 Interscholastic Advocacy-Skills Competitions

#### 4.7.1 Credits Permitted

A student who participates in an interscholastic advocacy-skills competition, including but not limited to a moot court competition that requires submission of a brief, or a mock trial, negotiation, mediation, or arbitration competition, may be eligible to earn up to 2 pass/fail credits.

#### 4.7.2 Credit Requirements

The competition must be approved in advance of the student's participation by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Associate Dean for Experiential Education (hereinafter throughout this section, "an associate dean").

- A faculty member, or a lawyer approved by an associate dean, must serve as competition advisor.
- For moot court competitions, the student seeking credit must author or co-author a substantial portion of the brief.
- For all competitions, the advisor must observe at least one pre-competition mooting session and provide feedback.
- The student seeking credit must provide the advisor with a written self-evaluation, on the Registrar's prescribed form, reflecting on the student's competition experience. The student must arrange to meet with the advisor in real time to discuss and review the evaluation.
- The student must keep a time record and certify its accuracy on the Registrar's prescribed form or in such other manner as prescribed by the Registrar. The student must devote a minimum of 42.5 hours of engagement per credit earned. This includes all time spent preparing for, participating in, and debriefing the competition. It does not include travel time except to the extent spent preparing or debriefing.
- The student's compliance with the above self-evaluation and timekeeping requirements must be confirmed in writing by the advisor, on the Registrar's prescribed form, and thence by an associate dean.

#### 4.7.3 Limitation on Credits

Students may count toward graduation no more than 4 credits for competing in interscholastic advocacy-skills competitions.

#### 4.7.4 Application Procedure/Deadline

An application form is to be used by students seeking credit for participation in an interscholastic advocacy-skills competition. Due dates for this form are posted on the academic calendar (generally no later than the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of class of the fall or spring term and 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the winter term or summer session). A late application may be approved for good cause show; in all cases, however, the application must be submitted in advance of the student's participation in the competition.

## **4.8 Special Research Projects (SRP's)**

### **4.8.1 General Information**

A special research project involves in-depth research, investigation and discussion of specific problems in the law. A project may be undertaken with any member of the full-time faculty after the student's second semester of study. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may approve supervision by an adjunct faculty member. Prior approval of the faculty member and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs are to be obtained on a form supplied by the Registrar's Office.

### **4.8.2 Application Deadlines/Completion Dates (Add/Drop)/Extensions**

A student should submit the Special Research Project Application, complete with all of the necessary signatures, to the Registrar's Office.

SRPs may be added no later than the end of the second week of the fall or spring semester and no later than the second class day of the summer sessions or the winter term. If the SRP extends over more than one term, the completed Special Research Project Application should be submitted to the Registrar's Office no later than the deadline for the first semester in which the student expects to receive credit for the project. For SRP enrollment in the winter term, the start and completion date of the research must be within the dates of the winter term.

An SRP may be dropped at any time during the semester. Prior to the last day of classes in the term in which the student expects to complete the SRP, students may adjust the number of credits associated with an SRP with permission of the instructor. An SRP may be taken on a pass/fail basis unless it is being utilized to fulfill the upper-level writing requirement. Adjustments to the number of academic credits may result in adjustments to a student's fee bill.

The supervisor for a SRP, in consultation with the student, sets a deadline for the paper. Prior to the deadline, for good cause, the instructor may grant a single extension of time for handing in the paper.

Prior to the deadline as extended by the instructor, a student apply to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for a further extension upon showing that unavoidable circumstances make completion of the work by the deadline impossible. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may set an extended deadline after consultation with the instructor, but no extension can be granted that is later than the student's anticipated date of graduation. (The graduation dates are January 31, Commencement Day in May and July 10. There are no additional graduation dates.)

Failure to submit a paper by the appropriate deadline results in a failing grade for the paper, unless the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs finds that grave cause prevented the timely submission of the paper. No such cause is considered sufficient if it could have been the subject of an application for extension as described above. Where failure to submit a paper is excused as above, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, in consultation with the instructor, sets a further extended deadline.

Notwithstanding the above rules, if a student scheduled for graduation at the close of the semester would have sufficient credits for graduation without the special research project credits, the instructor or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may direct that the student be withdrawn from special research project.

### **4.8.3 Academic Credit**

SRP credits that are scheduled to conclude during a future semester from that in which the student is enrolled will be reflected as attempted credits, not completed credits when determining compliance with the pace of study requirement.

A student may enroll for up to three credits of special research in a fall or spring semester, up to four credits over the summer, and up to 1 credit during the winter term.

A minimum of 10 pages, as well as the research required to complete these pages, will be required for each credit awarded.

No student may enroll in greater than a maximum of eight credits during the length of their studies.

SRPs and individual field placement credits are combined when determining compliance with the total credit limit. The per-semester limit does not aggregate the two.

- Possible exception to the 8 credit rule: With the approval of the Director of International Exchange Programs and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, this 8 credit maximum may be increase to no more than 12 for a student who has received approval to study abroad and who is authorized to complete a special research project to compensate for credits missed as a result of foreign study.

Subject to the above limitations, the number of credits for which an SRP is undertaken may be increased or decreased at any time by the faculty member.

The length of an SRP may extend, at the faculty member's discretion, over a period of more than twelve months.

#### 4.8.4 Extra Copy

It is the responsibility of the student to have available an extra copy of their paper for use in grading should it become necessary. In the event the original paper was submitted but lost and the student does not have an extra copy, the student has the option of submitting another paper within a reasonable time or receiving no credit for the work.

#### 4.8.5 Grading

SRPs may be taken on a pass/fail or graded basis. SRPs taken in satisfaction of the upper-level writing requirement must be taken on graded basis.

### 4.9 Teaching Assistantships

Students may serve as teaching assistants for first-year and upper-level courses. Students must pay for TA credits as they do any other; the Law School cannot and does not waive or reimburse students for these charges.

#### 4.9.1 Teaching Assistantships for All Courses Except Legal Practice and US Law and Legal Institutions: Research and Writing

Teaching assistants must successfully have completed the course for which they are applying (though not necessarily with the same professor) and must receive written permission of the professor whom they would assist. Teaching assistants are required to attend classes and complete all reading assignments. Teaching assistants will (1) undertake at least two meaningful teaching experiences (e.g., conducting review sessions, classroom exercises or other form of direct instruction), (2) devote at least 21 hours during the course of the semester to the

holding of meetings with individual students taking the course, (3) at least twice during the semester take the lead in drafting educational materials such as exam questions/answers or other supplemental course materials, and (4) attend tutorial sessions with the professor who will provide feedback on the student's work. Teaching assistants are prohibited from involvement in formulating, drafting, or grading the final exam, or participating in any other way in the grading of students. Teaching assistants will receive one credit fewer than the number received by students taking the course<sup>28</sup> to be graded on a pass/fail basis. These credits count toward the maximum number of ungraded credits (12) that students may apply toward the 86 credits required to graduate.

#### 4.9.2 Teaching Assistantships for 1L Legal Practice Courses and US Law and Legal Institutions: Research and Writing

Teaching assistants for Legal Practice courses must successfully have completed the course they are assisting (though not necessarily with the same professor). Teaching Assistants for US Law and Legal Institutions: Research and Writing must successfully have completed either that course or the fall (JD) Legal Practice course. Teaching assistants will complete all requirements as outlined by the instructor. Teaching assistants are prohibited from grading the work of students in the course. Teaching assistants will receive 2 pass/fail credits. These credits count toward the maximum number of ungraded credits (12) that students may apply toward the 86 credits required to graduate.

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<sup>28</sup> Students serving as TAs in the required year-long 1LE and 2LE courses, and who serve for the entire year, receive a second credit for the spring semester, for a total of 3 credits

## 5 **Appendix A – 1L Curriculum Courses**

### 1L Curriculum Courses

The tables below are for illustrative purposes, included only to indicate the semester in which 1L required courses (and the statutory/regulatory elective) are usually scheduled within each division of study. This schedule may be adjusted.

#### **For Students Commencing on/after Fall 2020**

##### First Year

	Day Division <sup>29</sup>	Evening Division
Fall	Civil Procedure	Civil Procedure I
	Contracts	Legal Practice: Research and Writing
	Legal Practice: Research and Writing	Torts
	Torts	Contracts I
	Criminal Law	
Winter	Legal Practice: Negotiation	
Spring	Constitutional Law	Legal Practice: Interviewing, Counseling and Advocacy
	Legal Practice: Interviewing, Counseling and Advocacy	Contracts II
	Property	Criminal Law
	Statutory/Regulatory Elective	Civil Procedure II
Summer - Session One		Legal Practice: Negotiation

##### Second Year

Fall		Property I
		Statutory/Regulatory Elective
		Constitutional Law I
Spring		Constitutional Law II
		Property II

<sup>29</sup> Effective fall 2020, the 4-year day division has been phased out. Incoming day division students may request a reduction in their schedule. A reduced schedule will omit Criminal Law from the fall and the stat/reg elective in the spring. Both of these courses are taken in the fall of the second year.



## **6    Appendix B – Statutory/Regulatory Course Electives**

### Statutory/Regulatory Course Electives

The entire list of courses that satisfy the Statutory/Regulatory Course elective are not offered every semester in both divisions.

Administrative Law: 3 Credits  
American Indian Law: 3 Credits  
Comparative Law and Rights (formerly: Comparative Law: Latin America): 3 Credits  
Compliance: A Legal Perspective: 3 Credits  
Connecticut Administrative Law: 3 Credits  
Development of the Regulatory State: 3 Credits  
Employment Discrimination Law: 3 Credits  
Environmental Law: 3 Credits  
Federal Income Tax: 3 Credits  
Intellectual Property: 3 Credits  
International Environmental Law: 3 Credits  
International Human Rights: 3 Credits  
Labor Law I: The Union Organizing Campaign and the National Labor Relations Act (formerly: Labor Law: Organizing and Collective Bargaining: 3 Credits  
Law and Institutions of the European Union, An Introduction: 3 Credits  
Legislation and Regulation: 3 Credits  
Multistate Taxation: 3 Credits  
Natural Resources Law: 3 Credits  
Perspectives on Civilian Law: From the United States to Latin America via Europe: 3 credits  
Principles of Insurance: 3 Credits

## **7 Appendix C – Dual Degree Program Requirements**

### **7.1 Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration (JD/MPA) and Juris Doctor/Master of Public Policy (JD/MPP)**

The JD/MPA and JD/MPP programs are offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut Department of Public Policy.

#### **7.1.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study**

##### **Admission Requirements**

All students who wish to pursue a dual degree program must first be granted separate admission into both programs. A dual degree enrollment form, approved by each school, will also be required. Students in the dual degree program may obtain both degrees in four years, compared with five years, if both degrees were pursued separately. Candidates admitted to both schools in the same year will ordinarily take their first year at the School of Law. However, students in their first year of the MPA program may reverse this procedure if they are admitted to the School of Law for the following year. After the first year of law school, students ordinarily spend one year fulltime in the graduate school. During the third and fourth years, students will divide their time between the School of Law and the Graduate School depending on the students' choices and availability of desired courses.

##### **Course Loads**

Full-time students at the law school are ordinarily limited to sixteen (16) credits per semester. Students seeking to exceed this limit must obtain permission from the associate dean for academic affairs at the School of Law. In order to comply with American Bar Association standards, course work at the law school may in no case exceed seventeen (17) of the total credits in one semester. Full-time students at enrolled in the department of public policy are ordinarily limited to eighteen (18) credits per semester. Students seeking to exceed this limit must obtain permission from the DPP.

#### **7.1.2 Completion Requirements**

In addition to satisfaction of the requirements of both programs of study, dual degree candidates are required to complete these programs concurrently. The final award of transfer credit is contingent upon completion of both programs.

#### **7.1.3 Transfer Agreement**

The JD degree program requires completion of eight-six (86) credits. The MPA degree program requires completion of (42) credits. The School of Law will accept twelve (12) credits from the MPA/MPP as applicable for transfer. The Department of Public Policy will grant dual degree students twelve (12) credits of advanced standing toward the completion of the MPA/MPP degree.

Neither school will accept course credits for transfer (or advanced standing) that are part of the core curriculum.

#### **7.1.4 Faculty Advisors**

School of Law: Peter Siegelman

Department of Public Policy: Eric Brunner

### **7.2 Juris Doctor/Master of Public Health (JD/MPH)**

The JD/MPH program is offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut School of Public Health.

### 7.2.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

#### **Admission Requirements**

All students who wish to pursue a dual degree program must be granted separate admission to both programs. Applicants may apply simultaneously to the two schools or, alternatively, students enrolled in the School of Law or Graduate Program in Public Health may apply during their first year of study to the other program. Application to the dual degree program must be made no later than the end of the first year at the School of Law or the Graduate Program in Public Health.

#### **Course of Study**

Students in the dual degree program may obtain both degrees in four years, compared with the five years that pursuit of separate degrees would require. Candidates admitted to both schools in the same year will ordinarily take their first year at the School of Law, although students in their first year of the MPH program may reverse this procedure if they are admitted to the School of Law for the following year. After the first year of law school, students ordinarily spend one year full time in the graduate public health program. During the third and fourth years, students will divide their time between the School of Law and the Health Center depending on the students' choices and the availability of desired courses.

#### **Course Load**

Full-time students at the law school are ordinarily limited to sixteen (16) credits per semester. Students seeking to exceed this limit must obtain permission from the associate dean for academic affairs at the School of Law. In order to comply with American Bar Association standards, course work at the law school may in no case exceed seventeen (17) of the total credits in one semester. Full-time students in the School of Public Health are ordinarily limited to eighteen (18) credits per semester. Students seeking to exceed this limit must obtain permission from the director of the MPH program.

### 7.2.2 Completion Requirements

In addition to satisfaction of the requirements of both programs of study, dual degree candidates are required to complete these programs concurrently. The final award of transfer credit is contingent upon completion of both programs.

### 7.2.3 Transfer Agreement

The JD degree program requires completion of eight-six (86) credits. The MPH degree program requires completion of (48) credits. The School of Law will accept twelve (12) credits from the MPH as applicable for transfer. The Department of Public Health will grant dual degree students twelve (12) credits of advanced standing toward the completion of the MPH degree.

#### **Law Courses Acceptable Toward the MPH degree**<sup>30</sup>

Administrative Law  
Environmental Law  
Family Law  
Health and Human Rights

Health Care Finance  
Health Law  
Mental Health Law  
Principles of Insurance

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<sup>30</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the Director of the JD/MPH program at the School of Public Health.

Special Research Project (Health Law focus)

**Public Health Courses Acceptable Toward the JD degree<sup>31</sup>**

PUBH 5403 Health Administration  
PUBH 5404 Environmental Health  
PUBH 5405 Social & Behavioral Foundations of Public Health  
PUBH 5406 Law and Public Health\*  
PUBH 5408 Epidemiology & Biostatistics I  
PUBH 5409 Epidemiology & Biostatistics II  
PUBH 5411 Introduction to Interprofessional Public Health Practice  
PUBH 5431 Public Health Research Methods\* or PUBH 5497 Public Health Research Appraisal  
PUBH 5407 Practicum in Public Health (1 semester)  
PUBH 5497 Capstone Project (3 Credits)

**7.2.4 Faculty Advisor**

UConn School of Law: Susan Schmeiser

**7.3 Juris Doctor/Master of Social Work (JD/MSW)**

The JD/MSW program is offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut School of Social Work.

**7.3.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study**

**Admission Requirements**

All students who wish to pursue a dual degree program must first be granted separate admission into both programs. A dual degree enrollment form, approved by the Law School will also be required. Students in the dual degree program may obtain both degrees in four years, compared with five years, if both degrees were pursued separately. Study is generally begun at the School of Law, where during the first year, students will complete a minimum of thirty-three (33) credits of required curriculum study. During the second year, students will complete a minimum of six (6) social work courses, their first year field placement and a minimum of two (2) law courses. Year three will consist of a minimum of three (3) social work courses, their second field placement, a law school clinical experience (which coordinated in combination with the School of Social Work, can apply toward the second year field placement requirement of 560 hours), and six (6) law school courses. During year four, students will take all remaining credits.

**Course Load**

Full-time students at the law school are ordinarily limited to sixteen (16) credits per semester. Students seeking to exceed this limit must obtain permission from the associate dean for academic affairs at the School of Law. In order to comply with American Bar Association standards, course work at the law school may in no case exceed seventeen (17) of the total credits in one semester. Full-time students in the School of Social Work are ordinarily limited to eighteen (18) credits per semester. Students seeking to exceed this limit must obtain permission from the director of the MPH program.

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<sup>31</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the JD/MPH Dual Degree Advisor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

### 7.3.2 Completion Requirements

In addition to satisfaction of the requirements of both programs of study, dual degree candidates are required to complete these programs concurrently. The final award of transfer credit is contingent upon completion of both programs.

### 7.3.3 Transfer Agreement

The JD degree program requires completion of eight-six (86) credits. The M.S.W. degree program requires completion of sixty (60) credits. The School of Law will accept (12) credits for transfer. The School of Social Work will accept (9) elective credits of non-clinical work earned at the School of Law.

#### **Law Courses Acceptable Toward the MSW degree**<sup>32</sup>

Administrative Law

Children and the Law

Clinic: Center for Children's Advocacy

Elder Law

Employment Discrimination Law

Family Law

Mental Health Law

Street Law

#### **Social Work Courses Acceptable Toward the JD degree**<sup>33</sup>

Any course which is **not** taken in satisfaction of the *Basic Foundation Course* requirement.

### 7.3.4 Faculty Advisors

School of Law: Susan Schmeiser

School of Social Work: Carlton Jones

## 7.4 Juris Doctor/Master of Law (JD/LLM) Program in Advanced Standing

The JD/LLM Advance Standing program is offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut School of Law Department of Graduate Studies. The program may combine JD study with any of the specialized LLM degrees.<sup>34</sup> Students with advanced standing status may obtain both degrees in as little as 3½ years, compared with 4-5 years, if the two degrees are pursued separately.

### 7.4.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

All students who wish to pursue participation in the advance standing program must first be granted separate admission into both programs. Advanced standing candidates must take the required curriculum of the School of Law. The JD degree program requires completion of eighty-six (86) credits. The LLM degree program requires completion of twenty-four (24) credits. A maximum of twelve (12) credits of relevant coursework taken at the law school as part of the JD program may be applied towards the LLM degree requirements with the permission of the LLM program director. Full time, day division JD candidates at the School of Law who are in good academic standing may apply to the LLM program by submitting an abbreviated LLM application during their fourth, fifth or sixth semesters. Part-time students may apply upon reaching comparable milestones.

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<sup>32</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the Director of the JD/MSW program at the School of Social Work.

<sup>33</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the JD/MSW Dual Degree Advisor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

<sup>34</sup> Current programs: LL.M.: Insurance Law, LL.M.: Human Rights and Social Justice, LL.M.: Energy and Environmental Law, LL.M.: Intellectual Property and LL.M.: Government Risk Management and Compliance.

#### 7.4.2 Program Advisor

UConn School of Law Director of Graduate Admissions: Yan Hong

## 8 Appendix D – Certificate Program Requirements

### 8.1 Certificate in Corporate and Regulatory Compliance

This certificate is offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut School of Business.

**The following requirements are for students who commenced study prior to Fall 2025.**

#### 8.1.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work. The certificate in Corporate and Regulatory Compliance requires course work at both the School of Law and the School of Business at the University's downtown Hartford campus. JD Candidates are strongly encouraged to take either Business Organizations (LAW7605) or Administrative Law (LAW7600) prior to embarking on the certificate.

The certificate requires successful completion of twelve (12) credits, including three required courses and one elective.

#### Required Courses

LAW7553 - Compliance Systems, Case Studies In  
LAW7554 - Compliance: The Legal Perspective

LAW7480 – Ethics and Compliance in the Global  
Organization (formerly titled: Global Compliance and  
the Organization)

Note: Students are strongly encouraged to take LAW 7554 – Compliance: The Legal Perspective before taking the other required courses as it provides an essential overview of the field. LAW 7553 – Compliance Systems, Case Studies in is a capstone course, best taken near a student's conclusion of studies.

#### Elective Courses<sup>35</sup>

##### **Law School Courses:**

LAW7673 - Alternative Risk Management  
LAW7345 – Compliance and Enforcement, Problems  
LAW7330 – Corporate Governance and Sustainability  
(Formerly Titled: Corporate Governance, Advanced:  
The Legal Architecture of ESG)  
LAW7313 – Data Privacy Law  
LAW7341 - Diversity and the Corporation  
LAW7655 - Employment Discrimination Law  
LAW7773 - Employment Law  
LAW7650 - Environmental Law  
LAW7661 - Federal Income Tax  
LAW7844 - Field Placement: CEEL  
LAW7842 - Food Law and Policy

LAW7906 - Higher Education Law  
LAW7672 - Immigration Law  
LAW7552 - Information Governance  
LAW7717 - Insurance Regulation  
LAW7962 - International Trade Compliance  
LAW7321 – Legal Tech and the Role of the In-House  
Lawyer  
LAW7728 - Multistate Taxation  
LAW7675 - Principles of Insurance  
LAW7724 - Securities Regulation  
LAW7366 - White Collar Crime and Public Corruption  
(formerly titled: White Collar Crime)

##### **Business School Courses:**

MENT5138 - Managing Organizations  
ACCT5121 - Financial Accounting & Reporting  
FNCE5151 - Introduction to Economic Markets  
BLAW5220 - Employment Law  
BLAW5660 - International Business Law

BLAW5680 - Securities Law  
MENT5223 – Managing Innovation and Change  
(formerly titled: Org Dev. & Managing Change)\*  
MKTG5115 - Marketing Management

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<sup>35</sup> A course substitution for the elective course may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

OPIM 5185 – Introduction to Data Analytics and Management Information Systems (Formerly titled: OPIM5165 - Management Information Systems)

OPIM5177 - Enterprise Security, Govern. & Audit\*\*\*  
OPIM5604 - Predictive Modeling\*\*

\* Permission of the instructor required.

\*\* Permission of the instructor and a formal background in statistics are required.

\*\*\* Removed from the Graduate Catalog Effective September 2025

#### 8.1.2 Learning Outcomes

- Identify what the compliance function is, as well as what have been the main drivers of its emergence and development over the last several decades.
- Identify the basic steps in the design and implementation of an effective compliance program.
- Analyze risks relevant to the proper design and implementation of an effective compliance program.
- Distinguish between the function of a compliance officer, on the one hand, and that of a manager or lawyer, on the other.
- Analyze the complex challenge of creating a “culture of compliance” at the intersection of law, management, and organizational behavior/ethics.
- Evaluate arguments from varying perspectives (political, social, economic, legal, managerial, behavioral, ethical) regarding the relative costs and benefits derived from the emergence and development of the compliance function over the last several decades.
- Communicate the basic principles, rules, and standards governing compliance in oral and written formats.

#### 8.1.3 Advisor

School of Law: Peter Lindseth

**The following requirements are for students who commenced Fall 2025 and forward.**

#### 8.1.4 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar’s Office upon commencement of certificate course work. The certificate in Corporate and Regulatory Compliance requires course work at both the School of Law and the School of Business at the University's downtown Hartford campus. JD Candidates are strongly encouraged to take either Business Organizations (LAW7605) or Administrative Law (LAW7600) prior to embarking on the certificate.

The certificate requires successful completion of twelve (12) credits, including one required course and nine additional credits in electives. Among the electives, students are strongly encouraged to take BLAW5254 Social Responsibility and Accountability in Business at the Business School.

#### Required Courses

LAW7554 - Compliance: The Legal Perspective

#### Elective Courses<sup>36</sup>

##### **Law School Courses:**

LAW7673 - Alternative Risk Management

LAW7739 – Antitrust and Trade Regulation

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<sup>36</sup> A course substitution for the elective course may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.



LAW7294 – Artificial Intelligence Ethics and Governance  
 LAW7553 - Case Studies in Compliance Systems  
 LAW7345 – Compliance and Enforcement, Problems  
 LAW7330 – Corporate Governance and Sustainability (Formerly Titled: Corporate Governance, Advanced: The Legal Architecture of ESG)  
 LAW7299 – Corporations and Human Rights  
 LAW7313 – Data Privacy Law  
 LAW7341 - Diversity and the Corporation  
 LAW7655 - Employment Discrimination Law  
 LAW7773 - Employment Law  
 LAW7812 – Energy Regulation and Policy  
 LAW7312 – Environmental Advocacy  
 LAW7650 - Environmental Law  
 LAW7980 – Federal State and Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practice Laws  
 LAW7661 - Federal Income Tax  
 LAW7844 - Field Placement: CEEL  
 LAW7842 - Food Law and Policy  
 LAW7480 – Ethics and Compliance in the Global Organization (formerly titled: Global Compliance and the Organization) (This is cross-listed with Business School and may only be taken before LAW7554 Compliance: the Legal Perspective)

LAW7931 – Health Care Finance  
 LAW7865 – Health Law  
 LAW7906 - Higher Education Law  
 LAW7672 - Immigration Law  
 LAW7717 - Insurance Regulation  
 LAW7677 – International Business Transactions  
 LAW7805 – International Environmental Law  
 LAW7878 – International Human Rights  
 LAW7962 - International Trade Compliance  
 LAW7771 – Islamic Finance and Investment Law  
 LAW7329 – Labor Law: Strikes, Picketing and Secondary Boycotts  
 LAW7766 – Labor Law: The Union Organizing Campaign and the National Labor Relations Act  
 LAW7321 – Legal Tech and the Role of the In-House Lawyer  
 LAW7728 - Multistate Taxation  
 LAW7675 - Principles of Insurance  
 LAW7806 – Renewable Energy Law  
 LAW7947 – Right to Privacy  
 LAW7368 – Role of In-House Corporate Lawyer  
 LAW7724 - Securities Regulation  
 LAW7905 – Special Education Law  
 LAW7366 - White Collar Crime and Public Corruption

#### **Business School Courses:**

BLAW5254 – Social Responsibility and Accountability in Business (strongly encouraged)  
 MENT5138 - Managing Organizations  
 ACCT5121 - Financial Accounting & Reporting  
 FNCE5151 - Introduction to Economic Markets  
 BLAW5220 - Employment Law  
 BLAW5660 - International Business Law  
 BLAW5680 - Securities Law

MENT5223 – Managing Innovation and Change (formerly titled: Org Dev. & Managing Change)\*  
 MKTG5115 - Marketing Management  
 OPIM 5185 – Introduction to Data Analytics and Management Information Systems (Formerly titled: OPIM5165 - Management Information Systems)  
 OPIM5177 - Enterprise Security, Govern. & Audit\*\*\*  
 OPIM5604 - Predictive Modeling\*\*

\* Permission of the instructor required.

\*\* Permission of the instructor and a formal background in statistics are required.

\*\*\* Removed from the Graduate Catalog Effective September 2025

#### **8.1.5 Learning Outcomes**

- Identify what the compliance function is, as well as what have been the main drivers of its emergence and development over the last several decades.
- Identify the basic steps in the design and implementation of an effective compliance program.
- Analyze risks relevant to the proper design and implementation of an effective compliance program.
- Distinguish between the function of a compliance officer, on the one hand, and that of a manager or lawyer, on the other.
- Analyze the complex challenge of creating a “culture of compliance” at the intersection of law, management, and organizational behavior/ethics.

- Evaluate arguments from varying perspectives (political, social, economic, legal, managerial, behavioral, ethical) regarding the relative costs and benefits derived from the emergence and development of the compliance function over the last several decades.
- Communicate the basic principles, rules, and standards governing compliance in oral and written formats.

#### 8.1.6 Advisor

School of Law: Peter Lindseth

## 8.2 Certificate in Energy and Environmental Law

### 8.2.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study<sup>37</sup>

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work.

Twelve (12) credits are required to complete the certificate.

#### Required Course (3 Credits)

LAW7600 - Administrative Law

#### Energy Law Courses (3 Credits Required)

LAW7568 - Climate Law\*

LAW7356 - Energy Law and the Courts: the Grid, Renewables and FERC

LAW7812 - Energy Regulation and Policy

LAW7806 - Renewable Energy Law

#### Environmental Law Courses (3 Credits Required)

LAW7758 - Animal Law

LAW7568 - Climate Law\*

LAW7650 - Environmental Law

LAW7842 - Food Law and Policy

LAW7784 - Historic Preservation Law and Public Policy

LAW7805 - International Environmental Law

LAW7721 - Land Use

LAW7656 - Natural Resources Law

#### Sustained Project (3 Credits Required)

LAW7999 – Special Research Project (Energy or Environmental Law focus)

LAW7616 – Clinic: Environmental Law

LAW7844 – Field Placement: CEEL

LAW7996 – Field Placement: Individual (Energy or Environmental Law focus, and significant writing requirement)

\* Climate Law may be used to satisfy either the Environmental Law or the Energy Law requirement. It may not be used to satisfy both requirements. The topic for the Climate Law research paper must reflect the discipline area to which the course is being applied.

### 8.2.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Energy & Environmental Law, students will be able to:

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<sup>37</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

- Explain and apply core legal principles and policy considerations relevant to the practice of energy and environmental law.
- Interpret and research federal, state, public utility, and local laws and regulations governing energy and environmental law practice.
- Perform essential lawyering skills such as document drafting, collaboration, negotiation, and advising clients in energy and environmental law settings.
- Analyze and solve complex legal problems involving cutting-edge issues such as climate change law, renewable energy law, international environmental law, and environmental torts.

### 8.2.3 Advisor

School of Law: Joseph MacDougald

## 8.3 Certificate in Health Law

### 8.3.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study<sup>38</sup>

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work. The certificate in Health Law requires successful completion of at least twelve credits from the courses listed below. It is recommended that students take the core course before or concurrently with the electives. Students may include in the twelve (12) credit hours up to 3 credits from a list of adjacent field courses.

Twelve (12) credits are required to complete the certificate.

#### Required Course (3 Credits)

LAW7865 – Health Law

#### Health Law Courses (Minimum of 6 Credits)

Administrative Law  
 Bioethics and the Law  
 Clinic: Health Equity  
 Disparities to Access in Health Care  
 Ethics of Public Health  
 Health and Human Rights  
 Health Care Financing  
 Healthcare Legal Operations  
 Healthcare Liability Insurance  
 Mental Health Law  
 Reproductive Technologies and the Law

#### Courses in Adjacent Fields (Up to 3 Credits Permitted)

Antitrust and Trade Regulation  
 Business Organizations  
 Clinic: Disability Rights  
 Clinic: Elder Law  
 Compliance: The Legal Perspective  
 Elder Law

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<sup>38</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

Employment Law  
Legislative Process  
Principles of Insurance  
Role of In-House Counsel  
White Collar Crime

#### 8.3.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Health Law, students will be able to:

##### **Required Course:**

- Students will build a foundational understanding of core legal principles, ethical issues, and policy considerations governing the practice of health law.

##### **Health Law Courses:**

- Students will explore how health law shapes and responds to social, economic, and ethical challenges within the healthcare system, with an emphasis on disparities in access, human rights, mental health, reproductive technologies, and public health.
- Students will become familiar with legal principles governing healthcare financing, liability, and operations, preparing them to navigate the complexities of healthcare business and insurance systems.
- Students will analyze complex legal problems involving emerging issues in health law and policy, gaining an in-depth understanding of the regulatory environment in which healthcare institutions operate.

##### **Courses in Adjacent Fields:**

- To provide a well-rounded understanding of health law, students will complement their knowledge by integrating coursework from adjacent legal fields, employing strategies to solve complex health law problems from a broader perspective.

#### 8.3.3 Advisor

School of Law: John A. Cogan

### **8.4 Certificate in Human Rights<sup>39</sup>**

This certificate is offered in conjunction with the University's Human Rights Institute and College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

#### 8.4.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

To be eligible for this certificate, students must make formal application to, and be accepted in, the program. Students may apply at any time but are encouraged to apply in their second year to facilitate course planning and communication about human rights programming and professional opportunities.

The certificate requires successful completion of twelve (12) credits, consisting of one core course and three electives.

##### **Required Course(s) (select at least one):**

LAW7883 - Human Rights Post Conflict Justice

LAW7878 - International Human Rights

##### **Elective Courses:**

LAW 7838: Advanced Constitutional Law: Ind Rights

LAW 7914: American Slavery and American Law

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<sup>39</sup> Course substitutions, including courses that may be taken during a study-abroad program, may be approved by the Certificate Program Director.

LAW 7609: Asylum & Human Rights Clinic [only 3 credit classroom component counts towards Certificate]  
 LAW 7319: Bias, Racism, and Cross-Cultural Competency  
 LAW 7831: Comparative Constitutional Law  
 LAW 7942: Comparative Health Systems  
 LAW 7872: Comparative Law and Rights  
 LAW 7722: Clinic: Human Rights/International Law  
 LAW 7386: Clinic - Immigration Detention and DACA  
 LAW 7380: Critical Race Theory  
 LAW 7360: Diversity and Inclusion in the Legal Profession  
 LAW 7655: Employment Discrimination Law

LAW 7653: European Human Rights  
 LAW 7592: Health and Human Rights  
 LAW 7558: Human Rights and Intellectual Property  
 LAW 7529: Immigration and Workplace Rights  
 LAW 7672: Immigration Law  
 LAW 7357: Insurance and Discrimination  
 LAW 7679: International Law  
 LAW 7759: The Nuremberg Trials  
 LAW 7876: Philosophy of Collective Rights and Self-Determination  
 LAW 7695: Philosophy of Human Rights  
 LAW 7814: Refugee Law  
 LAW 7358: Topics in Human Rights  
 LAW 7815: Workers' Rights in a Global Economy

It is recommended that students take core courses first before moving on to elective courses.

#### 8.4.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Human Rights, students will be able to:

- Identify the substantive law and legal theories central to international human rights litigation and advocacy;
- Apply relevant domestic and international law to modern civil rights and human rights problems; and
- Effectively employ strategies for identifying, analyzing, and solving specific human rights problems in the manner expected of a lawyer in this field.

#### 8.4.3 Advisor

School of Law: Molly Land

### 8.5 Certificate in Insurance Law and Regulation

#### 8.5.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study<sup>40</sup>

Students interested in pursuing this certificate must submit the Certificate Participation form, preferably no later than the end of their fourth semester of J.D. study.

Twelve (12) credits are required to complete the certificate.

Students are required to complete Principles of Insurance (3 credits), which is the introductory course and a pre or co-requisite to most other advanced insurance law courses.

Students must also complete an additional 9 credits in insurance law. These credits may come from any of the elective courses listed below.

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<sup>40</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

Alternatively, with the permission of the certificate Advisor (listed below), up to 3 credits may be counted towards the certificate for

- an independent research project that results in a writing that relates to insurance law, including a student note or comment;
- a paper written in connection with a non-insurance law course that relates to insurance law;
- a field placement in the field of insurance law; or
- other coursework deemed to involve insurance.

A Minimum 3.00 GPA is required in certificate coursework. Students may take certificate courses on a pass/fail grading basis.

### **Required Course (3 Credits)**

LAW7675 – Principles of Insurance

### **Elective Courses (9 Credits)**

LAW7673 - Alternative Risk Management

LAW7382 - Captive Insurance

LAW7307 – Clinic: Health Equity

LAW7340 – Cyber Insurance

LAW7554 - Compliance: Legal Perspective

LAW7928 - ERISA

LAW7865 - Health Law

LAW7711 - Healthcare Liability Insurance

LAW7691 - Healthcare Financing

LAW7357 – Insurance and Discrimination

LAW7354 – Insurance, Current Issues In

LAW7781 - Insurance Litigation, Current Issues and Trends

LAW7717 - Insurance Regulation

LAW7799 - Insurance Solvency Law and Regulation

LAW7324 – InsurTech Venturing

LAW7771 - Islamic Finance and Investment Law

LAW7786 - Law of Marine Insurance

LAW7686 - Liability Insurance

LAW7287 – Insurance Law Review Editorship (formerly 7998 – Legal Editorship) 1 credit only.

LAW7563 - Life Insurance, Annuities and Disability Income Insurance

LAW7325 – Mass Torts and Insurance

LAW7787 - Principles of Reinsurance

LAW7790 - Property Insurance

LAW7774 - Surety Law

LAW7864 - Workers' Compensation Law

### Other<sup>41</sup>

LAW7996 – Field Placement: Individual (Insurance Law focus)

## **8.5.2 Learning Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Insurance Law and Regulation, students will:

- Have a thorough comprehension of the significant functions that insurance, insurers and financial services companies often have in multiple areas of law, including litigation, contract, tort and property law, cyber security, digital justice, and consumer and environmental protection.
- Research and interpret the complex body of statutory and common law regulating insurance, the interplay between state and federal regulation, the growing relevance of international standards, and the historic and current policy debates surrounding how to regulate insurance and which areas of government should have primary responsibility.
- Be able to use this knowledge and experience to better advocate for clients, and advise business, government, non-profit entities, and advocacy organization, in areas where insurance often has, or could have, an essential role.

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<sup>41</sup> Certificate Program Director approval required.

- Understand the potential roles for insurance in addressing major public policy issues, such as climate change and resilience, access to health care, firearm-related violence, human rights, disaster preparation and relief, and financial inclusion.

#### 8.5.3 Advisor

School of Law: Travis Pantin

### 8.6 Certificate in Intellectual Property<sup>42</sup>

#### 8.6.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work.

Fifteen (15) credits are required to complete the certificate: including the introductory Intellectual Property course plus at least one regime class or, alternatively, two regime classes. Students will also be required to take an intellectual property seminar. Students may include in the fifteen (15) credit hours one class from a list of adjacent field courses. Also required, as part of the fifteen (15) credits is one of the following:

1. A supervised writing (which meets the Law School's upper-level writing requirement) project under the direction of a member of the Intellectual Property faculty.
2. A supervised field placement in intellectual property, with a significant writing component.
3. Participation in the Intellectual Property Clinic.

#### Intellectual Property Courses

LAW7304 – Art and Artifacts Law

LAW7877 - Clinic: Intellectual Property

LAW7834 - Copyright \*

LAW7842 – Food Law and Policy

LAW7552 - Information Governance

LAW7715 - Intellectual Property \*\*

LAW7835 – Intellectual Property in the EU

LAW7705 – Cyberlaw (Formerly: Legal and Cultural Issues in Cyberspace

LAW7716 - Patent Law \*

LAW7735 - Patent Law, Adv: Practice and Procedure

LAW7753 - Patent Litigation

LAW7939 - Trademark Law\*

LAW7375 – Trade Secrets

\*Regime Courses

\*\*Introductory Intellectual Property Course

#### Courses in Adjacent Fields

LAW7600 - Administrative Law

LAW7601 - Alternative Dispute Resolution

LAW7739 - Antitrust and Trade Regulation

LAW7605 - Business Organizations

LAW7632 - Conflict of Laws

LAW7858 - Contemporary Legal Theory/Philosophy

LAW7807 – Corporate/Tax Planning Business Trans

LAW7636 - Corporate Finance

LAW7659 - Federal Courts

LAW7980 - Federal and State Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practice Laws

LAW7894 - Law and Economics

LAW7654 - Law and Institutions of the Europ. Union

LAW7907 - Legislative Process

LAW7911 - Media and the Law

LAW7947 - Right to Privacy

LAW7926 - Sports and the Law

LAW7730 - Statutory Interpretation

#### 8.6.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the J.D. Certificate in Intellectual Property, students will be able to:

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<sup>42</sup> Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law

- Identify and formulate the substantive law, legal theories, and policy issues central to intellectual property law.
- Establish conceptual and strategic links across a wide array of intellectual property regimes.
- Apply the relevant domestic and international intellectual property legal rules to the protection and regulation of knowledge with special attention to the variety of global jurisdictions and the introduction of new technologies.
- Demonstrate the professional skills that are generally regarded as necessary to effectively practice as attorneys in domestic US and international institutions that address intellectual property rights.

#### 8.6.3 Advisor

School of Law: Steven Wilf

### 8.7 Certificate in Law and Public Policy

This certificate is offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut Department of Public Policy

#### 8.7.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

To be eligible for this certificate, students must make formal application to, and be accepted in, the Law & Public Policy certificate program. Interested students should submit an application to the Law & Public Policy Certificate Faculty Advisor, preferably before the start of registration for their third semester—i.e., by late March of their first year. The application should consist of a brief essay describing why the student is interested in public policy or non-profit management and laying out a proposed course of study that satisfies the requirements for the certificate. A current transcript is also required.

The course, LAW7600 – Administrative Law, is a pre- or co-requisite for the program. This is not included in the 12 credit requirement for the certificate.

The certificate in Law and Public Policy requires course work at both the Law School and the Department of Public Policy (DPP).

Twelve (12) credits are required to complete the certificate, which must include two courses offered through the Department of Public Policy; 2 policy-related courses at the School of Law; and Either a supervised writing project (sufficient to fulfill the Law School's upper-level writing requirement) on a public policy-related topic, or a supervised field placement in public policy, with a significant writing component.

#### Courses

Rather than selecting from a menu of designated courses, design their own curricula in consultation with, and subject to the approval of the certificate program faculty advisor. All courses at the DPP are eligible for credit toward the certificate, as are all law school courses with a significant public policy component.

#### Grading

Credit for coursework taken at the DPP are recorded on the law student on Transfer Grading Basis. These credits do not count against credit limit on pass/fail grades.

#### 8.7.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Law and Public Policy, students will be able to:



- Describe the non-legal forces shaping public policymaking, including politics and bureaucratic expertise, and explain how these forces interact with the legal system.
- Demonstrate substantive mastery of one or more areas of public policymaking (such as budgetary practices and procedures).
- Communicate effectively with non-lawyers involved in policy formulation, analysis, and implementation.

#### 8.7.3 Advisor

School of Law: Peter Siegelman

### 8.8 Certificate in Tax Studies

#### 8.8.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work.

Fifteen (15) credits are required to complete the certificate.

#### Required Courses

LAW7661 - Federal Income Tax

A supervised writing project (which meets the two draft requirement of the upper-level writing requirement) on a tax topic, done under the supervision of a member of the tax faculty; a tax clinic; or a supervised field placement in tax with a significant writing component<sup>43</sup>.

#### Elective Courses<sup>44</sup>

LAW7626 - Clinic: Tax

LAW7642 - Clinic: Tax Fieldwork

LAW7660 – Federal Estate and Gift Tax

LAW7668 – Partnership Tax (Formerly: Federal Taxation of Partners and Partnerships)

LAW7667 - Income Taxation of Corporations and Their Shareholders

LAW7676 - International Aspects of U.S. Income Taxation

LAW7780 – International Tax Policy

LAW7728 - Multistate Taxation in the New Millennium

LAW7938 - Property Valuation and Taxation

LAW7328 – State and Local Taxation, Advanced Issues

LAW7308 – Taxation and Racism

LAW7932 - Tax Policy

#### 8.8.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Tax Studies, students will be able to:

- Articulate, explain, and apply the full range of black-letter statutory and common law needed for legal practice in US federal income taxation of individuals and juridical entities.
- Recognize unresolved issues arising under this body of law.
- Evaluate at a professional entry level opposing views in matters of tax design and detailed application of tax rules and rank them according to their persuasive and functional value.
- Develop original and legally valid solutions to transactional and long-term tax problems that arise in business, investment, and personal contexts.

<sup>43</sup> Only 3 credits of field placement may be counted towards the certificate.

<sup>44</sup>The list of tax courses may be modified upon the recommendation of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

### 8.8.3 Advisor

School of Law: Richard Pomp

## 8.9 Certificate in Transactional Practice

**The following requirements are for students who commenced study in Fall 2023.**

### 8.9.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work.

Seventeen (17) credits are required to complete the certificate<sup>45</sup>.

#### **Required Courses (one of the following:**

LAW7898– Clinic: Transactional (4 credits)

LAW7996 – Field Placement, Individual<sup>46</sup> (3 credit minimum)

#### **Elective Courses (At least 14 credits must be completed from the following courses)**

LAW7601 – Alternative Dispute Resolution

LAW7673 - Alternative Risk Management

LAW7639 – Bankruptcy

LAW7884 – Bankruptcy, Adv Topics

LAW7605 - Business Organizations

LAW7573 - Contract Drafting

LAW7636 - Corporate Finance

LAW7668 - Federal Tax of Partners and Partnerships

LAW7482 - Financial Management

LAW7667 - Income Tax of Corp/Shareholders

LAW7683 - International Commercial Law

LAW7771 - Islamic Finance and Investment Law

LAW7727 - Private Equity and Hedge Funds

LAW7938 - Property Valuation and Taxation

LAW7723 - Real Estate Transactions

LAW7338 - Role of In-House Counsel in a Global Market

LAW7774 – Surety Law

LAW7635 - Secured Transactions

LAW7322 - Secured Transactions: Drafting and Analysis of Note Purchase Agreements

LAW7724 - Securities Regulation

### 8.9.2 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Transactional Practice, students will be able to:

- Understand, interpret, and apply the legal rules governing different types of commercial or financial transactions.
- Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different types of transactions from the client's point of view.
- Perform essential skills such as document drafting and review, negotiation, and advising clients in transactional settings.
- Analyze and solve business problems by planning transactions.

### 8.9.3 Advisor

School of Law: Jessica Rubin

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<sup>45</sup> Course substitutions may be reviewed/approved by the Certificate faculty advisor.

<sup>46</sup> The field placement must be in transactional legal work, with an appropriate law firm, company, public interest organization or other entity; approved for credit towards the certificate requirements by one of the faculty advisors for the certificate program prior to the start of the placement.

**The following requirements are for students who commenced study in Fall 2024 and later.**

#### 8.9.4 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

There are no formalized application requirements for this certificate, though submission of the Certificate Participation form should be filed with the Registrar's Office upon commencement of certificate course work.

Fourteen (14) credits are required to complete the certificate<sup>47</sup>.

#### **Required Courses (both must be completed)**

LAW7605 – Business Organizations

LAW7573 – Contract Drafting

#### **Elective Courses (At least 9 credits must be completed from the following courses)**

LAW7601 – Alternative Dispute Resolution

LAW7673 – Alternative Risk Management

LAW7639 – Bankruptcy

LAW7884 – Bankruptcy, Adv Topics

LAW7898 – Clinic: Transactional

LAW7636 – Corporate Finance

LAW7660 – Federal Estate and Gift Tax

LAW7668 – Partnership Tax (Formerly: Federal Tax of Partners and Partnerships)

LAW7996 – Field Placement, Individual <sup>48</sup>

LAW7482 – Financial Management

LAW7667 – Income Tax of Corp/Shareholders

LAW7799 – Insurance Solvency Law and Regulation

LAW7683 – International Commercial Law

LAW7821 – Investment Management Law and Regulation

LAW7771 – Islamic Finance and Investment Law

LAW7727 – Private Equity and Hedge Funds

LAW7318 – Private Equity Transactions

LAW7938 – Property Valuation and Taxation

LAW7723 – Real Estate Transactions

LAW7338 – Role of In-House Counsel in a Global Market

LAW7774 – Surety Law

LAW7635 – Secured Transactions

LAW7322 – Secured Transactions: Drafting and Analysis of Note Purchase Agreements

LAW7724 – Securities Regulation

#### 8.9.5 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the JD Certificate in Transactional Practice, students will be able to:

- Understand, interpret, and apply the legal rules governing different types of commercial or financial transactions.
- Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different types of transactions from the client's point of view.
- Perform essential skills such as document drafting and review, negotiation, and advising clients in transactional settings.
- Analyze and solve business problems by planning transactions.

#### 8.9.6 Advisor

School of Law: Jessica Rubin

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<sup>47</sup> Course substitutions may be reviewed/approved by the Certificate faculty advisor.

<sup>48</sup> The field placement must be in transactional legal work, with an appropriate law firm, company, public interest organization or other entity; a minimum of three credits; and approved for credit towards the certificate requirements by the faculty advisor for the certificate program prior to the start of the placement.

## **9 Appendix E**

As an ABA-accredited law school, the school is subject to the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools. Under ABA Standard 510, any prospective, current, or former student at the School of Law may bring a formal complaint to the law school administration about a problem directly implicating the law school's program of legal education and its compliance with the ABA Standards. This may include concerns about the curriculum, academic standards, externships, distance education, and study abroad programs, among other things.

The form developed for this purpose is received by the relevant administrative team member(s) and all submissions are reviewed with care and attention in a timely manner. The form may be accessed through the Law School website under ABA Required Disclosures.

When the law school administration receives a student complaint, the following procedures will be followed:

- The law school will acknowledge receipt of the complaint within five business days. Acknowledgment will be made by email.
- Within two weeks of acknowledgment of the complaint, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or his or her designee shall provide a written response to the substance of the complaint or inform the student that additional investigation is needed. If further investigation is needed, the student shall be provided with information about what steps are being taken to investigate the complaint and an estimated date for the completion of the investigation by the law school. The written response to the complaint will specify what steps, if any, are being taken to address the complaint.
- Within two weeks after the student receives the written response to the complaint, an appeal may be taken to the Dean of the law school. Any decision made on appeal by the Dean shall be final.
- A copy of the complaint and a summary of the process and resolution of the complaint shall be kept in the Registrar's Office for a period of eight years from the date of final resolution of the complaint.