

Academic Regulations Governing the Juris Doctor Program¹

Revised July 2023

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¹ 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.

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1 DEGREE REQUIREMENTS²

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 NYC Programs; (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 Standards of the American Bar Association have established that the Juris Doctor degree must be completed no earlier than 24 months from when a student has commenced law study at this law school or a law school from which transfer credit has been accepted. 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 Standards of the American Bar Association have established that the Juris Doctor degree must be completed no later than 84 months from when a student has commenced law study at this law school or a law school from which transfer credit has been accepted. 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 established by the American Bar Association are at the discretion of the Faculty Petitions Committee and are considered only in extraordinary circumstances.

² 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.

1.2.3 Residency

Duration of study requirements also include a Residency Credit requirement. All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must satisfy the residency requirement. Residency credit is determined not by the domicile location of a student, rather it is calculated as a percentage based on the number of credits in which a student is enrolled. All students must achieve 100% residency.

Three-year day division students: Achieve 100% by completion of a minimum of six semesters in residence, or the equivalent thereof, at this or another accredited law school. The maximum residency that can be achieved in any semester is 16.667%. In order to earn full residence credit for a semester, a student in the three-year day program must satisfactorily complete at least ten credit hours for that semester.

Evening division students: Achieve 100% residency by completion a minimum of eight semesters, or the equivalent, at this or another accredited law school. The maximum residency that can be achieved in any semester is 12.5%. In order to earn full residence credit for a semester, a student in the four year evening or four-year day program must satisfactorily complete at least eight credit hours for that semester.

Partial residency credit is awarded in those semesters in which these credit loads are not reached.

1.3 Pace of Study

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.³

³ 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.

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 Courses⁴

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

1.5.1 1L Curriculum Courses⁵

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 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 Elective⁶

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

⁴ Students may not use a course to satisfy more than one degree requirement.

⁵ The list of courses and the course of study are found in Appendix A.

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

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 (f before participation in an individual field placement).

1.5.5 Upper-Level Writing Requirement

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.

1.6 Dual Degree Requirements⁷

The Law School has six dual-degree programs⁸ 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.

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.

⁷ Detailed requirements for each program are found in Appendix D.

⁸ Current dual degree programs include: (1) JD/MBA; (2) JD/LLM in Insurance Law; (3) JD/MSW; (4) JD/MPH; (5) JD/MPA; (6) 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.

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 Requirements⁹

The Law School has a variety of certificate programs that function as concentrations in particular subject-matter and skill areas.¹⁰ 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.

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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|

⁹ Detailed requirements for each program are found in Appendix E.

¹⁰ 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.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| Maximum Number of Credits Permitted Without Permission | 16 | 12 |
| Maximum Number of Credits Permitted With Permission ¹¹ | 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 ¹²) | 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^{13 14}

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

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.

¹¹ Students are not permitted to be enrolled at any time in coursework that exceeds 20% of the 86 total credit hours required for graduation.

¹² Students in their 1L year are not permitted to take elective courses in the winter term.

¹³ Students are encouraged to review Bar Examination requirements for each state to ensure acceptability of distance education courses.

¹⁴ 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.

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 ¹⁵

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 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.

¹⁵ Requirements for Financial Aid may vary.

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 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 application form, complete with the necessary signatures, to the Registrar's Office. 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 the Field Placement Program Director and/or the Petitions Committee.

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 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. 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 absences. Upon timely notice, instructors may require attendance at regular or specially-called classes or relevant lectures, conferences and similar sessions.

2.5 Auditing Courses

Current JD students at 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 accredited American 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

Law school credit may not be granted for any non-law courses taken prior to law school matriculation.

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.

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.¹⁶

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.

¹⁶ 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.

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.

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 Division¹⁷

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 of in summer and winter terms in order to meet the residency credit requirements. Carrying extra credits during a fall or spring semester will not earn additional residency credit. 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.

¹⁷ These guidelines assume that it is a student's intention to graduate in three years.

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/residency/length of study, billing and financial aid. All of these may be affected by a division change.

2.11 Discontinuing or Postponing/Resuming Legal Studies¹⁸

Students who may be considering separation from the School of Law are required to meet with a member of the Student Services Team to discuss the reasons for separation, possible alternatives and other administrative concerns (including, but not limited to: ABA regulations regarding length of study, and monetary commitments to the school of law). Having met with Student Services, students may submit their on line request. This request is reviewed by the Director of Student Affairs. 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 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 the student administration system and student email 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 this school of law, though approval of these forms of study do require pre-approval as well.

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 receive neither credit for, nor are charged with, any failure in any courses taken in the semester from which they withdraw. If the withdrawal occurs in the second semester these same regulations shall apply to full-year courses, except when arrangements for partial credit are made. A grade

¹⁸ 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.

of N (for no grade received) will be entered for students with an approved withdrawal prior to the final examination period.

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

This section contains some information that is outdated, and is in the process of being revised. You should not rely on any of the information provided herein without first consulting the Registrar. (February 9, 2023)

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 receive neither credit for, nor are charged with, any failure in any courses taken in the semester from which they leave. If an extension is granted by the course instructor, students may receive a notation of I (for incomplete) on their transcript for a course in progress at the time of leave. If no extension is approved, a grade of N (for no grade received) will be noted. 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 examination.

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 from the School of Law after completion of one semester of a year-long course, upon readmission he or she may be permitted, under certain circumstances, to complete such courses as if the leave had not occurred. Approval to continue year long course work may be granted by the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs/Assistant Director of Student Affairs. In determining whether or not this privilege will be granted, the following factors will be considered: changes in the content of the course; the time elapsed since the course was originally taken, but ordinarily the privilege will not be granted to a student whose absence from the Law School has exceeded one year; and the instructor's evaluation of the student's performance when the first semester of the course was originally taken (if known).

Credit is ordinarily not given for one semester of a full-year course. In a case deemed appropriate by the instructor, however, arrangements may be made for such partial credit. Grades may be entered separately for each semester or a single grade may be entered for the year, at the election of the instructor, for courses scheduled throughout the year.

2.11.3 Financial Aid

Students are advised to consult with the Office of Student Finance before discontinuing studies to discuss Financial Aid ramifications.

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 Resuming Legal Studies

Requests to resume legal studies are reviewed by Student Services. The following factors will be considered: reason for leave/return, elapsed time from the School of Law, and any educational credits taken while away.

2.11.6 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.

2.12 Examinations

2.12.1 General Information

Examination schedules are posted by the Registrar's Office.

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 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.¹⁹
- (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 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 director of student services 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

¹⁹ This section was approved by the Faculty on February 5, 2021. To clarify the impact of this proposed change, 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.

family, unavoidable employment conflict, etc. Multiple exams in a single day (unless at the exact same time) or other short period are not grounds for a deviation.

After the exam deviation request is approved, the director of student services 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 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. An 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 Paper Deadlines²⁰

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

²⁰ This section refers to extensions requests for papers written for a course; see the section on "Alternatives to Courses and Seminars" for information regarding extension of Special Research Projects

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 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 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 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/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 3rd 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 (upper division courses), 3 Weeks after the last day of exams (1L division courses).

- (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. The Registrar's Office provides members of the faculty with an initial grade roster sheet that does not reveal either the name or the grading basis of a particular student (all students are listed as GRADED, though some may be taking the course P/NP). Faculty members provide a letter grade for each exam on that initial grade roster. Upon the faculty member's submission of the initial roster, the Registrar's Office then provides the faculty member with the list of student names that correspond to exam numbers, as well as a list of those students taking the course on a P/NP basis. The faculty member is then free to make adjustments to student grades, taking into account class performance of individual students and the fact that all grades of "P" count as a "B" for purposes of the grade distribution described in 2.14.8. The Registrar's Office will then post the final grades for student view. In cases where the entire class is being graded on a P/NP basis, then the initial grade roster will list the student names.

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. For purposes of the required grade distribution, a grade of pass will be considered a B.

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 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. 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.

4.1.3 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.

4.2 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. 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 makes initial arrangements establishing the placement, specifying the one or more specific projects and any other work to be done by the extern, the placement supervisor and supervision to be given, and other aspects of the placement. The faculty supervisor communicates regularly with the placement supervisor to provide continuing supervision. The faculty supervisor meets periodically with the student extern to discuss their work and to review the student's work product.

4.2.2 Requirements

4.2.2.1 Journal/Log

Each student extern is required to keep a journal or log of their work at the placement and the faculty supervisor reviews this periodically.

4.2.2.2 Credit/Hours

Individual field placements may be for either two, three or four credits, as determined by the supervising faculty member at the beginning of the placement. A minimum of 56 hours of work by the extern is required for each credit allocated. In addition, per week, students should work a minimum of four hours per credit allocated.

Students may enroll for up to three credits of individual field placement in a fall or spring semester, up to four credits over the summer, and up to 1 credit during the winter 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 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 Application Deadlines

Deadlines have been established for submission of the individual field placement application and are noted on the academic calendar. All applications are due by the end of the first week of the regular fall or spring term. Applications are due by the 2nd day of class in summer session.

4.2.7 Monetary Compensation

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

4.2.8 International Student Requirements

Please note that there are additional requirements for students on F-1 visas seeking an individual field placement. Students are urged to contact the International Student and Scholar Services Office at the main campus and the Coordinator of the Individual Field Placement Program at the Law School for more information.

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 Semester in New York City

4.4.1 General Information

The Semester in NYC Program offers students the opportunity to live and engage in legal practice in New York City by working full-time in credit bearing field placements at New York-based legal offices, government agencies and public interest organizations.

The supervised Field Placement credits taken as part of the Semester in New York City 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 current student in their 2L or 3L year.

4.4.3 Requirements

- Completion of a supervised, 36-hour per week field placement for 9 credits.
- Completion of two evening seminars, total of 5 credits.

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

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.

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 moot 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 2nd week of class of the fall or spring term and 2nd 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.

SRP's 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 semester or summer, 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 and may be taken on a pass/fail basis except it is being utilized to fulfill the upper-level writing requirement.

The supervisor for a special research project, in consultation with the student sets a stated deadline for the handing in of papers. Prior to the stated 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 may make application to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for a further extension upon showing that unavoidable circumstances makes 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. (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 increased to 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.

In cases where an SRP extends beyond one semester, residence and/or academic credit are to be assigned to one or more semesters at the faculty member's discretion, after completion, based upon their judgment as to a suitable proration of student time spent thereon. In no event may academic and/or residence credit for an SRP be assigned to a semester prior to time of initial registration for the SRP nor may credit be assigned for anything less than completion of an SRP.

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 course²¹ 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.

²¹ 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 Academic Misconduct Policy

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Title | Academic Misconduct Policy |
| Policy Owner | School of Law |
| Applies to | All students at the School of Law |
| Campus Applicability | School of Law |
| Effective Date | January 12, 2022 |
| For More Information Contact | Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, School of Law |
| Contact Information | 860-570-5127 |
| Official Website | https://www.law.uconn.edu |

BACKGROUND

The University of Connecticut School of Law is a community of adults and professionals committed to the principles of academic integrity and honesty and the highest standards of professional conduct in teaching, learning, research, and service. As an expression of this commitment, the University of Connecticut School of Law has adopted this Policy on academic misconduct. All students have the right to pursue their academic careers in an atmosphere of honesty and trust. Acts of academic misconduct destroy that atmosphere and violate that trust.

This Policy applies to all academic activity by students at the University of Connecticut School of Law. Academic activity at the School of Law takes many forms including, but not limited to classroom activity, clinics and field placements, legal practice exercises and simulations, intramural and interscholastic competitions, law reviews, independent research projects, conferences and discussion groups, examinations, and papers.

It is therefore essential that students be conversant with the provisions of this Policy. A copy of this Policy shall be sent to all matriculating students. Each matriculating student shall sign a statement acknowledging receipt of the Policy, the student's obligation to become familiar with the provisions of this Policy, and that the student is bound by the provisions of this Policy.

All students and other members of the School of Law community are strongly encouraged to report acts of academic misconduct of which they are aware, for disposition under this policy. The School of Law will use its best efforts to ensure that no members of the community suffer as a result of their filing a complaint in good faith.

PURPOSE

To establish rules and norms for ensuring academic integrity, and to establish procedures for reporting, investigating, if necessary adjudicating, and where appropriate sanctioning suspected academic misconduct

APPLIES TO

This Policy applies to every student at the School of Law. "Student" means a person who at the time of the alleged misconduct is enrolled in the School of Law or registered for any academic or scholarly activity at the school. A student is considered enrolled during vacations or holidays until the student has graduated, withdrawn, or been absent from the school for more than two consecutive semesters.

This is the exclusive Policy for matters of academic misconduct at the University of Connecticut School of Law. Matters of a disciplinary nature not involving academic activity are to be addressed by Section III of the University's "Student Conduct Code."

DEFINITIONS: PROHIBITED ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

Cheating: Cheating is any conduct in connection with any academic activity done for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage over another student, or any conduct in connection with any academic activity done under circumstances such that a reasonable law student would know that the conduct was likely to result in unfair advantage.

Examples of cheating include the following:

1. Plagiarism, as defined below.
2. Misrepresentation, as defined below.
3. Prohibited collaboration, as defined below.
4. Using or providing sources in a manner prohibited.
5. Writing examination answers substantially after the time students are instructed to stop writing on a take home examination, or after being specifically instructed to stop writing by a proctor or other person in authority on an examination given in class.
6. Communicating with any unauthorized person for purposes of violating this provision.
7. Acquiring, using or providing, without permission, examinations, tests or other academic material.
8. Acquiring, using, or providing, without permission, role materials relating to simulations that are used in any course.
9. Deliberately misusing, or engaging or assisting in unauthorized use of, a disability accommodation.

Plagiarism: No student shall plagiarize the words or work of others. The term "Plagiarize" means using, by paraphrase or direct quotation, any not insubstantial portion of the written work of another, without full and clear acknowledgment, or using materials prepared by another person who is engaged in the selling or giving of term papers or other academic materials.

Misrepresentation: No student shall misrepresent the student's work as another's or another's work as the student's. Misrepresentation also includes submitting for evaluation or credit any work prepared, used, or submitted in another course or for a law journal, academic competition, clinic, employer, or any other organization, except with prior express permission of the faculty member or other person in authority after full disclosure.

Examples of misrepresentation include the following:

1. Taking an examination or writing a paper for another student.
2. Submitting for evaluation an examination or a paper prepared by another individual.

Prohibited Collaboration: No student shall collaborate with any other person on any graded examination, quiz, paper, simulation exercise, or other graded academic assignment unless such collaboration, and the form of such collaboration, has been specifically authorized, in writing and in advance, by the faculty member. For purposes of this rule, "prohibited collaboration" means providing or receiving any help or information, beyond that authorized by the faculty member, on specific academic assignments that are expected to reflect the individual work product of the student. This rule is not intended to prohibit students from forming normal study groups, sharing class notes or course outlines, or otherwise generally assisting each other in preparation for class or for exams. Students who are not sure if specific conduct constitutes prohibited collaboration should consult with the faculty member or otherwise refrain from that conduct. Student collaboration on non-graded academic activity is not prohibited under this rule, unless specified in advance and in writing by the faculty member.

Impeding the Academic Work of Others: No student shall steal, destroy, or impede another student's academic work. Impeding another student's work includes the theft, concealment, defacement, or mutilation of common academic resources, or of another student's books, class notes, outlines, study materials or computer.

Tampering: No student shall tamper with any document or computer file pertaining to academic activity, including student academic records, official transcripts, journals, examination papers, and the like. "Tampering" does not include (a) any conduct authorized by the owner of the file or (b) modification of law journal or moot court documents in the normal course of the editorial or reviewing process.

Agreeing, Soliciting, Attempting: No student shall assist another with any act of academic misconduct, or solicit another to do such an act, or agree to assist or solicit another to commit such an act.

Deliberate Obstruction: No student shall deliberately obstruct an investigation of any act of academic misconduct.

Negligent Violation of Academic Regulations: All charges of "academic misconduct" also contain the lesser included offense of "negligent violation of academic regulations." This offense may be found where the violation was unintentional.

False Or Deceptive Statements: No student shall knowingly make a materially false or deceptive statement to a person in authority in connection with an academic activity.

POLICY STATEMENT

No student shall engage in any misconduct in any academic activity at the University of Connecticut School of Law. Responsibility for such misconduct is not excused by ignorance of this Policy.

ENFORCEMENT

Violations of this policy may result in appropriate disciplinary measures in accordance with the procedures set forth herein, University By-Laws, General Rules of Conduct for All University Employees, applicable collective bargaining agreements, and the University of Connecticut Student Code.

PROCEDURES/FORMS

[Procedures for Informal Discussions, Formal Complaints, Hearings, and Appeals](#)

POLICY HISTORY

Policy created: August 27, 2001 (Approved by Board of Trustees)

Revision: March 5, 2021 (Approved by the School of Law faculty)

This Policy was adopted by the full-time faculty of University of Connecticut School of Law, and approved by the University Board of Trustees, to be effective August 27, 2002.

This Policy may be amended at any time by the full-time Faculty of the University of Connecticut School of Law, with approval of the University Board of Trustees.

6 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 ²² | 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 |

²² 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.

7 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: 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
Principles of Insurance: 3 Credits

8 Appendix C – Dual Degree Program Requirements

8.1 Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration (JD/MBA)

The JD/MBA program is offered in collaboration with the University of Connecticut School of Business.

8.1.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study

All students who wish to pursue a dual degree program must be admitted separately to both programs and submit a dual degree enrollment form to each school.

Course of Study

The MBA program is designed to be flexible to allow students to take coursework at a pace and format that best meets their needs. Students pursuing the dual degree program are expected to complete their 1L year of the law school exclusively in law courses but thereafter may take coursework from both programs that best fit their schedules/requirements.

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) total law credits in one semester. Separate semester credit loads may be established by the School of Business.

Cross-Listed Courses

A number of courses, offered by the School of Business, have been approved by the School of Law as cross-listed courses. This designation simply means the course is a part of the Graduate Catalog of Courses but has been approved by the Faculty of the School of Law to be credited to the student as any other law course; the course is also listed in the Law Catalog. To receive credit in both the programs, these courses must be taken as offered by the School of Business.

8.1.2 Completion Requirements

In total, students must earn at least seventy-four (74) credits from the law school and forty-two (42) from in the MBA program at the business school. This must include all required first-year courses at both schools, as well as a law school course in Legal Ethics and Responsibility, the practice-based learning requirement, and an intensive, analytical paper to satisfy the law school's writing requirement. Students must also complete all required courses as defined by the plan of study as articulated by the School of Business. Separately, a JD would require eighty-six (86) credits and an MBA fifty-seven (57) credits, but the number of credits required for each degree is reduced because some credits can be transferred and applied toward both.

Dual degree candidates are required to complete these programs concurrently. The final award of credit is contingent upon completion of both programs.

Students in the JD/MBA dual degree program only, who complete all of the requirements for the dual degree in three years, will be charged a one-time fee equivalent to one semester's tuition and fees at the law school.

8.1.3 Faculty Advisors

School of Law: Joseph MacDougald

School of Business: Michael Bozzi

8.2 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.

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 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.

8.2.3 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.

8.2.4 Faculty Advisors

School of Law: Peter Siegelman
Department of Public Policy: Eric Brunner

8.3 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.

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 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.

8.3.3 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 degree²³

Administrative Law
Environmental Law
Family Law
Health and Human Rights
Health Care Finance

Health Law
Mental Health Law
Principles of Insurance
Special Research Project (Health Law focus)

²³ Course substitutions may be approved by the Director of the JD/MPH program at the School of Public Health.

Public Health Courses Acceptable Toward the JD degree²⁴

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bioethics | Law and Health Care Policy |
| Health Care Regulation | Law and Public Health |
| Health and Human Rights | Practicum in an Area of Health Law |
| Independent Study | Public Health Law Seminar |

8.3.4 Faculty Advisor

UConn School of Law: Susan Schmeiser

8.4 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.

8.4.1 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.

8.4.2 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.

8.4.3 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.

²⁴ Course substitutions may be approved by the JD/MPH Dual Degree Advisor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

Law Courses Acceptable Toward the MSW degree²⁵

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 degree²⁶

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

8.4.4 Faculty Advisors

School of Law: Paul Chill

School of Social Work: Milagros Marrero-Johnson

8.5 **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.²⁷ 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.

8.5.1 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.

8.5.2 Program Advisor

UConn School of Law Director of Graduate Admissions: Yan Hong

²⁵ Course substitutions may be approved by the Director of the JD/MSW program at the School of Social Work.

²⁶ Course substitutions may be approved by the JD/MSW Dual Degree Advisor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

²⁷ Current programs: LL.M.: Insurance Law, LL.M.: Human Rights and Social Justice, LL.M.: Energy and Environmental Law, and LL.M.: Government Risk Management and Compliance.

9 Appendix D – Certificate Program Requirements

9.1 Certificate in Corporate and Regulatory Compliance

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

9.1.1 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

LAW7480 - Global Compliance and the Organization

LAW7554 - Compliance: The Legal Perspective

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 Courses²⁸

Law School Courses:

LAW7673 - Alternative Risk Management

LAW7672 - Immigration Law

LAW7345 – Compliance and Enforcement, Problems

LAW7552 - Information Governance

LAW7655 - Employment Discrimination Law

LAW7717 - Insurance Regulation

LAW7773 - Employment Law

LAW7962 - International Trade Compliance

LAW7650 - Environmental Law

LAW7728 - Multistate Taxation

LAW7661 - Federal Income Tax

LAW7675 - Principles of Insurance

LAW7844 - Field Placement: CEEL

LAW7724 - Securities Regulation

LAW7842 - Food Law and Policy

LAW7366 - White Collar Crime

LAW7906 - Higher Education Law

Business School Courses:

MGMT5138 - Managing Organizations

MGMT5223 - Org Dev. & Managing Change*

ACCT5121 - Financial Accounting & Reporting

MKTG5115 - Marketing Management

FNCE5151 - Introduction to Economic Markets

OPIM5165 - Management Information Systems

BLAW5220 - Employment Law

OPIM5177 - Enterprise Security, Govern. & Audit*

BLAW5660 - International Business Law

OPIM5604 - Predictive Modeling**

BLAW5680 - Securities Law

* Permission of the instructor required.

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

²⁸ 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.

9.1.2 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.

[Outcomes pending faculty approval, review expected September/October 2023]

9.1.3 Advisor

School of Law: Peter Lindseth

9.2 Certificate in Energy and Environmental Law

9.2.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study²⁹

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)

²⁹ Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

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.

9.2.2 Learning Outcomes

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

- 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.

9.2.3 Advisor

School of Law: Joseph MacDougald

9.3 Certificate in Human Rights³⁰

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

9.3.1 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:

LAW7914 - American Slavery and American Law

LAW7679 - International Law

LAW7609 - Clinic: Asylum and Human Rights (3 credits maximum)

LAW7777- Race and the American Legal System

LAW7872 - Comparative Law and Rights

LAW7814 - Refugee Law

LAW7655 - Employment Discrimination Law

LAW7831 – Comparative Constitutional Law

LAW7653 - European Human Rights

LAW7838 – Advanced Constitutional Law: Individual Rights³¹

LAW7592 - Health and Human Rights

LAW7905 – Special Education Law

LAW7672 - Immigration Law

LAW7759 - The Nuremberg Trials

LAW7357 – Insurance and Discrimination

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

9.3.2 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.

9.3.3 Advisor

School of Law: Molly Land

³⁰ Course substitutions, including courses that may be taken during a study-abroad program, may be approved by the Certificate Program Director.

³¹ Prerequisite: Constitutional Law

9.4 Certificate in Insurance Law and Regulation

9.4.1 Admission Requirements and Course of Study³²

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, including the required course and 9 credits of elective courses. Also included within the twelve (12) credits is a research paper (either independent research or within a course) on an Insurance Law topic.

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

LAW 7382 - Captive Insurance

LAW7554 - Compliance: The Legal Perspective

LAW7340 – Cyber Insurance

LAW7928 - ERISA

LAW7865 - Health Law

LAW7710 - Healthcare Law and Regulation

LAW7711 - Healthcare Liability Insurance

LAW7691 - Healthcare Financing

LAW7357 – Insurance and Discrimination

LAW7694 - Insurance Law, Topics In:

LAW7781 - Insurance Litigation, Current Issues and Trends

LAW7717 - Insurance Regulation

LAW7799 - Insurance Solvency Law and Regulation

LAW7771 - Islamic Finance and Investment Law

LAW7894 - Law and Economics

LAW7786 - Law of Marine Insurance

LAW7686 - Liability Insurance

LAW7563 - Life Insurance, Annuities and Disability Income Insurance

LAW7787 - Principles of Reinsurance

LAW7790 - Property Insurance

LAW7724 - Securities Regulation

LAW7726 - Securities Litigation

LAW7774 - Surety Law

LAW7864 - Workers' Compensation Law

Other³³

LAW7996 – Field Placement: Individual (Insurance Law focus)

9.4.2 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.

³² Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Law.

³³ 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.

9.4.3 Advisor

School of Law: Travis Pantin

9.5 Certificate in Intellectual Property³⁴

9.5.1 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

LAW7877 - Clinic: Intellectual Property

LAW7834 - Copyright *

LAW7552 - Information Governance

LAW7715 - Intellectual Property **

LAW7835 – Intellectual Property in the EU

LAW7705 - Legal and Cultural Issues in Cyberspace

LAW7716 - Patent Law *

LAW7735 - Patent Law, Adv: Practice and Procedure

LAW7753 - Patent Litigation

LAW7939 - Trademark Law*

*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

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

9.5.2 Learning Outcomes

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

- Identify and formulate the substantive law, legal theories, and policy issues central to intellectual property law.

³⁴ Course substitutions may be approved by the Certificate Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of 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.

9.5.3 Advisor

School of Law: Steven Wilf

9.6 Certificate in Law and Public Policy

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

9.6.1 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.

9.6.2 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.

9.6.3 Advisor

School of Law: Peter Siegelman

9.7 Certificate in Tax Studies

9.7.1 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 component³⁵.

Elective Courses³⁶

LAW7626 - Clinic: Tax

LAW7642 - Clinic: Tax Fieldwork

LAW7668 - 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

LAW7932 - Tax Policy

9.7.2 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.

9.7.3 Advisor

School of Law: Richard Pomp

³⁵ Only 3 credits of field placement may be counted towards the certificate.

³⁶The list of tax courses may be modified upon the recommendation of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

9.8 Certificate in Transactional Practice

9.8.1 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.

Seventeen (17) credits are required to complete the certificate.

Required Courses (One of the following: 3 Credits)

LAW7898 – Clinic: Transactional

LAW7573 – Contract Drafting (Offering at 2 Credits Will Satisfy the Requirement)

LAW7996 – Field Placement, Individual³⁷

Elective Courses (14 Credits)

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

LAW7774 – Surety Law

LAW7635 - Secured Transactions

LAW7724 - Securities Regulation

9.8.2 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.

9.8.3 Advisor

School of Law: Jessica Rubin

³⁷ 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.