Academic Regulations

The academic regulations outlined below have been adopted by the Faculty and should be consulted by students in planning their legal studies. Students are encouraged to discuss any questions concerning these rules with the Registrar’s Office, the Office of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, and/or the Office of the Assistant Dean for Finance and Administration, as appropriate. Some of these rules (those not dictated by American Bar Association accreditation standards) may be waived in particular circumstances. Students seeking such a waiver should consult the Registrar’s Office, which may direct the student to the appropriate associate dean. Any student aggrieved by any academic regulation, or an associate dean’s unwillingness to waive it, may request relief from the Faculty Petitions Committee. Decisions of the Petitions Committee are final and nonappealable.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS 5

Requirements for the Juris Doctor Degree 5
  Academic Credit 5
  Grade Point Average 5
  Residence Credit 5
  Required Courses 7
  Upperclass Writing Requirement 9
  Practice-Based Learning Requirement 11
  Classroom Instruction 11

Requirements for Certification Studies 12
  Certificate Program in Human Rights 12
  Certificate Program in Intellectual Property 12
  Certificate in Law & Public Policy 21
  Certificate in Tax Studies 22

Requirements for Dual-Degree Programs 24
  Frequently Asked Questions about the Dual Degree Programs 24
  Program: Juris Doctor/LL.M. in Insurance Law 30
  Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration 32
  Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration 33
  Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Public Health 35
  Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Social Work 37
Faculty Advisors

ACADEMIC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Academic Credit Load

Academic Standing and Support
  Recommended Academic Support
  Dismissal
  Readmission

Add/Drop
  Deadlines for J.D. students
  Deadlines for LL.M. Students
  Special Research Projects and Individual Externships

Auditing courses

Class Attendance

Credit for Courses Taken at Other Schools
  Prior to Admission
  Courses at Other Law Schools
  Exchange Student Programs
  Non Law Courses
  Grades
  Compensation

Course Conflicts

Discontinuing or Postponing Legal Studies
  Withdrawals
  Leaves of Absence

Resuming Legal Studies

Deviation from Policy: Procedure for Submitting a Request to the Petitions Committee

Extension Requests for Papers Written for a Course
  See Section on Alternatives to Courses and Seminars for Information Regarding Extension of Special Research Projects
  For papers that will not be used to satisfy the upperclass writing requirement:
  For papers that will be used to satisfy the upperclass writing requirement:
  For all papers written for courses or seminars:

Student Practice Policy
  Connecticut Student Practice Rules
REGISTRATION AND COURSE SELECTION

Course Selection - General Information

Course Requisites

Enrollment and Waitlists

Course Scheduling

Quick comment about waitlists

Registration Priority System

ALTERNATIVES TO LECTURE COURSES AND SEMINARS

Clinics and Experiential Learning

In-House Legal Clinics

Lawyering Process Program

Affiliated Non-Profit Organizations

Externship Clinics

Individual Externships

Semester in Washington D.C. Program

Faculty Directed Reading Seminar

Journal/Law Review Membership

Moot Court Competition

Special Research Projects (SRP's)

Teaching Assistantships

GRADES

Grades and Calculating the Grade Point Average

Class Rank

Mid Year Graduation
Degree Honors, Conferral and Commencement Dates 75
    Honors 75
    Degree Conferral and Commencement 75

Due Dates for Grade Submission 75

Grade Changes 76

Grade Distribution Requirements 76

Pass/Fail Grading 77

Release of Grades 78

Written Work of High Excellence 78

EXAMINATIONS 79

Examinations - General Information 79

Additional Time for International Students 80

Alternative Examinations 80

Disability Accommodations 81

Exam Deviations 81

Lost or Misplaced Exams and Exam Retention 82
    Lost or Misplaced Exams 82
    Exam Retention 82
ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for the Juris Doctor Degree

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.

Academic Credit

All candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must successfully complete a minimum of eighty-six (86) credits and pass all required courses. Full time students must complete all coursework for the Juris Doctor degree within five years; part-time students must complete coursework within six years. The Petitions Committee may grant an extension of up to seven years for good cause shown.

As a general rule, students are required to be enrolled in academic credits in this law school during their last year of study.

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. Credit may not be given for work taken before a student's regular matriculation in the first degree in law program.

Residence Credit

Students must satisfy the residence requirement.

Three year day division students must complete a minimum of six semesters in residence, or the equivalent thereof, at this or another accredited law school. Evening division and four year day division students must complete a minimum of eight semesters, or the equivalent, at this or another accredited law school.
Residence credit per semester is determined by dividing 100% by the number of semesters a student must complete in residence (six semesters for students in the three year day program; eight semesters for students in the four year day program or in the evening division program). In order to earn full residence credit for a semester, a student in the three year day must satisfactorily complete at least ten credit hours for that semester; students in the four year day program and the evening program must satisfactorily complete at least eight credit hours for that semester.

**Residence Credit /Semester**

Day Division (3 year Program - Minimum of 10 credit hours): 16.667%

Evening Division and 4 Year Day Division (minimum of credit hours): 12.500%

If a student is not enrolled in, or fails to receive credit for, the minimum number of credit hours indicated above, he/she may receive partial credit. In order to make up the shortage of residence credits, students are required to (1) receive academic credit in one or more June/July Terms, (2) enroll in approved summer courses outside the School of Law, or (3) attend law school for one or more additional semesters.

**Special Note:** Students transferring from a part time (four year) program to the full time (three year day) program and whose goal is to complete their law studies in three years, must complete a minimum of 6 credits (including the 3 credits received for Moot Court) during one or more summers. These additional credits cannot be made up in the Fall and Spring terms.

Day Division, 3-Year Program: 16.667% divided by the 10 credit hours required for full residence credit for students in the full-time program.

Evening Division & 4-Year Day Program: 12/5% divided by the 8 credit hours required for full residence credit for students in part-time programs.

Students are not permitted to reduce the time requirements by combining day and evening instruction. As a general rule, students are required to be in residence at this School of Law during their last year of study. No course credit is counted for graduation unless presented within eight years of the time it was earned except with the approval of the Petitions Committee.

In no event may extra residence credit described above reduce the residence required for graduation to less than five semesters for the three year day program and seven semesters for the evening and four year day programs. No residence credit is given for "F" grades.

Any student seeking credit for individual courses at another accredited American law school taken prior to his/her admission to the School 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 will not consider any such application for credit until the student has satisfactorily completed one year of work at the School of Law. However, the Committee will consider an application for exemption from required courses at any time.

**Required Courses**

For Students Who Begin Their Studies in the Day Division:

- Civil Procedure: 4 Credits
- Constitutional Law, An Introduction: 4 Credits
- Contracts: 4 Credits
- Criminal Law: 3 Credits
- Lawyering Process: 5 Credits
- Property: 4 Credits
- Torts: 3 Credits
- Moot Court: 3 Credits
- Legal Profession: 3 Credits
- A course designated as a Statutory/Regulatory ("stat/reg") Course.

For Students Who Begin Their Studies in the Evening Division:

- Civil Procedure I: 2 Credits
- Civil Procedure II: 2 Credits
- Constitutional Law I: 2 Credits
- Constitutional Law II: 2 Credits
- Contracts I: 2 Credits
- Contracts II: 2 Credits
- Criminal Law: 3 Credits
- Lawyering Process: 5 Credits
- Property I: 2 Credits
- Property II: 2 Credits
- Torts: 3 Credits
- Moot Court: 3 Credits
- Legal Profession: 3 Credits
- A course designated as a Statutory/Regulatory ("stat/reg") Course.

The curriculum allows, and indeed requires, all Day Division students in the three-year 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; Day Division students in the four-year program must take it during their second year of study (Fall or Spring semester). Day Division students in the three-year program, and only such students, are limited in their ability to change a stat/reg election once made. Their election may be changed only if:
1. the new stat/reg course meets on the same precise days and times as the old;
2. a student is enrolled into his or her first choice stat/reg course from a waiting list;
3. or a student obtains permission from the faculty Petitions Committee based upon a showing of compelling circumstances.

The following courses may be taken to satisfy the statutory/regulatory requirement (please note these courses are not offered every semester in both divisions):

- Administrative Law: 3 Credits
- American Indian Law: 3 Credits
- Comparative Law: Latin America Law: 3 Credits
- Employment Discrimination Law: 3 Credits
- Environmental Law: 3 Credits
- Federal Income Tax: 3 Credits
- International Environmental Law (Formerly: Globalization and the Environment): 3 Credits
- Intellectual Property: 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
- Development of the Regulatory State: 3 Credits
- Multistate Taxation in the New Millennium: 3 Credits
- Principles of Insurance: 3 Credits
- Taxation of American Indians: 3 Credits
- Natural Resources Law: 3 Credits
- International Business Transactions: 3 Credits

Course of Study
The scheduling and placement of students in required courses (excluding the stat/reg requirement, legal profession and the upperclass writing requirement) is done by the Registrar and students are required to complete all required courses (excluding the stat/reg requirement, legal profession and the upperclass writing requirement) in the division in which they begin their law studies. Deviations from this course of study may only be made with the approval of the Petitions Committee. 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. In the case of waiver of the pre-requisite of Lawyering Process to gain entry into Moot Court, students are directed to seek permission from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in consultation with the Director of the Moot Court program.
The outline below is for illustrative purposes, included only to indicate the semester in which required courses (excluding legal profession and the upperclass writing requirement) are usually scheduled within each division of study. This schedule may be adjusted.

### First Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Three Year Day Division</th>
<th>Four Year Evening Division</th>
<th>Four Year Day Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall</strong></td>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
<td>Civil Procedure I</td>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>Lawyering Process</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lawyering Process</td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>Lawyering Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>Contracts I</td>
<td>Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interterm</strong></td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring</strong></td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>Lawyering Process</td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lawyering Process</td>
<td>Contracts II</td>
<td>Lawyering Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stat/Reg</td>
<td>Civil Procedure II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June Term</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Three Year Day Division</th>
<th>Four Year Evening Division</th>
<th>Four Year Day Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stat/Reg</td>
<td>Stat/Reg*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spring</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Students in the four year day division may take their statutory/regulatory required course in either the Fall or Spring Semester of the second year.

Course Descriptions may be found in the Course Catalog. You may also wish to review more information regarding transfer of divisions after completion of the first year of study.

### Upperclass Writing Requirement

Students fulfill the upperclass writing requirement by writing a substantial paper of an intensive, analytical character which is of high quality. Students are expected to produce as
many drafts as necessary to produce a paper 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 comments from their faculty supervisor. The requirement may be satisfied 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 for a seminar designated by the instructor as requiring writing that would satisfy the requirement
- a piece certified to be publishable or nearly publishable by the faculty advisor of the Connecticut Law Review, the Connecticut Journal of International Law, the Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal, or the Connecticut Insurance Law Journal. (Please note: Not all work for these journals will satisfy the upperclass requirement. Even if a student’s work is accepted for publication, the piece must undergo multiple drafts supervised by a member of the full time faculty in order to qualify for upperclass credit. Faculty advisors are not necessarily available to supervise student journal pieces and should be consulted at or near the beginning of a project if such supervision is desired.)
- a substantial paper in a course in which the professor permits no more than five students to submit papers for course credit in lieu of an exam and which otherwise must meet the standards of the upperclass writing requirement.

Except in the case of the above-listed journals, satisfaction of the upperclass writing requirement must be by work done on graded basis (i.e., not on a pass/fail basis). Students on journals may satisfy the requirement by undertaking a separate special research project for up to two credits based on research and writing substantially similar to that which they are doing in connection with their required journal piece.

Because of the multiple draft requirement, students should begin work on a project designed to satisfy the requirement 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.)

There is no specified minimum length requirement for a special research project that satisfies the upperclass writing requirement, but the general expectation is that the writing will be 10-15 pages in length per credit. The supervising faculty member has discretion to award credits based on the scope and depth of the student’s research and analysis and the amount of work involved, regardless of a paper’s length.

Students must have a completed Method of Satisfying the Upperclass Writing Requirement form on file at the Office of the Registrar prior to graduation. A form submission deadline has been established each term for upperclass writing requirements that are completed through the completion of a paper in a seminar and in lieu of an exam. This date is four weeks into each term (or the fourth class meeting of a summer term course) and is posted on the academic
calendar. The completion of the upperclass writing requirement will be verified at the time of grade submission.

Practice-Based Learning Requirement

Beginning with the entering class of 2013, all candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must satisfy a Practice-Based Learning Requirement by successfully completing either: a clinic, including any in-house, partnership or externship clinic, or a course designated by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs 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. an individual externship that includes at least 168 hours of field work (i.e., the equivalent of three credits), a seminar component, and is certified by the Externship Director as providing high-quality placement supervision

Classroom Instruction

ABA Standards require, as a condition of graduation, that students complete 65 (of the 86 total) credits by attendance in regularly scheduled class sessions at the school of law. Thus, no more than 21 credits may be awarded for experiences outside the law school classroom, including:

- course work taken outside the school of law (at both other institutions of higher education and other schools within the University of Connecticut)
- work in the field component of externship clinics
- individual externships
- special research projects
- law review/journal credits
- moot court/mock trial competitions

This list is not exhaustive. Credit for work taken at one of the approved study abroad programs or at another law school prior to matriculation at the school of law is not considered in the 21 credits of course work permitted outside the school of law.
Requirements for Certification Studies

All requirements for the degree are subject to change at any time by the faculty. Successful completion of a certificate program will be so marked on a student’s official transcript.

- Certificate in Human Rights
- Certificate in Intellectual Property
- Certificate in Law & Public Policy
- Certificate in Tax Studies

Certificate Program in Human Rights

The Graduate Certificate in Human Rights draws upon the academic strengths of the University of Connecticut's School of Law and College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to introduce students to the key modern debates in this interdisciplinary field of study. The program provides a historical, literary and philosophical perspective for thinking broadly about modern human rights; an understanding of social science research on rights, conflict and governance; as well as expertise in the international conventions, treaties and case law from international courts (such as the European Court of Human Rights, the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia). The courses encourage students to think critically about the strengths and limitations of the human rights framework and how they might develop an active and original research agenda in this growing field of interdisciplinary inquiry.

Certificate Program in Intellectual Property

No area of law today is more dynamic than intellectual property law. The growth of e-commerce; new communication technologies and media; biotechnology; and the rise of global markets where goods and services readily flow across national borders have led to rapid changes in the practice of intellectual property law. Attorneys face difficult questions that require creative thinking in a rapidly changing practice environment. The Program in Intellectual Property at the University of Connecticut prepares students to participate in this new information economy. It draws upon the strength of the Law School as the leading public law school in the Northeast United States; the school's commitment to international law, financial services and insurance law; and New England's and Connecticut's significant place in the new economy. Participants in the Intellectual Property Program will be exposed to a broad curriculum of courses-from classes on copyright, trademark, and patent law to specialized seminars, including those in art law, cyberlaw, and European Union intellectual property law. The Law School at the University of Connecticut is unique in establishing an elective first-year Intellectual Property course and, thereby, allowing students to fashion an individualized curriculum that includes five semesters of intellectual property training. Supervised writing projects and externships create opportunities for an individualized apprenticeship in the field. Outside speakers and conferences, such as the recent Cultural Property Rights Symposium, bring practitioners and policy makers to the Law School. Students who fulfill its requirements, will receive a special certificate at the end of their course of study. There is no application procedure for the certificate program in Intellectual Property. We strongly believe the Law
School at the University of Connecticut provides some of the best education available in Intellectual Property Law. Intellectual Property implicates such diverse subjects as the visual and performing arts; new plant varieties; sports and entertainment; electronic databases; advertising; insulin producing bacteria and recombinant DNA; and video games. Do deceased actors have a right to be used in advertising only with the permission of the estate? Should patent apply to the human genome? And is a parodist permitted to use the trademarks of leading companies? These are among the questions addressed by today’s intellectual property law. The faculty of the Intellectual Property Program at Connecticut is committed to a full understanding of the convergences of intellectual property law, combining practice-directed material with public policy concerns, and a strong grounding in the philosophical arguments underlying our legal regimes. Such a comprehensive approach gives students a true appreciation for the ways in which intellectual property attempts to balance the incentive to foster human creativity while at the same time seeking not to unduly restrict its diffusion.

At the core of intellectual property are its traditional regimes: copyright, trademark, and patent, as well as trade secrets, moral rights for artists, and rights of publicity. Since intellectual property is such a dynamic, rapidly changing area of law, many of the cases and statutes discussed in classes are of a quite recent vintage. Globalization has linked the protection of intangibles to trade agreements. As a result, today’s practitioner must understand intellectual property law at many levels--its underlying rationales; its multiple regimes and how to employ these strategically within state, federal, and even international jurisdictions; and its evolution in new legislative, judicial and regulatory activities.

Connecticut is at the epicenter of the emerging information economy. Located between Boston's Route 128 and New York's Silicon Alley, it is the home of many of the country's leading technology firms, including United Technologies, Xerox, and General Electric. Four major pharmaceutical companies, including the research facility for the world's largest pharmaceutical, and a cluster of other research institutions, create a robust presence for pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. Connecticut is the first in the nation in the number of patents issued per capita. It is one of the top ten states in the country for the number of domain names registered. With such a variety of information economy industries; its strong tradition of Yankee ingenuity going back to the Industrial Revolution; and its location in the heart of New England, it is not surprising that Connecticut has recently been ranked one of the five leading states in preparing for the new economy.

Courses

**Clinic: Intellectual Property** Clinic: Intellectual Property Students in this clinic represent individuals and small businesses in matters relating to intellectual property as well as business organization and planning. The clinic is part of the University of Connecticut Center for Entrepreneurship, established by the state legislature in 2006 to "train the next generation of entrepreneurs in an experiential manner that would assist businesses in the state today." Students will receive intensive training in the relevant law and lawyering skills and will represent clients under the supervision of a full-time supervising attorney. Opportunities for collaboration with students and faculty from the University's School of Business may be presented. Some classes, and other activities, will take place off-campus at the Center for
Entrepreneurship's offices in East Hartford. A scientific or engineering background may be helpful but is not required. Check course catalog for course prerequisites. 5 credits.

Copyright Seminar is an examination of the philosophical, psychological, and economic bases of the legal protection of intellectual and artistic works. Topics include the term and scope of protection, international protection, the relationship of copyright and the first amendment, the relationship of federal and state law in the protection of copyrighted material, and the impact of technological change such as developments in computer technology, record piracy, and photocopying. 3 credits.

Cyberlaw, Special Topics is a seminar providing intensive examination of a selected set of theoretical and/or practical issues concerning the rise of the global information network. Specific content varies, but there is a consistent focus on the interaction of legal developments and cultural change in this rapidly-developing field, as well as the important role academic scholarship can play in helping to shape public policy. Requirements include weekly 1-3 page reactions to the assigned readings, as well as a term paper on a topic mutually agreed upon between instructor and the student. The term paper may fulfill the Upperclass Writing Requirement. Please note that, because the course takes a cultural rather than technical approach to cyberspace issues, technical expertise or experience is not required.

Cybercrime is a course that examines legal and policy aspects of computer and electronic crimes and related issues. The primary focus will be on modern "cybercrime", including the legal frameworks, prosecutorial tools/discretion, and other measures available for deterring, investigating, prosecuting and punishing criminal acts which leverage, target, or otherwise involve modern information systems. Topics will include "hacking," electronic surveillance, the Fourth Amendment and technology, digital forensics, cyberbullying, identity theft, electronic espionage, cyberterrorism, digital copyright and related issues, privacy, the era of "forced disclosure", and the challenge of cross-jurisdiction enforcement.

Cybersecurity and Privacy Regulation is a seminar that explores emerging issues in the regulation of information technologies and the Internet, with a specific focus on cybersecurity and privacy regulation. Students will review and discuss the regulatory actions of the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Health and Human Services, federal financial regulators, and other state and federal actors. Neither a technical background nor prior Cyberlaw experience is required, and appropriate background material will be included to facilitate student engagement.

Defamation, Privacy and Publicity examines the rights attaching to personality interests. To what extent do individuals have the right to control the reputational aspect of personality; to exercise freedom from public exposure, and to authorize commercial use of his or her identity? Beyond the increasingly important role that such rights play in an information society, the subject of this seminar provides a laboratory for looking at the way new rights are created and sustained. Are the rights discussed in the course grounded in the Constitution, common law, or statutory innovation? Defamation has its roots in the common law of slander, privacy rights are traced (in modern American law) to the search of Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis (1890) for a common law of privacy, and the rights of publicity emerged from a privacy tort to a vested property right of commercial exploitation of one’s own likeness.

Entertainment Law explores many of the legal, business and policy issues which a lawyer encounters in music, film, television and sports industries. Some of the topics which the course
covers are intellectual property issues in the entertainment industry; conflict of interest and other legal ethics issues; contractual rights and relations among entertainment industry workers in television, motion pictures, and recordings, including agency and management agreements; an analysis of the economic structure of the entertainment industry; basics of film and television practice including financing, production and distribution arrangements and agreements; and a survey of the various unions and guilds having jurisdiction over the various personnel in the entertainment industry, including the Writers Guild of America, Screen Actors Guild, American Federation of Radio and Television Artists, American Federation of Musicians and Actors Equity. 3 credits.

Entertainment Law, Topics In: This course examines the role of the music industry lawyer within the broad area of law and practice known as 'entertainment law'. Entertainment law embraces a variety of subjects, including but not limited to business law, copyright, trademark, contracts, estate planning, real estate, and bankruptcy. This course focuses on the relationships between recording artists and their managers, agents, and record companies, and how lawyers interact with and advise these individuals and entities, as well as other players in the music industry. Key entertainment law cases are analyzed, as is the critical role of the music lawyer in licensing and protecting song copyrights. Assessment is based on a paper, short-form exam and simulated contract negotiation. Pre/co-requisite: Business Organizations (LAW 7605).

Introduction to Copyright explores how copyright has shaped our culture and how the legal underpinnings and emerging technology have shaped copyright.

Intellectual Property: Intellectual property law is concerned with the legal regulation of mental products. It affects such diverse subjects as the visual and performing arts, new plant varieties, electronic databases, advertising, insulin producing bacteria, and video games. This course seeks to mix practice-directed material with public policy concerns. It will approach intellectual property as a regulatory system, balancing incentives to foster human creativity while at the same time seeking not to unduly restrict its diffusion. Since intellectual property is such a dynamic, rapidly changing area of law, many of the cases and statutes discussed are of quite recent vintage. In order for the course material not to become obsolete within just a few years, the organizing focus of the course is conceptual (upon the core doctrines of intellectual property and how they are interconnected) and upon directly confronting the question of legal change itself-how are intellectual property regimes evolving? What new judicial and legislative developments are in the works? And how should we respond?

Intellectual Property in the European Union will analyze the past and present intellectual property policies of the Commission of the European Communities and the European Court of Justice. Topics for discussion may include the concept of international exhaustion, the problem of parallel imports, and European Union harmonization efforts in the area of intellectual property. Readings for discussion will be taken from Commission decisions, Court of Justice opinions and law review articles. An intellectual property course must be taken prior to or concurrently with this course. Also helpful, but not required is the basic European Community Law course. 3 credits.

Intellectual Property Policy will investigate the phenomenon of information flow: how information is created and disseminated, the legal incentives to create and protect information, and the public policy reasons for doing so. 3 credits.
**Law and Technology:** Computers and the Law deals with selected issues involving the general question of how the new technology is affecting, and is affected by, the law and the legal system. Each student undertakes a substantial project on a topic mutually agreed upon by the instructor and the student, and is required to report on or critique projects prepared by others. These projects may include research papers or the preparation of computer-assisted materials. Research papers may fulfill the Upperclass Writing Requirement. 3 credits.

**Law and Cultural Issues in Cyberspace** deals with selected issues involving the general question of how the new technology is affecting, and is affected by, the law and the legal system. Each student undertakes a substantial project on a topic mutually agreed upon by the instructor and the student, and is required to report on or critique projects prepared by others. These projects may include research papers or the preparation of computer-assisted materials. Research papers may fulfill the Upperclass Writing Requirement. 3 credits.

**Legal Regulation of Art and Public Culture Seminar** focuses largely upon public law issues surrounding the legal regulation of art, assigning particular attention to the problem of balancing the interests of owners, visual and performance artists, and the public in creating a system of legal governance. Among the topics examined are the protection of art works through existing intellectual property regimes; obscenity, parody, and defamation; artists' moral and economic rights; museum board fiduciary responsibilities and deaccession; government funding for the arts; reparation of stolen art; cultural property and issues of cultural identity; and the challenge of new technologies for art law. International and comparative aspects of art law will be addressed. The seminar is neither an entertainment law course nor a survey of private art law practice. 3 credits.

**Ownership and the Law of Arts and Antiquities Seminar** explores the body of law that has developed around cultural property. Our focus will be on the recognition and reconciliation of competing ownership interests in cultural and artistic items. When disputes arise as to the ownership of a cultural object, or when an object is moved, sold or even threatened, the resolution process is usually both contentious and emotional. Many questions are raised: What makes an object special, or comparatively more special than another? Is there a single right answer to the question of where a given object belongs? What interests are to be served in the legal administration of cultural property? How do we evaluate duties to protect and restitute these items? What laws, market forces and institutional policies can be brought to bear on these issues?

Patent Law and Procedure looks at practice and procedure in preparation and prosecution of patent applications, including interferences, appeals, and patent conveyancing as well as the substantive law of patents, patent litigation, including patent antitrust problems, and license litigation. 3 credits.

**Patent Litigation:** This seminar explores, in depth, the life cycle of a patent infringement action from a hands-on practical perspective. The course will cover how to conduct a pre-suit investigation, prepare a Complaint and select jurisdiction. The course will also cover how to prepare patent-specific written discovery and explore the different facets of fact and expert discovery, including document production, motion practice and depositions. A discussion of Markman proceedings and summary judgment will follow. The course culminates in a Markman Hearing based on a real-world patent and a hypothetical fact pattern. The Hearing will include
briefing and oral argument. By practicing the actual mechanics of litigation, students will develop writing, analysis and oral advocacy skills. Prerequisite: Patent Law.

**Trademark and Unfair Competition Law** considers legal and policy problems in the law of trademarks through case analysis and examination of the Lanham Act. Topics include marks subject to protection, the federal registration process, likelihood of confusion, "palming off," and remedies. At the end of this seminar you should have acquired general knowledge about Trademark law and practice. To that end, the course will examine the case law in the required textbook and will also spend some portion of the time allotted in actual trademark practice--i.e., preparation of a trademark application, opinion work and responses to the Examiner. 3 credits.

**Courses in Adjacent Fields:**
Administrative Law
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Antitrust & Trade Regulation
Problems in Antitrust
Arbitration
Business Planning
Business Organizations
Comparative Law
Conflict of Laws
Corporate Finance
Problems in Corporate Law
Freedom of Speech
Contemporary Legal Theory
Development of the Regulatory State
European Community Law & Institutions
Federal Courts
International Economic Law
Jurisprudence
Law & Economics
Legislative Process
Media & the Law
Negotiation
Privacy in Cyberspace
Regulated Industries: Energy & Telecommunications
Right to Privacy
Sports & the Law
Statutory Interpretation
International Trade Law Problems in Corporate Law

Please Note: The courses listing below is provided for informational purposes, as a service to students who are interested in pursuing studies in the area of Intellectual Property. The information on this page may not contain the most updated course offerings, and does not represent course offerings in a particular semester. For registration purposes, students should
consult the Office of the Registrar, the Law School Bulletin, and/or the full list of course offerings.

Curriculum

The requirements for the certificate are:

JD Students: There is no application procedure for the certificate in Intellectual Property Law, though students are encouraged to announce their intention to seek the certificate early in their studies. Additionally, students are not required to begin taking their tax courses in a certain point during their law study. All JD candidates for the certificate in Intellectual Property must complete:

- 15 credit hours of courses, including the introductory Intellectual Property Course plus at least one regime class (Patents, Copyright, Trademark) or, alternatively, two regime classes. Students will also be required to take an intellectual property seminar.
- Students may include in the 15 credit hours one class from a list of adjacent field courses.
- A supervised writing (which meets the Law School’s upper-class writing requirement) project under the direction of a member of the Intellectual Property faculty or, alternatively, a supervised externship in intellectual property, with a significant writing component; or participation in the Intellectual Property clinic.

LL.M. Students: There is no application procedure for the certificate in Intellectual Property Law, though students are encouraged to announce their intention to seek a certification at the beginning of their academic year.

- All LL.M candidates for the certificate in Intellectual Property must complete:
  - 9 credit hours of intellectual property courses
  - Fulfill their writing requirement in an Intellectual Property course or an independent writing project on the subject.
- Students must achieve a minimum of a B average in their certification courses and writing requirement in order to be awarded the certificate.

Regimes

Although each individual intellectual property regime has its own subject matter requirements and standards for infringement, they share certain essential features. Each provides limited property rights vested in intangible mental products in exchange for eventual public dissemination.

Trade Secrets: protects concrete information of economic value which is the subject of reasonable efforts under the circumstances to maintain secrecy. This protection is most commonly provided under state law regimes, and does not require any formalities.

Trademark: provides for the protection of any word, symbol, or device adopted and used to identify goods and distinguish them from others. As established under the Federal Lanham Act, trademark protection may attach through use, although registration affords procedural and remedial advantages.
Rights of Publicity: grants an individual exclusive control over commercial use of his or her identity, including name, likeness, and performing style. These are protected as common law rights or through state statutes.

Copyright: grants holder exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, perform, display, or license his or her work. These rights arise automatically when an original work is fixed in a concrete medium of expression. As defined under the amended Copyright Act of 1976, the scope of copyright protection is limited in time and through such additional limitations as fair use.

Patent: confers rights upon any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of nature. According to the Patent Act, a patent may be obtained only through filing a timely application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, which will determine if the invention falls within the subject matter of patent, meets its three requirements—utility, novelty, and non-obviousness as a over the prior art, and includes an enabling description.

**Intellectual Property in Connecticut**

Information-based industries are driving national and international economic growth. New England and, especially, Connecticut are at the forefront of this change. Connecticut is ranked as one of the five leading states in preparing for the new economy. It is first in the nation for the number of patents issued per capita, and eighth among states in high-technology jobs as a share of total employment. Connecticut is home to major biotechnology companies (Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Meyers Squibb, and Pfizer), many technology-dependent defense industries (General Dynamics, Sikorsky, Pratt & Whitney), numerous media companies (ESPN, WWF, SonaLysts), as well as the home of United Technologies, Xerox, and General Electric. Connecticut also enjoys broad-based growth in its information economy. Nearly 98% of companies with new patents received 40 or fewer patents. Connecticut is among the top ten states in domain names registered. Software and information industries are among the fastest growing in the state. This remarkable growth has led to a demand for intellectual property lawyers. In a recent nationwide survey of attorneys, 58% of those polled identified intellectual property as the fastest growing field of law.

Much of the success of Connecticut in those industries with major intellectual property assets comes from its extraordinarily well-educated workforce. Connecticut is second in the country in having a workforce dominated by managers, professionals, and technicians, over 30% of its total number employed. The idea of human invention has a long tradition in New England. New Haven’s Eli Whitney invented not only the cotton gin—the most commercially valuable invention of the first fifty years after the American Revolution—but was also an early figure in promoting changes in U.S. patent law after he discovered plantation owners might reproduce the cotton gin so long as they did not sell it in the commercial market. Despite these difficulties, Whitney's method of using interchangeable parts-and creating machines to make more machines—became the basis for an industrial culture of milling, tooling, and manufacturing. In Hartford, Sam Colt built a plant which turned out 5,000 finished arms in its first year—a staggering increase from previous hand-tooling methods. Songs were sung about Colt's repeating rifle. English author Charles Reade proclaimed "American genius is at this moment ahead of all nations in mechanical invention."

Such Yankee inventiveness took place in the field of literature as well. Connecticut resident Noah Webster, whose home is located near the law school, published his American Dictionary
of the English Language in 1783, was critical in shaping a new American English for the New Republic and sold over 30 million copies. Not surprisingly, he was one of the foremost advocates of a copyright system. Webster personally traveled around the country to lobby state legislatures to pass copyright statutes. Connecticut’s copyright statute was the first in the nation. A trio of Connecticut lawyers--John Trumbull, Royall Tyler, and Hugh Brackenridge--established Connecticut as a center of literary activity in the early 19th century.

But it was the Law School's neighbor, Mark Twain--his house and Harriet Beecher Stowe's home at Nook Farms are only blocks away--who best summed up the tradition of Yankee inventiveness. The author of that wonderful guide book to Yankee ingenuity, A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, had a complex, often troubled relationship with both patent and copyright. He hoped to make his fortune in new inventions-new printing machines and the like--until he lost a small fortune. When an agent from the fledgling Bell Telephone Company offered to sell him as much stock as he liked for $500, he refused to risk another penny in his search for lucrative patents--and lost his best opportunity to become truly wealthy. Twain's financial success depended upon copyright, and, in the tradition of Noah Webster, he urged Congress to extend protection to authors for more than the statutory 42 years. "Only one thing is impossible for God," Twain wrote, "to find any sense in any copyright law on the planet." This failed promoter of patents, and ever so successful holder of copyrights, might have appreciated the irony that so close to his home there is a Law School which sets out to do just that.
Certificate in Law & Public Policy

The certificate in Law & Public Policy requires course work at both the Law School and the Department of Public Policy (DPP) in West Hartford. To be eligible for this certificate, students must make formal application to, and be accepted in, the Law & Public Policy program. (Law students do not need to be admitted to the DPP.) All candidates for the certificate in Law & Public Policy must complete:

A 3-credit course in Administrative Law, which is a pre- or co-requisite for the program.

12 credit hours of course work, which must include 2 courses at the DPP and 2 policy-related courses at the Law School.

Either a supervised writing project (sufficient to fulfill the Law School's upperclass writing requirement) on a public policy-related topic, or a supervised externship in public policy, with a significant writing component.

Law & Public Policy courses

Rather than selecting from a menu of designated courses, students in the Law & Public Policy program design their own curricula in consultation with, and subject to the approval of, a 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. Courses taken at the DPP are graded under ordinary DPP standards but recorded on a student's Law School transcript on a pass/fail basis. Up to 6 credits of DPP course work may be counted toward the 86 credits required for graduation. Such credits are not included when calculating a student's GPA and do not count against the 12-credit limit on pass/fail grades. Students may request a transcript from the DPP with their actual (letter) grade on it, which upon request will be included in the student's Law School academic record.

Application Procedure

Interested students should submit an application to the Law & Public Policy 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. Students are strongly encouraged to consult with the Faculty Advisor (and/or his or her counterpart at the DPP) before planning their application.
Certificate in Tax Studies

Certificate Details:

**JD Students:** There is no application procedure for the certificate in Tax Studies, though students are encouraged to announce their intention to seek the certificate early in their studies. Additionally, students are not required to begin taking their tax courses in a certain point during their law study. All JD candidates for the certificate in Tax Studies must complete: Successful completion of 15 credit hours of tax courses, including the introductory survey class and the writing project, clinic or externship described below. The list of tax courses may be modified upon the recommendation of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

A supervised writing project (which meets the two draft requirement of the upperclass writing requirement) on a tax topic, a tax clinic, or a supervised externship in tax with a significant writing component (examples of past externship sites are listed below). Please note: only 3 credits of externship may be counted towards the certificate.

**LL.M. Students:** There is no application procedure for the certificate in Tax Studies, though students are encouraged to announce their intention to seek a certification at the beginning of their academic year. All LLM candidates for the certificate in Tax Studies must complete: Successful completion of 9 credit hours of tax courses

Fulfill their writing requirement in a tax course or independent writing project with a member of the tax faculty.

Students must achieve a minimum of a B average in their certification courses and writing requirement in order to be awarded the certificate.

**Tax courses:**

This list is for students who began their studies Fall 2012 and forward:

Corporate and Tax Planning in Business Transactions - Formerly: Business Planning (7807)

Clinic: Tax (7626)

Clinic: Tax, Fieldwork (7642)

Clinic: Tax, Advanced (7646)

Estate Planning: Gift and Estate Taxation - Formerly: Estate Planning (7853)

Estate Planning and Taxation Practice (7852)

Federal Income Tax (7661)

Federal Taxation of Partners and Partnerships (7668)

Regulation and Taxation of Employee Benefits - Formerly: Government Regulation of Employee Benefits (7866)

Income Taxation of Corporations and Their Shareholders (7667)

Insurance Taxation (7779)

International Tax Policy (7780)

Multistate Taxation in the New Millennium (7728)

Tax Policy (7932)

Taxation of American Indians (7713)

Taxation of Intellectual Property (7693)

Tax Exempt Organizations - Formerly Taxation of Non Profit Organizations (7671)

Recent Tax Externship Sites:
Although not a requirement of the tax certificate program, students' curricular choices are only enhanced by involvement in opportunities outside the classroom. It is recommended that students check out:
The Tannenwald Writing Competition
The Federal Bar Association Writing Competition
Albert R. Mugel National Moot Court Competition
ABA Section of Taxation Law Student Tax Challenge
ABA Section of Taxation Public Service Fellowship Program
Requirements for Dual-Degree Programs

To meet the challenges of practice in the 21st century, more lawyers find it imperative to more fully understand the interrelation of law and other disciplines. To prepare students for these emerging opportunities, the Law School has developed five dual-degree programs that combine a superior legal education with graduate professional training in related fields. These programs allow qualified students to earn the J.D. and another degree more quickly than pursuing both degrees independently.

In all cases, students must gain admission separately to each school. Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other. After gaining admission to each school, students may apply to the dual-degree program.

The Law School offers the dual-degree programs in conjunction with certain University of Connecticut graduate schools. The programs lead to the following degrees.

- Dual-Degree: Juris Doctor/LL.M. in Insurance Law
- Dual-Degree: Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration
- Dual-Degree: Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration
- Dual-Degree: Juris Doctor/Master of Public Health
- Dual-Degree: Juris Doctor/Master of Social Work

Frequently Asked Questions about the Dual Degree Programs

We strongly encourage students to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by these programs, and want to provide here some answers to frequently asked questions about these programs. Earning two simultaneous degrees can often bring with it logistical and personal concerns. We hope you will share those questions and concerns with us.

ADMISSIONS

Is there a special application process for students interested in pursuing a dual degree?

There is no special application process for dual degree students. All applicants must meet application and admission requirements for both JD admission as well as the other degree. Each program has its own unique and separate application process and admission into one program does not guarantee acceptance into the other.

Will the LSAT replace the GMAT/GRE requirement or vice versa?

No. All applicants must meet all standardized test requirements.

Do I have to apply to both programs at the same time?
No, students may decide to pursue a second degree program any time during their studies provided the degrees are sought simultaneously. Only conclusion of one program will conclude students from eligibility to pursue a dual degree program.

Am I required to indicate on my JD application my interest or intention to pursue a dual degree? There is no requirement to disclose interest in a dual degree program. Students who plan on participating may wish to indicate their desire to obtain a dual degree in an option essay or addendum to their application.

**COURSE OF STUDY**

*How long will the dual degree program take?*
For most, four years of study is required if courses are taken on a full time basis. Part time study may take five or five and ½ years of study.

*How is my course of study altered by a dual degree program?*
Students must take all required courses of both programs and do so in the order proscribed by each program. Each school sets the number of transfer credits between programs permitted so as to reduce the number of credits needed for graduation from each program. For example: the number of credits needed to graduate from the School of Law is 86. As we will accept 12 credits of dual degree MBA work towards a student’s course of study, the number of law school credits needed for graduation is reduced to 74 credits.

*Do I take course work in both programs every semester?*
No. Generally students will complete the 1L curriculum of the School of Law independent from taking course work in the second degree program. After completion of the 1L curriculum, students (if they begin their studies at the School of Law) will often complete the next semester or year completely at the other program. This may be reversed so as to complete a full year of study in the other program, then complete the 1L curriculum of the School of Law. After these requirements are completed students frequently divide their studies each term between the two schools – largely dependent upon personal and course scheduling preferences.

*Do I need to have my course of study approved?*
No, but students are strongly encouraged to review their degree progress with both programs at least on a yearly if not semester basis to ensure that they are meeting all of their requirements. Student records at the School of Law for students pursuing a dual degree course of study are updated with this information upon receipt of a dual degree form. With this form on file, we can more easily track degree progress.
**REGISTRATION**

*Do I self-enroll in my classes for both degrees?*
Beyond the 1L curriculum at the School of Law, yes, students self register for their courses. Self-registration of second degree courses is also done, though students should be aware that enrollment times can and do vary greatly between schools.

*What restrictions are there on my registration requests?*
ABA rules that govern law credits also govern courses for which law school credit is given, thus students should think of their programs as combined when determining registration restrictions. For example, the rules that govern credit limits and conflicting course enrollment extend to all courses for which a student is enrolled, not just those in one program or the other.

*Can the Law School register me for my 2\textsuperscript{nd} degree courses or vice versa?*
No. Although the entire University shares a common student administration system, security features limit the administrative access of one school’s records to the other’s. The Registrar’s Office at the School of Law and the administrative staff of the Graduate School are most happy to discuss with each other any concerns you may have, but we do not have the authority to enroll you directly in your 2\textsuperscript{nd} degree courses.

*Should I register at each school each semester so that I remain an active student in both programs?*
No, though you should notify the Graduate School or the Registrar’s Office at the School of Law if you are taking all of your course work at the other school for the term. A notation will be placed on your registration keeping you active in both programs and allow you to maintain all of your credentials and privileges of each school.

**BILLING**

*Will I get a fee bill from both degree programs?*
You will be billed at the tuition and fee rate of the school where you will be taking the majority of your credits. Because billing does not always coincide with individual student enrollment decisions (students add/drop courses frequently throughout the open enrollment period) it may be difficult to pre-determine at which school the majority of the credits will be taken.

What if I am registered for equal amount of credits in both programs?
You will be billed the tuition and fees by both programs for the number of credits taken in each program. For example if you are registered for 6 credits at the Law School and 6 credits at the Grad school, you would pay 6 credits of tuition and fees at the Law School rate and 6 credits of tuition and fees at the Grad School Rate
Where do I go if I think my fee bill is incorrect?
The Business Office at the School of Law is your best first stop. Staff will be able to review your bill with you and make any adjustments they are able. It is possible that changes to your bill must be made by the University Bursar’s Office, but Law School staff are most happy to discuss the situation on your behalf so that both schools can reach a resolution. The best advice that can be given regarding billing matters is to realize that every registration action will very likely have a billing reaction and you need to monitor changes to your bill closely. Assistance in rectifying mistakes is never further away than the Business Office.

FINANCIAL AID

Will my financial aid award change if I am a dual degree student?
Yes, that is possible. Like billing, where a student is charged at the school’s rate where the majority of the credits are being taken, a student’s financial aid is processed by the campus financial aid office where the majority of the credits are being taken.

How is my tuition remission grant affected by dual degree course work?
Tuition remission grants from the School of Law may only be used for credits taken at the School of Law. A student’s tuition remission grant from the School of Law will be cancelled if the majority of credits are being taken in the second program. If it is the case that a student’s credits are equally divided between the two programs, then tuition remission will be reduce by one-half.

GRADING, RANKING, AND TRANSCRIPTS

Do the courses grades I receive at the other school affect my law school GPA (and vice versa)?
Course work taken outside the School of Law as part of a dual degree program is entered on a student’s law transcript with a grade of T (for transfer). This does not figure into a the law school GPA calculation.

If I complete one year of law school study, then my second year at another school, will I be ranked as a 1L or a 2L after my second year?
Students are ranked as a 1L student only once. If a student takes one complete year of study at the School of Law, then a complete second year at another degree program, they are ranked with their 2L colleagues though the GPA that is used for rank calculation will not have changed from the 1L year.
Do courses taken as part of the second degree program count against the limit of pass/fail credits that I am permitted at the School of Law?
Course work taken outside the School of Law as part of a dual degree program is entered on a student’s law transcript with a grade of T (for transfer), not P (for pass) thus this does not count against the pass/fail credit limit.

Do courses taken as part of the second degree program appear on my law school transcript (and vice versa)?
Course work taken outside the School of Law as part of a dual degree program only appears on the law transcript as credits taken. The name of the course, the semester taken, nor the grade received are incorporated into the law transcript. Full second degree program information will appear on a separate transcript. An official transcript showing second program course work is only available from the Registrar’s Office at the main campus in Storrs.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR AND EXAMS

Do all schools/programs follow the same academic calendar?
No, not necessarily. The School of Law must meet the calendar requirements set forth by the American Bar Association Accreditation Standards. This dictates the number of class meetings per term, as well as the number of minutes required for each class. Other degree programs are not required to meet this standards.

Do all schools/programs have the same exam period?
No, not necessarily.

Will I be eligible for an exam deviation if I have two exams (from two different schools) on the same day?
The School of Law posts exam times at the time of course registration. This practice is not necessarily followed by other schools or programs. If a student has two exams that are scheduled at overlapping times, an exam deviation will be granted without question. Other situations will be reviewed on a case by case basis. Students should not expect that a deviation would be readily granted.

Do other schools grade exams anonymously?
No. The policy of anonymous grading is currently only practiced at the School of Law.

ACADEMIC ADVISING

Will I be assigned an advisor at both schools?
Students at the School of Law are not assigned academic advisors. There is, however, a dual degree program advisor to each of the dual degree programs. There are different advising models at the other schools.

*Does my plan of study have to be approved by an academic advisor?*

The school of law does not require students to have academic advisors or dual degree program advisors approve a student’s course of study prior to registration. It is however always a good idea to meet with the program advisor and/or the registrar’s office at the school of law to discuss and confirm course selections. Other degree programs may require advisor approval or pre-approval.

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**CAREER PLANNING/OCI**

*If I complete one year of law school study, then continue my second year at another school, will I be able to participate in OCI? What year and division am I considered?*

Dual degree students are granted access rights to Symplicity, the online home of the Career Planning Center, based upon their projected graduation date from both degree programs in which they are enrolled. Students are able to view and apply to job postings and formal recruiting program opportunities according to the class year in which they fall.

For example, a day division student who pursues a dual degree program is considered a four year day division student and placed into the appropriate class year based upon graduation date. Thus, a dual degree student with a graduation date of 2015 is viewed as a second year, four year day division student (2LF) in the fall 2012 semester. Based upon this categorization, students often find that there are limited opportunities available to them through formal recruiting programs until their third and fourth years.
Program: Juris Doctor/LL.M. in Insurance Law

Cooperating Institution: University of Connecticut School of Law, Insurance Law Center

The JD/LL.M. in Insurance Law Advanced Standing Program is designed for students whose career goals are focused on a practice in insurance law, be it a financial services company, in private law firms, regulatory agency, insurance company, healthcare organization, corporate legal department or academic and non-profit institution. With a flexible curriculum and course of study option, the program is suitable to most schedules. The School of Law offers day and evening course, while the Insurance Law Center's curriculum may be taken on a full or part time basis, with courses scheduled in late afternoon and evening.

Admission Requirements and Course of Study: All students who wish to pursue advanced standing status must first be granted separate admission into both programs. Student with advanced standing status may obtain both degrees in as little as 3 ½ years, compared with 4-5 years, if the two degrees are pursued separately. All advanced standing candidates must take the required curriculum of the School of Law. JD students from any law school have the option of working toward an LL.M. in Insurance Law while still a JD candidate. Up to 12 credits of insurance law classes taken at the law school as part of the JD program may be applied towards the LL.M. degree requirements with the permission of the LL.M. program Director. Full time, day division JD candidates at the School of Law who are in good academic standing may apply to the LL.M. program by submitting an abbreviated LL.M. application during their fourth, fifth or sixth semesters. Part time students may apply upon reaching comparable milestones. Students at other U.S. law schools may apply to become advanced standing students during their fourth semester of law school. Accepted students will be provisionally admitted to the LL.M. program and will spend their final JD year at the University of Connecticut School of Law. Up to 12 credits of the insurance law curriculum taken at the University of Connecticut School of Law may be transferred with the permission of the LL.M. program Director. (Please note: the JD degree will not be awarded by the University of Connecticut School of Law but rather by the advanced standing student's home school).

Completion Requirements: In addition to satisfaction of the requirements of both programs of study, advanced standing candidates are required to complete these programs concurrently. The final award of transfer credit is contingent upon completion of both programs.

Transfer Agreement: The JD degree program requires completion of 86 credits (including all required first-year courses, a course in Legal Ethics and Responsibility, and an intensive, analytical paper which satisfies a writing requirement). The LL.M. degree program requires completion of 24 credits (including the core Principles of Insurance course as well as a 3 credit Thesis. The Insurance Law Center will accept a maximum of 12 credits from the University of Connecticut School of Law insurance curriculum only, upon permission of the program Director. These credits, as well as the grade achieved for these courses, will be transferred towards the Insurance Law LL.M. Program after both acceptance to the LL.M. program and graduation from the JD program of Law for transfer. (All law school courses, regardless of credit hours, are considered one course).
Law Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the LL.M. Program (12 Credits):
The Insurance Law LL.M. program may accept up to 12 credits of the insurance law curriculum from the University of Connecticut School of Law designated as such by the Director of the LL.M. program, to be applied towards the LL.M. degree requirements.

Faculty Advisors
University of Connecticut School of Law
Office of Admissions
Ellen Rutt, Dean of Admissions
39 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, CT 06105
860/570-5100

University of Connecticut Insurance Law Center
Professor Peter Kochenburger, Executive Director
65 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, CT 06105
860/570-5288, 860/570-5177
Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration  

Cooperating Institution: University of Connecticut School of Business Administration

The JD/MBA dual degree program is designed for students whose career goals include domestic or international business, management, international finance, or public service, as well as such specialized areas of tax accounting, investment management, corporate organization or the legal aspects of marketing. With a flexible curriculum and course of study options, the program is suitable to most schedules. The School of Law offers day and evening courses, while the School of Business Administration offers full time programs at Storrs as well as part time evening and summer programs at its Hartford and Stamford campuses.

Admission Requirements and Course of Study: 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 4 years, compared with five years, if both degrees were pursued separately. All dual degree candidates must take the required first year curriculum of both the School of Law and School of Business Administration. Students may begin study at either school. Students beginning at the School of Law will complete a minimum of 33 credits after one year of full time study. Students beginning at the School of Business Administration at the Storrs campus will complete 30 credits after one year of full time study. Students choosing to begin at the School of Business Administration at the West Hartford or Stamford campuses will pursue a part time course of study and must take a minimum of 24 credits before beginning their first year program at the School of Law. Throughout the remaining years of study, students may take courses at either school depending on their preference and the availability of desired courses. Additionally, all students must comply with the rules regarding credit load limitations. When credits from both programs are combined, without prior approval from the Associate Dean, full time students may not exceed 16 credits and part time students may not exceed 11 credits per semester.

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.

Transfer Agreement: The JD degree program requires completion of 86 credits (including all required first-year courses, a course in Legal Ethics and Responsibility, and an intensive, analytical paper which satisfies a writing requirement). The School of Law will accept 12 credits from among a student's MBA elective courses for transfer.

The MBA degree program requires completion of 57 credits (including the Core Requirements and the Capstone course, taken in the last semester of study). The School of Business Administration reduces the amount of credits needed for graduation by 15 credits for dual degree students.
Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Public Administration

Cooperating Institution: University of Connecticut

The Master of Public Administration (MPA) is committed to educating students to serve the public interest in the governmental, nonprofit, and private sector arenas. The JD/MPA program provides education and training in the concepts, skills, and techniques of public policy analysis, intergovernmental relations, statistical decision making, public management, financial administration, and human resource management. The program prepares students for careers as executives, policy officials and administrators in federal, state or local government and in nonprofit organizations. It is also extremely beneficial for students who plan to specialize in areas in which a legal background is especially helpful, e.g., labor relations, health administration, environmental protection, intergovernmental relations and city and town government. Those wishing a broad education on law and government as well as those who want a public affairs and law perspective in a specific area of student will find the dual degree program equally appropriate. The program is flexible and individualized to provide each student with the best possible combination of these two disciplines.

Admission Requirements and Course of Study: 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 4 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 full time 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. Additionally, all students must comply with the rules regarding credit load limitations. When credits from both programs are combined, without prior approval from the Associate
Dean, full time students may not exceed 16 credits and part time students may not exceed 11 credits per semester.

**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.

**Transfer Agreement:** The JD degree program requires completion of 86 credits (including all required first-year courses, a course in Legal Ethics and Responsibility, and an intensive, analytical paper which satisfies a writing requirement). The MPA degree program requires completion of 48 credits (including 26 credits of core courses, 12 credits of concentration courses, a six-credit internship as determined by the Graduate School and successful completion of the capstone preparatory and capstone course). Each school will accept 12 credits from the other as applicable for transfer.

**Law Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the MPA Program (12 Credits):**

- The Graduate School will accept any course for transfer that is not part of the required curriculum.

**MPA Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the JD Program (12 Credits):**

- The School of Law will accept any course for transfer that is not part of the core curriculum.

Faculty Advisors

**University of Connecticut School of Law**
Professor Peter Siegelman
65 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, CT 06105
860/570-5238

**University of Connecticut Department of Public Policy**
Professor William Simonsen
1800 Asylum Avenue
West Hartford, CT 06117-2697
860/570-9343
Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Public Health
Cooperating Institution: University of Connecticut Health Center

An understanding of the legal system is increasingly important to health care administrators and policy planners. Policy planners trained initially in law find a sound professional grasp of health care systems and their administration is vital to their own work. The JD/MPH program is designed for students who wish to integrate the study of the legal and health care systems.

Admission Requirements and Course of Study: 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.

Students in the dual degree program may obtain both degrees in 4 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. Additionally, all students must comply with the rules regarding credit load limitations. When credits from both programs are combined, without prior approval from the Associate Dean, full time students may not exceed 16 credits and part time students may not exceed 11 credits per semester.

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.

Transfer Agreement: The JD degree program requires completion of 86 credits (including all required first-year courses, a course in Legal Ethics and Responsibility, and an intensive, analytical paper which satisfies a writing requirement). The MPH degree program requires completion of 48 credits. Each school will accept 12 credits from the other as applicable for transfer.

Law Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the MPH Program (12 Credits) include:

- Administrative Law
- Clinic: Administrative Clerkship (Health Law focus)
- Clinic: Health Law
- Environmental Law
- Family Law
- Health and Human Rights
- Health Care Finance
- Health Law
- Law and Public Health
- Legal Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Mental Health Law
- Principles of Insurance
- Special Research Project (Health Law focus)
- Taxation of Non Profit Organizations

**MPH Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the JD Program (12 Credits):**

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

Faculty Advisors

**University of Connecticut School of Law**

Professor Susan Schmeiser  
65 Elizabeth Street  
Hartford, CT 06105  
860/570-5103
Program: Juris Doctor/Master of Social Work

Cooperating Institution: University of Connecticut School of Social Work

The JD/MSW degree is designed for students who are interested in the social impact of the legal system upon individuals. Students pursue this degree to prepare for careers in fields such as public interest law, mental health law, elder law, women's rights, penology, juvenile advocacy, human services administration, community organizing and public policy and planning. The dual degree program is highly individualistic in nature in order to provide each student with the best possible combination of these two disciplines.

Admission Requirements and Course of Study: 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 4 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 33 credits of required curriculum study. During the second year, students will complete a minimum of 6 social work courses, their first year field placement and a minimum of 2 law courses. Year three will consist of a minimum of 3 social work courses, a law school clinical experience (which will satisfy the School of Social Work's second year field placement requirement), and 6 law school courses. During year four, students will take all remaining credits. Additionally, all students must comply with the rules regarding credit load limitations. When credits from both programs are combined, without prior approval from the Associate Dean, full time students may not exceed 16 credits and part time students may not exceed 11 credits per semester.

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.

Transfer Agreement: The JD degree program requires completion of 86 credits (including all required first-year courses, a course in Legal Ethics and Responsibility, and an intensive, analytical paper which satisfies a writing requirement). The MSW degree program requires completion of 60 credits (including Social Work Basics, methods courses in the student's selected concentration, two field placements, electives). The School of Law will accept 12 credits from among a student's advanced MSW courses for transfer. The School of Social Work will accept 10 credits of clinical education credits earned at the School of Law when taken in conjunction with field placement at the School of Social Work. Additionally, the School of Social Work will accept 8 credits of non-clinical work earned at the School of Law.

Law Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the MSW Program:

- Administrative Law
- Civil and Political Rights
- Center for Children's Advocacy
- Clinic: Poverty Law
- Elder Law
- Employment Discrimination Law
- Family Law
- Health Care Law: Regulation and Financing
- Juvenile Law
- Law and Medicine
- Law and Public Education
- Mental Health Law
- Street Law

**MSW Courses Acceptable for Transfer to the JD Program (12 Credits):**

- The School of Law will accept 12 credits from among a student's advanced MSW courses for transfer.

Faculty Advisors

**University of Connecticut School of Law**
Professor Paul Chill
65 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, CT 06105
860/570-5201

**University of Connecticut School Social Work**
Catherine M. Havens, Associate Dean
1798 Asylum Avenue
West Hartford, CT 06117
860/570-9141
## ACADEMIC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

### Academic Credit Load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Number of Credits Permitted during Fall or Spring Semester</th>
<th>3 Year Day Division Students</th>
<th>4 Year Day Division Students</th>
<th>Evening Division Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underload</td>
<td>11 Credits and Under</td>
<td>7 Credits and Under</td>
<td>7 Credits and Under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The office of the Registrar can only approve overload requests for students in the top three quintiles. Students in the fourth or fifth quintiles must obtain the permission of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. The ABA Rules stipulate: "A student may not be employed more than 20 hours per week in any week in which the student is enrolled in more than 12 class hours". This means students working more than 20 hours per week are not permitted to take more than 12 credits in any semester. The law school presumes that part time students will work more than 20 hours per week; that presumption underlies the limit of overload credits for part time students. Students who are enrolled part time and work less than 20 hours per week can request overloads under the full time limits, however, they must make their work situation clear in the Reasons For Overload/ Underload Section of the request form. As credit overload, and in fact any deviation from the prescribed curriculum, is not under most circumstances permitted by first year students, requests of this nature by first year students will not be granted. Only exceptions for underload requests and requests under ADA Accommodation guidelines will be considered by the Director of Student Services. Any student may register for a maximum of 7 credits during any one summer session. A student may register for a maximum of 10 credits during the summer term. Any additional credits are to be considered an overload and students must obtain approval by the assistant dean for finance and administration prior to the start classes.
**Academic Standing and Support**

**Recommended Academic Support**

All students whose cumulative grade point average at the end of the first year places them in the bottom 10% of their class will be strongly encouraged to enroll in an academic support course (as schedule by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs) during the Fall semester of their second year.

**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.

**Readmission**

All petitions for readmission will be determined by the Committee on Student Petitions. Students may petition for readmission for the academic year following their dismissal, or in a subsequent academic year. If the Committee on Student Petitions 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 on Student Petitions 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 his/her grades at the end of the academic year. A student may petition for readmission in subsequent years at any time. Petitions must be in writing and include the student's current mailing address. All petitions should contain a complete statement of the facts and circumstances supporting the request.
Add/Drop

Deadlines for J.D. students

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. Changes in a student's schedule after that time 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. 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: Students are not permitted to add or drop required courses to which they have been assigned by the Registrar's Office. Day division students in the three-year program are limited in their ability to change the course that they have selected to fulfill the Statutory/Regulatory requirement, as stated in the academic regulations on Requirements for the Juris Doctor Program. Required upperclass courses that may be taken at any time before graduation (i.e., Legal Profession) may be added or dropped in accordance with the rules for non-required courses.

June Term/July Term Courses: Students may add courses provided that no more than one class meeting has been missed. Students may drop June or July Term courses (with the exception of Moot Court) through and including the sixth class meeting.
To add or drop a course, a student should complete the necessary forms at 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.

**Deadlines for LL.M. Students**

Students in the LL.M. programs have until the end of the second week of the semester to add or drop any course that is not fully subscribed (i.e., that is not “closed”). They have until the end of the first week of the semester to drop any closed course. Any changes to a student’s schedule after the add/drop period 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. 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.

**June Term/July Term Courses:** Students may add courses provided that no more than one class meeting has been missed. Students may drop June or July Term courses (with the exception of Moot Court) through and including the sixth class meeting.

To add or drop a course, a student should complete the necessary forms at 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.

**Special Research Projects and Individual Externships**

Special research projects and individual externships should be added no later than the end of the second week of the semester, and no later than the second class day of the June Term for
summer projects. In order to add a special research project or individual externship, 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 Petitions Committee. A special research project or individual externship may be dropped at any time during the semester. All part-time students (including Evening Division students) should note that, if they are petitioning to drop credits after the end of the add/drop period in order to add a special research project, the credits should be dropped before the end of the add period (or before the end of the second June Term class). Credits dropped after the end of the add period are added to the semester's final credit load for billing purposes.
Auditing courses

Current students at the school of law may audit law courses with the advance 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.

Students enrolled as candidates for some graduate degrees, members of the bar, and Connecticut residents over the age of 62 may audit courses with the consent of the faculty member and the assistant dean for admissions and student affairs. Under special circumstances, students with a J.D. may take classes as a "special student" on a pass/fail basis with approval from the Graduate Law Program Director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. For more information and to submit a course request, please submit an audit request form (http://www.law.uconn.edu/form/auditspecial-student-request-form).

Class Attendance

Regular class attendance is expected. Under the Standards of the American Bar Association for the Approval of Law Schools, regular and punctual class attendance is necessary to satisfy residence and class-hour 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.
Credit for Courses Taken at Other Schools

Prior to Admission

Any student seeking credit for individual courses at an accredited American law school taken prior to his/her admission to the School, 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. Law school credit may not be granted for any non-law courses taken prior to law school matriculation.

Courses at Other Law Schools

Courses taken at other accredited law schools may 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.

Exchange Student Programs

Courses taken pursuant to an ABA-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 externships and other clinical offerings, is subject to determination by the University of Connecticut School of Law. It is unlikely that participation in a foreign summer program can be used to accelerate graduation. Students interested in acceleration should consult the associate dean for finance and administration.

Non Law Courses

With the written approval of the associate dean for finance and administration, the associate dean for academic affairs or the assistant dean for admissions, 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.

**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.

**Compensation**

The school of law will not grant credit for any work for which the student received financial compensation.
Course Conflicts

Students are prohibited from selecting courses for which class session times conflict or overlap. Any student who registers 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 his/her 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.

Discontinuing or Postponing Legal Studies

This section pertains to students who have begun their studies and then subsequently consider separating from the school of law.

Students who have begun studies and may be considering separation from the school of law are required to meet with the Director of Student Services 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 online request. This request is reviewed by the Assistant Dean of Students. 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.

Student email accounts will be discontinued two weeks after the effective date of the separation. Access to the student administration system 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.
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.

Leaves of Absence

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 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 course scheduled throughout the academic year, 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 Assistant Dean of Students. 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;
- the instructor's evaluation of the student's performance when the first semester of the course was originally taken (if known).

Note: 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.

Resuming Legal Studies

This section pertains to students who are returning to the School of Law after an approved leave of absence. Students who were administratively or involuntarily withdrawn from the school of law should seek the approval of the faculty petitions committee to continue their studies.
Leaves of absence are approved for a specified period of time. As the School of Law is required to follow guidelines established by the American Bar Association Standards for Accreditation, leaves are not approved that would extend a student's law study beyond seven years. Likewise, return to study cannot be approved if completion of the degree would extend a student's study beyond the seven year period. Requests to resume legal studies after a leave of absence are reviewed by the Assistant Dean of Student Services. Students seeking to return should complete the online request form.
Deviation from Policy: Procedure for Submitting a Request to the Petitions Committee

1. Students should complete a Student Petition form in its entirety and submit it to the Office of the Registrar. 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.

2. The signature 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.

3. 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.

4. The Petitions Committee consists of three faculty members appointed annually by the Dean as well as the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, the Assistant Dean for Finance and Administration, the Director of Student Services and the Registrar, who are ex officio (non-voting) members.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Decisions of the Petitions Committee are final and nonappealable.
**Extension Requests for Papers Written for a Course**

**See Section on Alternatives to Courses and Seminars for Information Regarding Extension of Special Research Projects**

**For papers that will not be used to satisfy the upperclass 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 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.

**For papers that will be used to satisfy the upperclass writing requirement:**

If a paper written in connection with a course or seminar is to be used to satisfy the upperclass writing requirement, the student must file a completed “Method of Satisfying the Upperclass 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.

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 his/her 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 his/her 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.

Please note: 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.
Student Practice Policy

Students who wish to qualify for certification to appear before the courts or administrative tribunals of the State of Connecticut, the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut or the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit under the applicable student practice rules must comply with the requirements established by the various courts.

For admission to practice before Connecticut courts or administrative tribunals, a student must:

- have completed two semesters of law school or its equivalent and be in good academic standing;
- complete the upper portion of the CT Student Practice Form and leave it with the Registrar's Office for processing and delivery to the assistant dean for finance and administration;

The assistant dean for finance and administration will send the required letter of certification to the clerk of the Superior Court in Hartford. The clerk of the Superior Court in Hartford immediately duplicates the certification letter and forwards a copy to the clerk of the Connecticut Appellate and Supreme Courts so that the same certification is applicable in those courts also. Note: The assistant dean for finance and administration may require that the student meet with him or her for a personal interview before he or she prepares the certification letter.

Both the student and the supervising attorney should read carefully and understand the rule(s). Complete texts of the three rules are included on the following pages. Note that the supervising attorney, not the assistant dean for finance and administration, files the necessary written notice with the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut. Note also that in the case of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the student must have completed four semesters (full-time equivalent) of law study and that a letter from the assistant dean for finance and administration is required.

Connecticut Student Practice Rules

Connecticut Practice Book (Revision of 1998)

Sec. 3-14--Appearances--Legal Interns An eligible legal intern may, under supervision by a member of the Connecticut bar, as provided in Sec. 3-15, appear in court with the approval of the judicial authority or before an administrative tribunal, subject to its permission, on behalf of any person, if that person has indicated in writing his or her consent to the intern's appearance and the supervising attorney has also indicated in writing approval of that appearance.

Sec. 3-15--Appearances--Legal Interns--Supervision of Legal interns The member of the bar under whose supervision an eligible legal intern does any of the things permitted by these rules shall:
1. be an attorney who has been admitted to the Connecticut bar for at least three years, or one who is employed by an attorney of five years' standing, or one who is employed by an accredited law school in Connecticut, or one who is approved as a supervising attorney by the presiding judge in the case at bar;
2. assume personal professional responsibility for the intern's work
3. assist the intern in his or her preparation to the extent the supervising attorney considers necessary;
4. be present in court with the intern.

Sec. 3-16--Appearances--Legal Interns--Requirements and Limitations

a. In order to appear pursuant to these rules, the legal intern must:
   1. be certified by a law school approved by the American Bar Association;
   2. have completed legal studies amounting to at least two semesters of credit in a three or year course of legal studies, or the equivalent if the school is on some basis other than a semester basis except that the dean may certify a student under this section who has completed less than two semesters of credit or the equivalent to enable that student to participate in a faculty-supervised law school clinical program;
   3. be certified by the dean of his or her law school as being of good character and competent legal ability;
   4. be introduced to the court in which he or she is appearing by an attorney admitted to practice in that court;
   5. comply with the provisions of Sec. 3-21 if enrolled in a law school outside the State of Connecticut.

b. A legal intern may not be employed or compensated directly by a client for services rendered. This section shall not prevent an attorney, legal aid bureau, law school, public defender agency or the State from compensating an eligible intern.

Sec. 3-17--Appearances--Legal Interns--Activities of legal intern

a. The legal intern, supervised in accordance with these rules, may appear in court or at other hearings in the following situations:
   1. where the client is financially unable to afford counsel; or
   2. where the intern is assisting a privately retained attorney; or
   3. where the intern is assisting an established legal aid bureau or organization, a public defender or prosecutor's office, or a state agency.

b. In each case, the written consent and approval referred to in Sec. 3-14 shall be filed in the record of the case and shall be brought to the attention of the judicial authority of the court or the presiding officer of the administrative tribunal.

c. In addition, an intern may, under the supervision of a member of the bar:
   1. prepare pleadings and other documents to be filed in any matter;
   2. prepare briefs, abstracts and other documents.
3. Each document or pleading must contain the name of the intern who participated in drafting it and must be signed by the supervising attorney.

Sec. 3-18--Appearances--Legal Interns--Certification of Intern The certification of an intern by the law school dean:

1. shall be filed with a clerk of the Superior Court in Hartford and, unless it is sooner withdrawn, shall remain in effect until the announcement of the results of the second Connecticut bar examination following the intern's graduation. For any intern who passes that examination, the certification shall continue in effect until the date of admission to the bar;
2. shall terminate if the intern, prior to graduation, is no longer duly enrolled in an accredited law school;
3. may be terminated by the dean at any time by mailing a notice to that effect to the clerk of the Superior Court and to the intern. It is not necessary that the notice to the Superior Court state the cause for termination;
4. may be terminated by the Superior Court at any time upon notice to the intern, to the dean and to the Superior Court in Hartford.

Sec. 3-19--Appearances--Legal Internship Committee There shall be established a legal internship committee appointed by the chief justice and composed of four judges, four practicing attorneys, three law professors, and three law students. This committee shall consult with the deans of law schools located in Connecticut, review the progress of the legal internship programs, and consider any complaints or suggestions regarding the program.

Sec. 3-20--Appearances--Legal Interns--Unauthorized Practice Nothing contained in these rules shall affect the right of any person who is not admitted to the practice of law to do anything that he might lawfully do prior to their adoption, nor shall they enlarge the rights of persons, not members of the bar or legal interns covered by these rules, to engage in activities customarily considered to be the practice of law.

Sec. 3-21--Appearances--Legal Interns--Out-of-State Interns A legal intern who is certified under a legal internship program or student practice rule in another state or in the District of Columbia may appear in a court or before an administrative tribunal of Connecticut under the same circumstances and on the same conditions as those applicable to certified Connecticut legal interns, if the out-of-state intern files with the clerk of the Superior Court in Hartford, with a copy to the legal internship committee, a certification by the dean of his or her law school of his admission to internship or student practice in that state or in the District of Columbia, together with the text of that state's or the District of Columbia's applicable statute or rule governing such admissions.

Student Practice Rule--U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut

Local Rule 83.9 -- Law Student Internship Rules
(Quoted verbatim from the *Rules of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit*, as amended 7/1/96)

**Sec. 46(e). Appearance and Argument by Eligible Law Students**

1. An eligible law student acting under a supervising attorney may appear in this court on behalf of any indigent person, the United States, or a governmental agency, provided the party on whose behalf the student appears has consented thereto in writing.
2. The supervising attorney shall be a member of the bar of this court and, with respect to the law student's proposed appearance upon an appeal or other matter before this court, shall:
   
   i. file with this court the attorney's written consent to supervise the student;
   ii. assume personal professional responsibility for the student's work;
   iii. assist the student to the extent necessary;
   iv. appear with the student in all proceedings before this court and be prepared to supplement any written or oral statement made by the student to this court or opposing counsel.

3. In order to be eligible to appear, the student shall:
   
   i. be enrolled in a law school approved by the American Bar Association. The student shall be deemed to continue to meet this requirement as long as, following graduation, the student is preparing to take the first state bar examination of the state of the student's choice within this circuit for which the student is eligible or, having taken that examination, the student is awaiting publication of the results or admission to the bar after passing that examination;
   ii. have completed legal studies amounting to at least four semesters, or the equivalent;
   iii. be certified, by either the dean or a faculty member of the student's law school designated by the dean, as qualified to provide the legal representation permitted by this rule. This certification may be withdrawn by mailing a notice of withdrawal to the clerk of this court or it may be terminated, by vote of a majority of the panel sitting on a case in which the student is appearing, at any time without notice or hearing and without any showing of cause. The loss of certification by action of this Court shall not be considered a reflection on the character or ability of the student. The dean or a faculty member designated by the student may recertify such a student for appearances before other panels;
   iv. be introduced to this court by an attorney admitted to practice before this court;
   v. neither ask for nor receive any compensation or remuneration of any kind for the student's services from the party on whose behalf the student renders services, but this shall not prevent an attorney, legal aid bureau, law school, public defender agency or the United States from paying compensation to the eligible law student, nor shall it prevent any agency from making proper charges for its services;
   vi. certify in writing that the student is familiar and will comply with the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association;
   vii. certify in writing that the student is familiar with the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Rules of this court, and any other federal rules relevant to the appeal in which the student is appearing.

4. Upon filing with the clerk of this court the written consents and certifications required by this rule, an eligible law student supervised in accordance with this rule may with respect to any appeal or other proceeding for which the student has met the requirements of this rule:
i. engage in the drafting or preparation of briefs, appendices, motions, or other documents;
ii. appear before this court and participate in oral argument.
Transferring Divisions

Transferring from 1st Year Evening to 2nd Year Day Division

The guidelines set forth below assume that it is a student’s intention to graduate in three years.

Under current faculty policy, students have an absolute right to transfer at the end of the first year, i.e., after completion of Moot Court in the June Term. Thereafter students may transfer back and forth between divisions at any semester break.

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 (with the exception of the upperclass writing requirement, the stat/reg course elective and Legal Profession) in the evening division. Thus you will be automatically enrolled in the two-credit evening sections of Constitutional Law and Property in both the fall and spring of your second year. Because allowing deviations from this rule would create scheduling havoc, no exceptions are possible without the approval of the associate dean for academic affairs, who may refer your request to the faculty Petitions Committee. Such exception has rarely been granted and only in extraordinary circumstances.

Students must complete a total of six (6) credits of summer work in order to meet the residency credit requirements. Carrying extra credits during a fall or spring semester will NOT earn additional residency credit. Three (3) of the required six (6) credits will be earned by completing Moot Court in the June Term following the first year. The other three (3) credits may be earned in any one of the following ways:

- Take another summer course at the end of the first year.
- Take another summer course at the end of the second year.
- With advance approval of the Dean's Office, take a 3-credit summer course at another ABA approved law school.
- With advance approval of the Dean's Office, take a 3-credit graduate level summer course at a non-law school (under the so-called "six-credit rule").
- Complete a Special Research Project for at least three (3) credits over the summer. This can also be used to fulfill the Upperclass Writing Requirement.
- Complete an Individual Externship for at least three (3) credits over the summer.

NOTE: 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 Moot Court with faculty of the Moot Court Department before you decide to take two (2) courses during the first summer.
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 33 credits, as compared to 22 for first-year evening students and 26 for four-year day 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 credits beyond the six described above.

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.
REGISTRATION AND COURSE SELECTION

Course Selection - 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, and in March for the June 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.

Registration is done on line via the student administration system. All students are given login ids and initial passwords from the Office of the Registrar during their first semester of study. While the Registrar's staff will conduct sessions on the use of the student administration system, we are happy to answer any of your questions individually. An online system guide is also available.

Course Requisites

Some courses have designated pre- or co- requisites. A prerequisite is a course that must be successfully completed before a second course may be taken. A corequisite may be taken prior to, or concurrently with, the course for which it is required. For year-long courses and clinics, any pre/corequisite 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 neither register students automatically in pre/corequisite courses nor lock them out of courses for which a prerequisite has not been satisfied. Students who fail to satisfy a prerequisite or pre/corequisite for a course will be required to drop that course. Any prerequisite or pre/corequisite may be waived with permission of the instructor.
Enrollment and Waitlists

Course Scheduling

To give priority to evening students for evening courses, a certain number of seats have been set aside during the priority registration period for evening students in evening courses. For each elective courses 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 courses 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. Day division students who have the same registration priority may register for places allocated to evening division students but not claimed by an evening division student. To actualize this policy, the enrollment limits of evening courses have been temporarily lowered and are adjusted as the evening seats are filled by evening students. To permit students to enroll in courses of greater than 3 credits during the 1st appointment time, the credit loads of some courses have been temporarily lowered. For example: Clinic: Tax Clinic is in fact a 6 credit course, but is temporarily scheduled for 3 credits to permit priority registration.

Quick comment about waitlists

Pay attention to the message you get when you signup for class that says: Success/Messages" generally means you've 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. Students are automatically enrolled in courses from waiting lists as space opens up and are not notified of this adjustment to their schedule. Students must be check their schedule to see if they have been enrolled in waitlisted courses. It is therefore a good idea to remove yourself from a waiting list if you no longer remain interested in the course.

Please direct any questions you may have regarding the course selection process to the registrar's office.

Registration Priority System

Students select courses according to a modified version of year/division priority. To allow all 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 this five-day registration priority period, enrollment is open. Students may add and drop courses at any time through the first week of classes the following semester. (LL.M/Exchange students may make course
changes through the second 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. Students are given the option of adding themselves to waiting lists at the time of online enrollment. 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 unless the addition of the course creates a scheduling difficulty (i.e. time conflict, overload), thus students are strongly encouraged to check their schedule of classes frequently to verify their course enrollment status. Additionally, to give priority to evening students for evening courses, a certain number of seats have been set aside during the priority registration period for evening students in evening courses. For elective courses taught in both the evening division and the day division in an academic year, 50% of the places in each evening division course are allocated to evening division students who have the same registration priority as competing day division students. For courses taught in the evening division but not in the day division in that academic year, 25% of the places in each course are allocated to evening division students who have the same registration priority as competing day division students. Day division students who have the same registration priority may register for places allocated to evening division students but not claimed by an evening division student. All schedule adjustments must be made by the completion of the first week of classes the following semester (second week for LL.M/Exchange Students). Adjustments after this time will involve instructor, associate dean, and/or petitions committee approval and may involve sanctions levied against a student (i.e. loss of a priority enrollment appointment the following semester). Questions regarding the Registration Priority System should be directed to the Office of the Registrar.
ALTERNATIVES TO LECTURE COURSES AND SEMINARS

Students may augment their classroom experience through exercise of the following educational

Clinics and Experiential Learning

The Law School provides a broad range of experiential learning opportunities in which students can integrate practical experience with the theory learned in the classroom. These programs enable students to develop crucial lawyering skills, deepen their understanding of how the law and legal institutions operate on the ground, and explore possible career options.

The Lawyering Process Program allows every student to begin to learn and practice key lawyering skills during the first year of law school. During the first semester of the program, students learn how to conduct legal research and write memos and briefs. Between the first and second semesters, an intensive moot court program hones written and oral advocacy skills. The second semester of the Lawyering Process Program focuses on interacting effectively with clients and other lawyers. Students study and practice the fundamental lawyering skills of interviewing, counseling and negotiating. Adjunct faculty members who are practicing lawyers observe students using these skills and provide individual feedback.

Upperclass students can choose among a wide range of in-house clinical programs and externship clinics. Students in clinics engage in real legal practice – interviewing and counseling clients; investigating the facts, researching the law, and formulating case strategies; appearing before courts and agencies in trials and appeals; negotiating agreements – while receiving extensive training and individualized supervision and feedback. These programs help UConn law students develop the skills, judgment, and values necessary to successful law practice, while providing meaningful and rewarding service to clients in need of legal assistance.

Each clinical course has a limited enrollment, to ensure that students receive effective supervision and feedback. Some clinics and externship opportunities require completion of the Student Practice form prior to participation. No student may be enrolled in more than one clinic (including in-house clinical programs, partnership programs, externship clinics, and individual externships) during the same academic term. With permission of both instructors, a student may participate in Advanced Clinic Fieldwork in one clinic while enrolled in another clinic.
In-House Legal Clinics

- Intellectual Property and Entrepreneurship Law Clinic
- Criminal Clinic
- Tax Clinic
- Asylum and Human Rights Clinic
- Mediation Clinic

Lawyering Process Program

Affiliated Non-Profit Organizations

- The Center for Children's Advocacy (http://www.kidscounsel.org/)
- Connecticut Urban Legal Initiative (CULI) (http://www.culi-law.org/)

Externship Clinics

- LGBT Civil Rights - Jamie Mills
- Judicial Clerkship - Lewis Kurlantzick
- Legislative Clerkship - Cornelius O'Leary
- Administrative Clerkship - Eliot Prescott
- Environmental Law - Roger Reynolds
- State's Attorney's Clinic - Michael Gailor and James Turcotte
- Poverty Law - Royal Stark
- Center for Energy and Environmental Law Externship Clinic - Joseph MacDougald

Individual Externships

Individual externships are semester or full-year course-length 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 externship, 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 externship. The faculty supervisor communicates regularly with the placement supervisor to provide continuing supervision of the externship.
The faculty supervisor meets periodically with the student extern to discuss his/her work and to review the student's work product. Each student extern is required to keep a journal or log of his/her work at the placement and the faculty supervisor reviews this periodically. Individual externships may be for either two, three or four credits, as determined by the supervising faculty member at the beginning of the externship. 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.

Individual externships are treated as special research projects for purposes of determining limits on the number of credit hours a student may take. Thus, students may enroll in an externship with a maximum of 3 credits in a semester and 4 credits over the summer or students may enroll in a special research project with a maximum of 3 credits in a semester or four credits over the summer. Students may opt to enroll in both a special research project and an externship in the same semester or summer only if the combined credits for both don't exceed the cap of 3 per semester and four per summer. During each student's law school career, 8 credits is the maximum that any student may receive from special research projects and externships combined. All participation in individual externships is graded pass/fail.

No student may be enrolled in an individual externship during the same academic term in which they are enrolled in in-house clinical programs, partnership programs, or externship clinics.

Approval of individual externships must be obtained. A form for this purpose is available at the Registrar's Office. The deadlines established for the submission of special research project applications apply to the individual externship applications.

Please note that there are additional requirements for students on F-1 visas seeking an externship.

*Semester in Washington D.C. Program*
Faculty Directed Reading Seminar

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. 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. 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. The seminar is only available on a pass-fail basis. Students may enroll in multiple reading seminars, but only one per term.

Journal/Law Review Membership

Students who have been granted membership to one of the four law school legal publications may receive academic credit for their work. Students must consult the by-laws of each separate publication for the requirements for these credits. Students may allocate their legal editorship credits to any semester subject to the approval of the editor in chief and the journal advisor provided they are not allocated before any work has begun. The maximum number of credits that can be awarded is 2; these appear on the transcript as Legal Editorship.

Work undertaken for a legal publication may be used to satisfy the upperclass writing requirement. The work must go through multiple drafts, be of high quality and approved by a faculty member as meeting this requirement. Work for a journal does not automatically satisfy the upperclass writing requirement. Many students wishing to receive upperclass writing requirement credit for their journal work will do so by completing a special research project (which may not be greater than 2 credits) based on their journal research.

All legal editorship credits are subject to standard tuition and fees.
**Moot Court Competition**

A moot court competition involves research, writing and editorial work performed by members of the National Appellate Advocacy, National Craven Constitutional Law, Wagner Labor Law, Jessup International Law, Kaufman Securities Law, Mugel Tax Law Moot Court and other Moot Court Competition teams. Competitions not listed must be approved by the faculty member supervising the student and the Moot Court Board Advisor or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. A written brief must be prepared and submitted for credit. Students may receive up to two pass/fail credits.
Special Research Projects (SRP's)

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.

SRP's may be added no later than the end of the second week of the semester and, for summer projects, no later than the second class day of the June Term (subject to the rules about adding courses after the add/drop deadline). A student should submit the Special Research Project Application, complete with all of the necessary signatures, to the Registrar's Office. 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.

An SRP may be dropped at any time during the semester and may be taken on a pass/fail basis except when it is being taken in lieu of a required course or is being utilized to fulfill the upperclass writing requirement.

A student may enroll for up to three credits of special research each term and up to four credits over the summer, up to a maximum of eight credits. Individual externships are treated as special research topics for purposes of determining limits on the number of credit hours a student may take. Thus, students may enroll in an externship with a maximum of 3 credits in a semester and 4 credits over the summer or students may enroll in a special research project with a maximum of 3 credits in a semester or four credits over the summer. Students may opt to enroll in both a special research project and an externship in the same semester or summer only if the combined credits for both don't exceed the cap of 3 per semester and four per summer. During each student's law school career, 8 credits is the maximum that any student may receive from special research projects and externships combined.

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

No more than two credits may be awarded for a Special Research Project based on research and writing that is substantially similar to research and writing done in satisfaction of a membership requirement of the Connecticut Law Review, the Connecticut Journal of International Law, the Connecticut Insurance Law Journal, or the Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal.
Students are not permitted to undertake an SRP if they have any work overdue and outstanding in any course, seminar or prior SRPs.

The Educational Policy Committee offers the following interpretation concerning SRP's:

- An SRP of whatever number of credits need not begin and end in the same academic semester or academic year.
- 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 or the June term at the faculty member's discretion, after completion, based upon his/her 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 or June term prior to time of initial registration for the SRP nor may credit be assigned for anything less than completion of an SRP.
- 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.
- SRPs which are taken in lieu of required courses must be taken for a grade. This includes the upperclass 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.
It is the responsibility of the student to have available an extra copy of his/her 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.
Teaching Assistantships

Students may serve as teaching assistants for first-year and upper-level courses. (Teaching assistant positions in the moot court and lawyering process program are also available but they are handled differently and are not covered under this description.)

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. In addition, 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 students taking the course, to be graded on a pass/fail basis. These credits count against the student's maximum number of ungraded hours during law school, but will not be included in the total that may not exceed 8 credits for Special Research Projects or Externships that a student may take prior to graduation. Students must pay for these credits as they do for any others; the Law School cannot and does not waive or reimburse students for these charges (as it does for Lawyering Process and Moot Court TA's).
Grades and Calculating the Grade Point Average

Courses offered on a graded basis are done so according to the following scale:

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P

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

(Please see "Pass/Fail Grading," for further information.)

Other grades found on student transcripts are as follows:

N: No Grade Submitted
I: Incomplete
The work of students taking courses at the Law School who are not enrolled in either the J.D. program, the LL.M. program or a dual degree program of this or another accredited law school will be graded on a pass/fail system.

To determine your 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Grade Point</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Course Credit</th>
<th>Quality Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>X 3 =</td>
<td>9.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>X 3 =</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Policy</td>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>X 3 =</td>
<td>6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>X 4 =</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Insurance</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>X 2 =</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>49.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49.20 Quality Points Divided by 15 Credits = 3.28 GPA

**Class Rank**

Students are ranked at the end of each Spring Semester, except for those students for whom June Term work is mandatory. This includes July Graduates and 1L students in the Four Year Day and Evening Divisions. 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 (June 14th for those students ranked after Spring Semester, July 30th for those ranked after June Term) will not change the student's class rank for the year.
Mid Year Graduation
Students who graduate 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 graduate’s transcripts are updated at the end of the June Term to reflect their final rank.

Degree Honors, Conferral and Commencement Dates

Honors

Honors will be granted to graduating students using the percentage system as follows:

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

If necessary, the percentages will be rounded as follows: .5% will be rounded up and .49% will be rounded down.

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 three-year Day Division and the four-year Day and Evening Divisions are ranked separately.

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 coursework 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 graduates at the end of the summer.

Due Dates for Grade Submission

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

- **Fall Semester:**
  - 1L Day Division Grades: January 10th
  - All other Grades: January 24th
- **Spring Semester:** June 12th
- **January Interim:** February 19th
- **June Term/July 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.

Exam grading is done on a modified blind 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 B median. 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.

**Grade Changes**

Grade changes are rare and may only be done in cases of calculation error by the instructor. Students who wish to request a grade change should first submit a request to the instructor to review the graded material (exam, paper, etc). Students may further discuss the matter with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

**Grade Distribution Requirements**

Members of the law school community may view grade distributions on line.

A median grade of B is required in the following courses:

- all required courses
- all courses with 19 or more students

In all these courses, at least half the students will receive a grade of B or higher and at least half will receive a grade of B or lower. In determining the median, a grade of pass will be considered a B.
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 B median requirement is understood to except grades that should be posted late and cannot reasonably be taken into account in calculating the median for a class.

Please note: When calculating the number of students in the course for the purposes of determining the applicability of the B Median requirement, only UConn J.D. degree-seeking students are counted.

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.

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. LL.M. students may take 3 semester hours of non-required courses under the pass/fail grading option. However, students must complete a minimum of two graded courses per semester. All required courses taken at the Law School must be taken on the A-F basis. Pass/fail credits for individual externships, externship clinics, Lawyering Process teaching assistants, Moot Court Competition, Moot Court teaching assistants, and Legal Editorship credits are included in the number of pass/fail credits allowed. 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.

Each faculty member reserves the option to deny students the right to take his/her 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, and during the third week of classes in the June/July Term, 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.
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).

**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.

**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, upon approval by the dean, are deposited in the Law Library. 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. The students who have written them are so informed and the fact is recorded in their file.

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.
**EXAMINATIONS**

**Examinations - General Information**

Examination schedules are posted by the Registrar's Office. Students are responsible for verifying the date, time and place of their examinations. Students must be available for the entire examination period, including scheduled deviation dates, for their year/division 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.

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. 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. The fact that a student's course selections, however, result in multiple exams in a single day or other short period will not provide grounds for a deviation (see Exam Deviations).

All exams are either proctored or take-home. 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). Take-home exams are limited to 24 hours in duration and may be self-scheduled by the student anytime during the take-home exam period. No special software or sign up is required for take home exams completed on student laptops.

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 sign up for the same by a date certain, sufficiently in advance of the exam period to enable the Registrar's Office to determine space needs and make appropriate room assignments. Students will also be required to download and test all necessary exam software prior to the examination. Students who fail to sign up to take an exam on a computer by the applicable deadline, or who fail to download the necessary software in advance, will be required to hand-write the exam. Additionally, any laptop failure or
malfunction during the exam will require the student to hand write the (remainder) of the exam.

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.

More detailed exam information is available on the Registrar site.

**Additional Time for International Students**

For any proctored exam, one additional hour will be afforded to those International LL.M. and Exchange students who have not previously been awarded a degree for which the primary instruction has been in English. In the case of JD students who have not previously been awarded such a degree and who have lived in an English-speaking country for one year or less, one additional hour will be afforded on first-semester, first-year exams, and one additional half-hour will be awarded on second-semester, first-year exams. Students should contact the Registrar's Office in advance of the exam period to confirm whether they shall be awarded this time.

The additional time award does not apply to take-home examinations.

**Alternative Examinations**

When the associate dean for academic affairs instructs the registrar to enter a grade of incomplete in a course, the student is required to complete a substitute examination or alternate written work as described below:

- If the student is not scheduled to graduate from the Law School at the end of the semester, and if the course (whether or not taught by the same instructor) will be offered within the next twelve months (or before the student's scheduled graduation, whichever is sooner), then the instructor may require that the student remove the incomplete by taking the examination in a designated section of the course. If the instructor does not require the student to wait until the next time the course is offered, then the instructor should offer the student a substitute examination or alternate written requirement to be completed not later than the end of the
following semester (not including the summer term). If the student does not remove the incomplete, then the student will receive a failing grade for the course.

- If the student is scheduled to graduate from the Law School at the end of the semester, the instructor shall designate a substitute examination or alternate written requirement for the student to be completed within a designated number of days as determined by the instructor (if the student otherwise has sufficient credits to graduate, the instructor may require that the student be withdrawn from the course). If the student does not complete the work within the allotted time, the student will receive a failing grade for the course. The student has the option of changing his/her graduation date in order to complete the alternate written requirement. The graduation dates are January 31, Commencement Day in mid-May and July 10. There are no additional graduation dates.

- Pass/fail option. If the course is not a required course, the instructor may specify that the substitute work will be graded on a pass/fail basis. Work so graded will not be counted as a part of the student's permitted pass/fail load.

**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.

**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 family, unavoidable employment conflict, etc. After the exam deviation request is approved, the assistant dean for finance and administration or the director of student services arranges the date and time the exam will be given and arranges with the instructor whether or not an alternate exam will be given.

Deviations will normally be scheduled on the last day of each exam period, and the deviation exam dates are posted by the Registrar's Office. When this deviation date is not feasible, at the judgment of the associate dean for academic affairs or the director of student services, deviations will be scheduled as soon as reasonably practicable following the conclusion of the exam period.

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.

Lost or Misplaced Exams and Exam Retention

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 Assistant Dean for Finance and Administration or Associate dean for
Academic Affairs to take a make up examination in order to receive credit for the course.

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, unless such
work product is returned to the student.