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## **THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION**

The Quinnipiac University School of Law offers a three-year, full-time day, a four-year flex-time day, and a four-year, part-time evening program of professional education leading to the degree of Juris Doctor.

Some states require registration with their State Board of Law Examiners at the start of law studies for students who expect to take the bar examination upon graduation. Applicants are urged to consult the regulations of the Board of Law Examiners in the states where they expect to practice. The State of Connecticut does not require such registration. Students are also urged to check each state bar's school credit and residency requirements, including possible limits on non-classroom credits, for bar certification in each state where they expect to take the bar examination.

Any student who has been subjected to disciplinary action by an educational institution, who has incurred a judgment of civil liability, or who has been charged with or convicted of a criminal offense is strongly encouraged to check with the bar admission authority in the jurisdiction(s) in which he or she intends to practice to determine the effect of such action on the person's admissibility to the bar.

### **FULL-TIME JD PROGRAM**

This program is designed for those students who are able to devote substantially all of their time to the study of law. Classes generally are taken during the day, but students may choose to enroll in evening elective courses during their second and third years, if space is available.

The first year curriculum is entirely prescribed; the second year curriculum consists of core electives and general electives. Students must take at least four of the core electives as described below (see Academic Regulations, Section I.B. and C., Requirements for Graduation). In addition, a student must take the course in Lawyers' Professional Responsibility and satisfy the Advanced Writing Requirement prior to graduation.

## FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

### FIRST SEMESTER

Legal Skills I	2
Criminal Law	3
Torts	4
Civil Procedure I	3
Contracts I	<u>3</u>
	15

### SECOND SEMESTER

Legal Skills II	2
Property	4
Constitutional Law	4
Civil Procedure II	2
Contracts II	<u>3</u>
	15

## SECOND YEAR RECOMMENDED COURSES

### FIRST SEMESTER

Core Electives	3-11
General Electives	<u>2-12</u>
Recommended Total	13-15

### SECOND SEMESTER

Core Electives	3-10
General Electives	<u>2-12</u>
Recommended Total	13-15

## **PART-TIME EVENING JD PROGRAM**

This program is designed for those students who are employed or otherwise occupied for most of their time, and who are able to devote only a portion of their time to the study of law. The completion of this program requires four academic years and one or two summer sessions of residence. Part-time students are admitted for evening courses. They may be allowed to enroll in day classes if space is available.

All part-time students are required to take the prescribed program of required courses listed below and four core electives as described below (see Academic Regulations, Section I.B. and C., Requirements for Graduation). In addition, students must take the course in Lawyers' Professional Responsibility and satisfy the Advanced Writing Requirement prior to graduation.

## PART-TIME PROGRAM

### FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER	
Legal Skills I	2	Legal Skills II	2
Torts	4		
Civil Procedure	2	Civil Procedure II	3
Contracts I	<u>2</u>	Contracts II	<u>4</u>
	10		9

### SECOND YEAR REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED COURSES

FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER	
Property	4	Constitutional Law	4
Criminal Law	3	Core Elective	3-4
Core Elective	<u>3-4</u>	General Elective	<u>2-4</u>
Recommended Total	10-11	Recommended Total	10-12

### THIRD YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER	
Core Elective	3-4	Core Elective	3-4
General Electives	<u>7-9</u>	General Electives	<u>7-9</u>
Recommended Total	10-12	Recommended Total	10-12

## FLEX-TIME DAY JD PROGRAM

This program is designed for a limited number of students who, because of work or family commitments, cannot attend either the full-time day or part-time evening program. Students admitted to this program must meet with the Associate Dean to arrange an appropriate schedule.

## SUMMER SESSION

One seven week session is offered each summer. Summer courses are taught in the evening, and these courses are open to all students. Under some circumstances, a full-time or part-time student may accelerate graduation by attending summer sessions.

## CLINICS AND FIELD PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

Beginning in the second year, students may further their individual learning and career goals by enrolling in one (and sometimes more) of the many clinics and field placement (externship) programs that are part of the Law School's upper-level curriculum. These courses help students to develop as lawyers, by providing them with opportunities to gain practical lawyering experience and by encouraging them to reflect on the role of lawyers, as they learn from their work as lawyers-in-training.

To be eligible for these programs, students must have completed 30 credits (including Legal Skills I & II). They also must take any pre- or co-requisite courses. For most programs, students must apply two semesters in advance to ensure that they complete any prerequisites before beginning the clinic or externship semester.

Each program has a seminar component. Some seminars meet twice weekly, some once weekly, and others biweekly. Students earn both in-class (seminar) and out-of-class (casework/fieldwork) credits. Some programs also satisfy part of the advanced writing requirement.

Introduction to Representing Clients (IRC), a two-credit simulation course, is a prerequisite for clinic and externship programs (except for the Appellate Clinics and the Judicial, Legislative and Mediation Externships). IRC is designed to prepare students for individual client representation and work in other practice settings. IRC students explore the lawyer's role, and develop interviewing, counseling, and negotiation skills by representing each other in mock cases.

## IN-HOUSE CLINICS

The Legal Clinic is an in-house law firm, offering free legal services in a variety of practice areas to low-income people living in the Law School's neighboring communities. The clinic courses (Civil Clinic and Tax Clinic) are one semester programs that students may take for four to eight credits. Faculty members invite a small number of Civil and Tax students to take a second semester called Advanced Clinic. The Defense Appellate Clinic and Prosecution Appellate Clinic are year-long programs, for a total of six credits, in which students brief and argue appeals

in criminal cases. In all in-house clinics, students perform most of their work at the law school, under the direct supervision of a member of the clinical faculty, who is the attorney of record for the client(s). With the exception of advanced clinic, in-house clinics have two in-class credits graded; all remaining credits are weighted pass/fail.

### Defense Appellate Clinic

Students represent criminal defendants in appeals of their convictions under the supervision of a visiting professor from the Public Defender's Appellate Unit. Students will write one or two briefs and will usually argue an appeal before the Connecticut Appellate or Supreme Court. Additional classes may be included early in the semester for intensive orientation. Two automatic short paper credits (one in each semester); one class meeting per week. (May earn substantial paper credit only by special arrangement and with faculty permission) (Co-requisite: Evidence) (6-credit, year-long program beginning each fall: 3 credits in 1st semester; 3 credits in 2nd semester)

### Prosecution Appellate Clinic

Students represent the State of Connecticut in appeals of criminal convictions under the supervision of a visiting professor from the Chief State's Attorney's Office Appellate Bureau. Students will write one or two briefs and usually argue an appeal before the Connecticut Appellate or Supreme Court. Two automatic short paper credits (one in each semester); one class meeting per week. (May earn substantial paper credit only by special arrangement and with faculty permission) (Co-requisite: Evidence) (6-credit, year-long program beginning each fall: 3 credits in 1st semester; 3 credits in 2nd semester).

### Civil Clinic

Students represent low and middle-income clients in a variety of general-practice civil and family matters. Students interested in Health Law may be assigned Health Law related cases. Automatic short paper credit; one or two class meetings per week. (4 to 8 credits)

### Evening Civil Clinic

Students represent clients in a variety of civil matters, primarily health and family cases. Many cases will involve limited or non-litigation representation. Evening students will not have any mandatory daytime case responsibilities but will be welcome to participate in daytime activities if they choose. Automatic short paper credit; students required to reserve two two-hour evening class times for class and supervision sessions. (3 or 4 credits)

### Tax Clinic

Students represent individuals in tax controversies before the I.R.S. at the audit, appeals, and collection level, as well as before the U.S. Tax and District Courts. Students may assist the director on development and implementation of outreach programs designed to advise low-income and ESL individuals about their rights and responsibilities as taxpayers. Automatic short paper credit; two class meetings per week. (4 to 8 credits; 1 in-class credit graded)

### Summer Civil Clinic

Students work full-time (36 hours per week) in the in-house clinic on a variety of cases. Automatic short paper credit; one or two class meetings per week. (4 to 6 credits; 7-week clinic)

### Advanced Clinic

Some students who have completed a clinic semester will be invited to continue working in the clinic on advanced matters. May or may not have formal classroom component, at the professor's discretion. (By arrangement with clinic faculty; 1 to 6 credits)

## FIELD PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

In the Field Placement and Externship Programs students work off-campus under the supervision of experienced lawyers and judges at established placements in law offices, legal services organizations, public interest advocacy organizations, state agencies, corporate legal departments, and courthouses throughout the state. Faculty members select the sites, place the individual students, oversee the on-site supervision process, and teach the seminar components of the programs, but do not serve as attorneys for placement-site clients. Externship programs include the Criminal Justice, Corporate Counsel, Family Law, Judicial, Legal Services, Legislative, Mediation and Public Interest. Students may elect from 3 to 6 credits depending upon the program and the hours committed to field work. Unless otherwise stated, externships are taken for one semester. Some students spend an additional semester on a 2 to 5-credit externship in Field Placement II. In addition to the prerequisites listed, students may be required or encouraged to complete additional courses prior to placement. Placement options will depend upon the number of credits the student elects. No automatic short paper credit given unless specified in the externship description.

All field work programs require work at the placement according to the following schedule:

3 credits (2 out-of-class):	10 hours/week ; 140 hours/semester
4 credits (3 out-of-class):	14 hours/week ; 196 hours/semester
5 credits (4 out-of-class):	18 hours/week ; 252 hours/semester
6 credits (5 out-of-class):	22 hours/week ; 308 hours/semester

Note: Students may not drop an externship after the placement process has begun without written permission of the instructor. Once placement has been arranged, students may drop an externship only for good cause.

### Criminal Justice Externship

Students work in federal and state prosecution and public defender offices in Connecticut and, in some instances, in neighboring states. One two-hour class every other week. (Pre- or co-requisites: Criminal Procedure and Evidence) (3 to 6 credits)

### Corporate Counsel Externship

Students work in the legal departments of area corporations and membership organizations. One two-hour class every other week. (Pre- or co-requisite: Business Organizations) (3 to 6 credits)

### Family and Juvenile Law Externship

Students will work in Legal Services offices (New Haven Legal Assistance, Connecticut Legal Services, or Greater Hartford Legal Assistance) or in private law offices, representing low- to middle-income clients in family and child abuse and neglect matters. Family Law and/or Juvenile Law is strongly recommended in the same or prior semester. Optional short paper credit; one two-hour class every other week. (Pre- or co-requisite: Evidence) (3 to 6 credits)

### Judicial Externship

Students work with federal and state trial and appellate judges and magistrate judges. NOTE: placement options will depend upon the number of credits elected, GPA (minimum 2.5 for state court placement, 3.0 for federal placement), and writing skills (as evidenced in legal writing sample). Automatic short paper credit; one two-hour class every other week. (Applicants need not have taken Introduction to Representing Clients.) (Pre- or co-requisite: Evidence) (3 to 6 credits)

### Legal Services Externship

Students will work in area Legal Services offices (New Haven Legal Assistance, Connecticut Legal Services or Greater Hartford Legal Assistance), representing low-income clients in housing, employment, and/or public benefits matters. Optional short paper credit; one two-hour class every other week or one hour of class per week. (Pre- or co-requisite: Evidence) (3 to 6 credits)

### Legislative Externship

Students work in Hartford with counsel for the state House and Senate minority and majority caucuses, with the Governor's counsel, with the Attorney General's Legislative Liaison, and with counsel for co-chairs of the Judiciary Committee. One two-hour class every other week. Strong preference for students who have taken Legislation in the fall semester. (4 to 6 credits)

### Mediation Externship

Students act as "neutrals," mediating disputes with experienced mediators. Placements may be in court-based programs, community mediation programs, or with attorney-mediators. Optional short paper credit; one class every other week. (Students with no prior mediation training may be required to attend extra classes.) (3 to 6 credits)

### Public Interest Externship

Students represent individuals and entities in governmental and private organizations devoted to the public good. One class every other week. (Pre- or co-requisite: Evidence) (Administrative Law or Federal Income Tax may be pre- or co-requisites for particular placements.) (3 to 6 credits) (Note: This program does not include prosecution, public defender or legal services placements. See Criminal Justice or Legal Services Externship for work in these practice settings.)

## Field Placement II

This program is designed to allow students to repeat an externship course, or take a second externship course that has a classroom component similar to that for the first externship, without repeating the seminar portion of the program. Students must have completed a previous externship program. (NOTE: A repeating student ordinarily may not continue to work at a previous externship placement.) (2 to 5 credits; all credits pass/fail)

## JD/MBA

In today's changing and competitive marketplace there is an increasing need for lawyers who are fully trained in all aspects of business, management, and administration. Students who are seeking a comprehensive and sophisticated business education for their legal or business careers will find the JD/M.BA program extremely attractive.

Students may apply for acceptance to both the Law School and the M.BA program and, upon completion of both programs, receive a business and a law degree. This specialized joint program shortens the length of time necessary to receive the degrees. There is an 21 credit hour overlap—nine credits in each program—that counts toward both degrees. Twelve law credits are used to fulfill four elective courses of the M.BA program.

To enroll in the joint degree program, a student must apply to and be accepted by both of the schools. Students may begin at either school. Each school assists in adapting the program to the needs and interests of the enrolled student by approving schedules and joint credits for courses. Students may apply to both schools before they actually begin classes. Students must file separate applications and take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Students who begin a single degree program either in the School of Law or the School of Business may apply to the other school at a later time (prior to the completion of degree requirements) to be considered for the joint degree program.

Upon admission to the joint degree program, the enrolled student must meet with the Director of the M.BA program and the Associate Dean of the Law School for academic counseling. Students may attend either full-time or part-time.

## CONCENTRATION PROGRAMS

### HEALTH LAW CONCENTRATION

#### Concentration Prerequisites

In order to be eligible for the Health Law Concentration, a student must take both Administrative Law and Business Organizations as two of the Core Electives. Credits for these courses do not count toward the 15-credit concentration requirement, but grades in these prerequisites do count toward the GPA honors requirement.

#### Concentration Requirements

In order to receive the certificate for this concentration, a student must earn fifteen Health Law Specialty Credits, divided as follows:

1. Coursework

a. Core Courses

At least six credits must be earned from the following list of Core Health Law Courses. (Not all of these courses are offered every year.)

- (1) Bioethics (2-3)
- (2) Healthcare Antitrust (3)
- (3) Healthcare Business Transactions (3)
- (4) Hospital Administration (2)
- (5) Law & Medicine (2-3)
- (6) Law & Medicine (Advanced) (2)
- (7) Law & Psychiatry (2-3)
- (8) Managed Health Care (2)
- (9) Torts (Advanced) - Medical Malpractice Litigation (2-3)
- (10) Food and Drug Law (regulatory) (2)

b. Remaining Credits

The balance of the credits (to 15), if any, may be earned from the Core Courses above or from the following Health-Related Courses:

- (1) Alternative Medicine & the Law (2)
- (2) Antitrust (3)
- (3) Disability Law (2)
- (4) Elder Law (2)
- (5) Federal Criminal Law (2-3), if a student's final project is health-related
- (6) Health Law Journal (4)
- (7) Juvenile Law (2), if a student's final project is health-related
- (8) Non-Profit Organizations (2)
- (9) Regulated Industries (2-3)
- (10) Workers' Compensation (2-3)
- (11) Independent Research Project (2-3)
- (12) Other courses if approved in advance of registration

## (13) Healthcare Industry Regulation and Control

### 2. Clinical Requirement

At least 3 credits (not including IRC) in Clinic and/or in a health law externship.

- a. Determination of "health law" status of any given externship will be made by the concentration director and the director of field placement programs.
- b. Clinical requirement may be waived if the student has substantial health-law work experience. This determination will be made by the concentration director.
- c. If the clinical requirement is waived, the student must earn the three credits elsewhere within the concentration.

### 3. Writing Requirement

The substantial paper written to fulfill the Advanced Writing Requirement must be on an approved health law topic. The topic must be approved by the Director of the Center for Health Law & Policy unless the paper is written in connection with one of the listed "core" courses or for the Quinnipiac Health Law Journal. A paper written for a journal may qualify, if the topic is approved by the concentration director.

### 4. Honors

Students who achieve a GPA of 3.2 or better in the coursework used for the concentration will receive the certificate for the concentration with honors.

### 5. A student may designate any course or paper as not counting towards the concentration, so long as it is not required for the concentration, and the student meets the concentration requirements with another course or paper.

### 6. The concentration director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may waive any requirements for the concentration (other than the GPA requirement), if they both agree to do so.

## TAX CONCENTRATION

### Concentration Prerequisites

In order to be eligible for the certificate for the Tax Concentration, a student must take Federal Income Tax, Business Organizations, and Trusts and Estates. Credits for these courses do not count toward the 20-credit concentration requirement, but grades in these prerequisites do count toward the concentration GPA requirement.

### Concentration Requirements

#### 1. Course Work

To receive the certificate for this concentration, a student must earn twenty Tax Specialty Credits, divided as follows:

- a. Required Coursework  
In addition to Federal Income Tax, Business Organizations, and Trusts and Estates

(credits for which do not count toward the 20-credit requirement), a student must take the following courses. Credits for these courses will count toward the 20-credit concentration requirement:

- (1) Advanced Individual Income Tax
- (2) Taxation of Business Enterprises
- (3) Tax Policy or Tax Research

b. Core Courses

At least 8 credits must be earned from the following list of Tax Related Courses. (Not all of these are offered every year.)

- (1) Advanced Corporate Tax
- (2) Business Planning
- (3) Employee Benefits
- (4) Estate Planning
- (5) Family Law
- (6) Estate and Gift Tax
- (7) International Tax
- (8) Non Profit Organizations
- (9) Real Estate Transactions
- (10) Tax Procedure (Civil)
- (11) Accounting for Lawyers
- (12) Analytical Methods
- (13) State & Local Tax
- (14) Advanced Business Planning

2. Clinical Requirement

At least three, but no more than three, of the 20 Tax Specialty Credits must be earned in the Tax Clinic. Credits for IRC do not count toward the clinical requirement.

- a. The concentration director may waive the clinical requirement if the student has substantial tax law work experience.
- b. If the clinical requirement is waived, the student must earn the required 20 credits elsewhere within the concentration in order to receive the concentration.

3. Writing Requirement

A student must complete either Tax Policy or Tax Research in which a student is required to write a substantial paper – or a series of shorter writings that together comprise a substantial amount of written work – on a topic or topics related to taxation. (If a student writes a substantial paper, the student may use that paper to satisfy the law school Advanced Writing Requirement, provided that the student meets the guidelines for the Advanced Writing Requirement as set forth in the academic catalogue.) The topic or

topics for the written work used to satisfy this requirement must be approved by the concentration director. A paper written for a journal may qualify, if the topic is approved by the concentration director.

4. Honors  
Students who achieve a GPA of 3.2 or better in the coursework used for the concentration will receive the certificate for the concentration with honors.
5. A student may designate any course or paper as not counting towards the concentration, so long as it is not specifically required for the concentration, and the student meets the concentration requirements with another course or paper.
6. The concentration director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may waive any requirements for the concentration (other than the GPA requirement), if they both agree to do so.

### CIVIL ADVOCACY AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION CONCENTRATION

Students who earn the certificate for this concentration develop an understanding of a variety of advocacy methods, dispute resolution tools, and remedies, in an array of civil law contexts. Skill development focuses on litigation, negotiation, mediation, and arbitration.

#### Concentration Prerequisites

In order to be eligible for the Civil Advocacy and Dispute Resolution Concentration, a student must take Evidence as one of the Core Electives. Credits for this course do not count toward the 21-credit concentration requirement, but the grade in this prerequisite does count toward the concentration GPA requirement.

#### Concentration Requirements

1. Course Work  
To receive the certificate for this concentration, a student must earn twenty-one Civil Advocacy and Dispute Resolution Specialty Credits, divided as follows:
  - a. Required Course Work  
In addition to Evidence (credits for which do not count toward the 21-credit requirement), a student must take the following courses. Credits for these courses will count toward the 21-credit concentration requirement.
    - (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution (2-3)
    - (2) Negotiation (2-3)
    - (3) Trial Practice (2-3)

b. Core Courses

At least eight credits must be earned from the following or from other Required Courses listed above. (Not all of these courses are offered every year.)

- (1) Civil Procedure (Advanced) (2-3)
- (2) Conflict of Laws (3)
- (3) Federal Courts (3)
- (4) International Litigation in U.S. Courts (3)
- (5) Remedies (3)
- (6) Representing Clients in Mediation (1-2)
- (7) Torts (Advanced): Medical Malpractice Litigation (2-3)
- (8) Trial Practice (Advanced) (2)
- (9) Visual Persuasion and the Law (3)

c. Remaining Credits

The balance of the credits, if any, are to be earned from the following Advocacy and Dispute Resolution Related Courses, or from other core courses listed above. (Not all of these courses are offered every year.)

- (1) Administrative Law (3)
- (2) Business Planning (2-3)
- (3) Criminal Procedure, The Adjudicative Process (3)
- (4) Divorce and the Divorcing Family (2)
- (5) Employment Law (3)
- (6) Ethics and the Criminal Justice System (2-3)
- (7) Family Law (2-3)
- (8) Family Law (Advanced) (2-3)
- (9) Federal Income Taxation (4)
- (10) Introduction to Representing Clients (2)
- (11) Juvenile Law (2-3)
- (12) Juvenile Law (Advanced) (2-3)
- (13) Labor Law (3)
- (14) Mediation Seminar (the classroom component of Mediation Externship independent of the field placement credits) (1)
- (15) Moot Court (1-3)
- (16) Poverty Law (2)
- (17) Tax Procedure - Civil (2)
- (18) Substantial paper courses or independent study where the paper is devoted to an Advocacy and/or Dispute Resolution topic approved by the concentration director.
- (19) Clinic or Externship courses in addition to those required above, as approved by the concentration director.

Other courses or journal work as approved by the concentration director in consultation with the course instructor.

Intramural Competitions: The concentration director may allow participation in a non-credit intramural mock trial competition or competition in representing clients in mediation to satisfy the requirement of one or two credits of course work toward the certificate.

2. **Clinical Requirement**  
At least 3 credits must be earned in a Clinic and/or Externship placement approved by the concentration director in consultation with the director of the relevant clinic or externship. Credits for IRC do not count toward this clinical requirement.
3. **Writing Requirement**  
A substantial paper or a series of shorter writings that together comprise a substantial amount of written work on a topic or topics related to Advocacy and/or Dispute Resolution must be written. (If a student writes a substantial paper, it may be used to satisfy the law school Advanced Writing Requirement, provided that the guidelines are met for the Advanced Writing Requirement as set forth on page 53.) The topic or topics for the written work used to satisfy this requirement must be approved by the concentration director. A paper written for a journal may qualify, if the topic is approved by the concentration director.
4. **Honors**  
Students who achieve a GPA of 3.2 or better in the coursework used for the concentration will receive the certificate for the concentration with honors.
5. A student may designate any course or paper as not counting towards the concentration, so long as it is not required for the concentration, and the student meets the concentration requirements with another course or paper.
6. The concentration director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may waive any requirements for the concentration (other than the GPA requirement), if they both agree to do so.

## FAMILY & JUVENILE LAW CONCENTRATION

### Concentration Prerequisites

In order to be eligible for the Family & Juvenile Law Concentration, a student must take both Evidence and Federal Income Tax as two of the Core Electives. Credits for these courses do not count toward the 18-credit concentration requirement, but grades

in these prerequisites do count toward the concentration GPA requirement.

### Concentration Requirements

To receive the certificate for this concentration, a student must earn eighteen Family & Juvenile Law Specialty Credits, divided as follows:

1. Course Work

a. Required Course Work

In addition to Evidence and Federal Income Tax (credits for which do not count toward the 18-credit requirement) a student must take the following courses. Credits for these courses will count toward the 18-credit concentration requirement:

- (1) Family Law (2-3)
- (2) Juvenile Law (2-3)
- (3) One of the following: Negotiation, Mediation Seminar (with or without the field placement), or ADR (1-3).

b. Core Courses

At least one of the eighteen credits from the following Family and Juvenile Courses or from other required courses listed above. (Not all of these are offered every year.)

- (1) Advanced Family Law (2-3)
- (2) Advanced Juvenile Law (all types) (2-3)
- (3) Trusts & Estates (3)
- (6) Marital Property (2-3)
- (7) Elder Law (3)
- (8) Divorce & the Divorcing Family (2)
- (9) Other courses as approved by the concentration directors in consultation with the course instructor.

c. Remaining Credits

The balance of the credits, if any, are to be earned from the following Family & Juvenile Law Related Courses, or from other Core Courses listed above. (Not all of these are offered every year.)

- (1) Administrative Law (3)
- (2) Alternative Dispute Resolution (2-3)
- (3) Bankruptcy (3-4)
- (4) Business Organizations (4)
- (5) Employee Benefits (2)
- (6) Education Law (2)

- (7) Introduction to Representing Clients (2)
- (8) Law & Psychiatry (2)
- (9) Mediation (Seminar and/or Externship) (1+2-5)
- (10) Mediation Advocacy (1-2)
- (11) Negotiation (2-3)
- (12) Real Estate Transactions (3-4)
- (13) Independent Research Project (2-3)
- (14) Substantial paper courses where the paper is devoted to a family or juvenile law topic approved by the concentration director.
- (15) Moot Court credits, if the student participates in the Family Law Moot Court Competition.(1-3)
- (16) Other courses or journal work as approved by the concentration director in consultation with the course instructor.

## 2. Clinical Requirement

At least three, but no more than three, of the 18 Family/Juvenile Specialty Credits must be earned in the Civil Clinic and/or in a family and/or juvenile law externship, or in the Mediation Externship. Credits for IRC do not count toward the clinical requirement. (A student may exceed three credits for the clinical course but may only count three towards the clinical requirement of this concentration.)

- a. Determination of the family-law status of any given externship will be made by the concentration director.
- b. Clinical requirement may be waived if the student has substantial family or juvenile law work experience. This determination will be made by the concentration director.
- c. If the clinical requirement is waived, the student must still earn 18 credits elsewhere within the concentration in order to receive the concentration.

## 3. Writing Requirement

A student must write a substantial paper - or a series of shorter writings that together comprise a substantial amount of written work - on a topic or topics related to family or juvenile law. (If a student writes a substantial paper, it may be used to satisfy the law school=s Advanced Writing Requirement, provided that the guidelines are met for the Advanced Writing Requirement as set forth in the academic calendar.) The topic or topics for the written work used to satisfy this requirement must be approved by the concentration director. A paper written for a journal may qualify, if the topic is approved by the concentration director.

4. Honors  
Students who achieve a GPA of 3.2 or better in the coursework used for the concentration will receive the certificate for the concentration with honors.
5. A student may designate any course or paper as not counting towards the concentration, so long as it is not required for the concentration, and the student meets the concentration requirements with another course or paper.
6. The concentration director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may waive any requirements for the concentration (other than the GPA requirement), if they both agree to do so.

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CONCENTRATION

### Concentration Prerequisites

In order to be eligible for the Intellectual Property Concentration, a student must take Administrative Law as one of the core electives. Credit for that course does not count toward the eighteen-credit concentration requirement.

### Concentration Requirements

#### 1. Coursework

To receive the certificate for this concentration, a student must earn 18 Intellectual Property Specialty Credits, divided as follows:

##### a. Required Coursework

At least 15 of the 18 credits must be earned from the following list of Basic Intellectual Property Courses:

- (1) Intellectual Property (Required)
- (2) Patent Law
- (3) Patent Litigation
- (4) Advanced Patents
- (5) Communications Law
- (6) Computer and Internet Law
- (7) Licensing of Intellectual Property
- (8) Entertainment Law
- (9) Sports Law
- (10) Unfair Trade Practices
- (11) Franchise Law
- (12) Externship—with intellectual property emphasis (up to six credits with written approval by Director of concentration program).
- (13) Independent Research—with intellectual property emphasis (with

written approval by Director of concentration program and supervising professor)

b. Remaining Credits

Credits may be earned from the following courses that are related to Intellectual property.

- (1) Antitrust
- (2) Law, Science & Technology
- (3) International Trade
- (4) International Business Transactions
- (5) Other course or journal work as approved by the Director of the concentration program.
- (6) Courses taken at other law schools or in summer programs. Up to five credits with prior approval of the Direction of the concentration program.

3. Writing Requirement

Students must write a substantial paper -- or a series of shorter writings that together comprise a substantial amount of written work -- on a topic or topics related to intellectual property. (If a student write a substantial paper, a student may use that paper to satisfy the law school's Advanced Writing Requirement, provided that a student meet the guidelines for the Advanced Writing Requirement as set forth in the academic calendar.) The topic or topics for the written work used to satisfy this requirement must be approved by the concentration director. A paper written for a journal may qualify, if the topic is approved by the concentration director.

4. Honors

Students who achieve a GPA of 3.2 or better in the coursework used for the concentration will receive the certificate for the concentration with honors.

5. A student may designate any course or paper as not counting towards the concentration, so long as it is not required for the concentration, and the student meets the concentration requirements with another course or paper.

6. The concentration director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may waive any requirements for the concentration (other than the GPA requirement for honors), if they both agree to do so.

## CRIMINAL LAW AND ADVOCACY CONCENTRATION

## Concentration Prerequisites

In order to be eligible for the Criminal Law and Procedure, Advocacy and Dispute Resolution Concentration, a student must take Evidence as one of the core electives. Credits for this course do not count toward the 21-credit concentration requirement, but the grade in this prerequisite does count toward the GPA requirement for honors.

## Concentration Requirements

To receive the certificate for this concentration, a student must earn twenty-one Criminal Law and Advocacy Specialty Credits, divided as follows:

1. Coursework
  - a. Required Course Work
    - I In addition to Evidence (credits for which do not count toward the 21- credit requirement,) a student must take the following courses. Credits for these courses will count toward the 21- credit concentration requirement.
      - (1) Criminal Procedure - The Investigative Process (2-4);
      - (2) Criminal Procedure - The Adjudicative Process (2-4);
      - (3) Trial Practice (2-3);
      - (4) One of the following:
        - i. Introduction to Representing Clients (2), or
        - ii. Introduction to Interviewing and Preparing Witnesses (1-2); and
      - (5) One of the following:
        - i. Alternative Dispute Resolution (2-3) or
        - ii. Negotiation (2-3).
  - b. Remaining Credits

The balance of the credits, if any, are to be earned from the following Criminal Law and Advocacy Related Courses, or from other required courses listed above. (Note: not all of these courses are offered every year.)

    - (1) Constitutional Law (Advanced): The Original Understanding of the Bill of Rights (4)
    - (2) Ethics and the Criminal Justice System (2-3)
    - (3) Federal Criminal Law (2-3)
    - (4) Juvenile Law (2-3)
    - (5) Law and Forensic Science (2)
    - (6) Moot Court (if the director finds there is a substantial criminal law and/or criminal procedure component) (1-3)
    - (7) State Constitutional Law (2-3)
    - (8) Theories of Punishment (2)
    - (9) Trial Practice (Advanced) (2)
    - (10) Visual Persuasion and the Law (3)

The concentration director may deem participation in a non-credit intramural mock trial or moot court competition with a substantial criminal law or criminal procedure component to satisfy the requirement of one or two credits of course work in this category.

2. Clinical Requirement

At least 3 credits must be earned through participation in a Clinic and/or Externship Placement approved by the concentration director. No more than 6 credits count toward the 21-credit requirement for the concentration, except with permission of the concentration director in consultation with the director of the relevant clinic or externship. Credits for IRC do not count.

- a. The Defense Appellate Clinic (6),
- b. The Prosecution Appellate Clinic (6),
- c. An externship placement at a site dedicated to criminal defense or prosecution (3-6),  
or
- d. A judicial externship placement in a court where the director can certify there is a significant criminal docket (3-6).

3. Writing Requirement

A substantial paper -- or a series of shorter writings that together comprise a substantial amount of written work -- on a topic or topics related to Criminal Law or Procedure must be written. (If a student writes a substantial paper, that paper may be used to satisfy the law school's Advanced Writing Requirement, provided that the student meets the guidelines for the Advanced Writing Requirement as set forth in the Academic Catalog.) The topic or topics for the written work used to satisfy this requirement must be approved by the concentration director. A paper written for a journal may qualify, if the topic is approved by the concentration director.

4. Honors

Students who achieve a GPA of 3.2 or better in the coursework used for the concentration will receive the certificate for the concentration with honors.

5. A student may designate any course or paper as not counting towards the concentration, so long as it is not required for the concentration, and the student meets the concentration requirements with another course or paper.

6. The concentration director and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may waive any requirements for the concentration (other than the GPA requirement), if they both agree to do so.

## SUMMER PROGRAM ABROAD

### TRINITY COLLEGE

Dublin, Ireland

Quinnipiac University School of Law and Trinity College, the University of Dublin, one of Ireland's premier institutions of higher education, sponsor an ABA approved summer program in Dublin. This program provides an introduction to the Irish Legal System and Irish Constitutional Law and also includes a comparative study of selected subjects in Irish and American Law.

Located in the heart of Dublin, Trinity College is one of Europe's oldest universities, steeped in history and tradition. Trinity College Law library, which has holdings in Irish, British and European Law, has recently expanded its holding to include North American Law.

Enrollment in the program is limited and is open to students who have satisfactorily completed one year of full-time or part-time study at an ABA approved law school and are in good academic standing. Students are responsible for securing approval, in advance, from their own law school to transfer credit and are encouraged to check with the Registrar at their home institution to determine if residency requirements are satisfied. Early application is strongly encouraged.

It is the applicants' responsibility to check with their financial aid office regarding filing requirements and processing deadlines if they are participating in the Ireland program. Generally, students must take at least six credits (three courses) in the summer to qualify for financial aid; no student is permitted to register for more than six credits.

Students may choose to live on campus at Trinity College. On-campus housing is limited, and is available on a first come, first served basis. Housing information will be mailed to an applicant upon acceptance into the program. Off-campus accommodations in Dublin are the responsibility of the student, as are all travel arrangements.

Specific questions regarding the program can be directed to Professor Robert Farrell, Director of the Trinity Summer Program, Quinnipiac University School of Law at (203) 582-3263, or [robert.farrell@quinnipiac.edu](mailto:robert.farrell@quinnipiac.edu).

## **ADMINISTRATION AND FACULTY**

### **UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION**

John L. Lahey, President, BA, MA, University of Dayton; MA, Columbia University; PhD, University of Miami

Mark Thompson, Senior Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs, BS, Bentley College; MBA, Western New England College; PhD, Georgia State University

Patrick J. Healy, Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration, BS, Quinnipiac University; MBA, University of New Haven; PhD, University of Connecticut

### **LAW SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION**

Brad Saxton, Dean and Professor of Law, BA, College of William and Mary; JD, University of Virginia

David S. King, Associate Dean and Associate Professor of Law, AB, Dartmouth College; JD, Cleveland State University; LLM, Harvard University

Cynthia Altieri, Admissions Coordinator, BS, Providence College

Diane Bryant, Assistant to the Assistant Dean for Students, BA, University of Connecticut

Alice Chlebowski, Assistant Director of Career Services

Elizabeth Cozzi, Associate Director of Administrative Systems, AS, Quinnipiac University

Mary Ellen Durso, Assistant Dean and Registrar, BA, MS, University of Bridgeport

Odette G. Franceskino, Director of Financial Aid, BS, Teikyo Post University; MBA, Quinnipiac University

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Robin U. Levitz, Coordinator of Technology and Multimedia Services, BA, Quinnipiac University

Kristen M. Mengold, Director of Development & Alumni Affairs, BS, Syracuse University; MBA, Boston College

Joan Metzler, Assistant Director of Admissions, BA, Widener University; JD, Temple University

Rita D. Pacheco, Secretary, Law Development and Alumni Affairs

Maritza Ramirez, Manager of Technology, BS, MS, University of Bridgeport

Robin L. Shea, Assistant Registrar and Business Manager, BS, MA, Fairfield University

Doretta Sweeney, Associate Director of Career Services, BA, Mt. Holyoke College; JD, University of Connecticut

Stacey Wiley, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, BS, SUNY; MS, JD, Syracuse University

Edwin Wilkes, Executive Dean for Admissions & Enrollment Services, BA, Furman University; MEd, University of South Carolina

Jill A. Wurcel, Assistant Director of Financial Aid, BA, SUNY-Albany; MBA, Quinnipiac University

## **FACULTY**

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Jennifer Gerarda Brown, Professor of Law and Director, Quinnipiac Center on Dispute Resolution, AB, Bryn Mawr College; JD, University of Illinois

Jeffrey Cooper, Associate Professor of Law, AB, Harvard University; JD, Yale University; LLM, New York University

Susan Dailey, Associate Professor of Legal Writing and Writing Specialist, BA, MA, PhD, Catholic University of America

William Dunlap, Professor of Law and Director of Legal Skills, BA, The New School for Social Research; MPhil, University of Cambridge; JD, Yale University

Robert C. Farrell, Professor of Law, BA, Trinity College; JD, Harvard University

Neal R. Feigenson, Professor of Law, BA, University of Maryland; JD, Harvard University

Mary Ferrari, Associate Professor of Law, BA, University of Notre Dame; JD, Cornell University; LLM, New York University

Marilyn J. Ford, Professor of Law, BA, Southern Illinois University; JD, Rutgers University

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Jamison Wilcox, Associate Professor of Law, AB, Amherst College; JD, Columbia University

#### **FACULTY EMERITI**

Frederick Tse-Shyang Chen, Professor of Law

Charles A. Heckman, Professor of Law

Richard Litvin, Associate Professor of Law

Martin B. Margulies, Professor of Law

Sheila Taub, Professor of Law

James Trowbridge, Professor of Law

## **LAW LIBRARIANS**

Ann M. DeVeaux, Director of the Law Library, BA, JD, University of Bridgeport; MLS, Southern Connecticut State University

Michael Hughes, Associate Director, BA, Sacred Heart University; MLS, Southern Connecticut State University; MA, University of New Haven

Christina DeLucia, Reader Services Librarian, BA, Pennsylvania State University; MSLIS, Pratt Institute

Mary K. Tartaglia, Reference/Technical Services Librarian, BS, MLS, Southern Connecticut State University

Christine Palmer Taylor, Systems/Technical Services Librarian, BA, University of Massachusetts; MLS, Southern Connecticut State University

## **LAW LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION**

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Linda Holt, Evening and Weekend Circulation/Reserve Assistant Manager, AA, Naugatuck Valley Community College

Mary Ellen Lomax-Bellare, Serials Manager, AA, BA, MAT, University of Bridgeport

Margaret Y. Thomas, Circulation/Reserve Manager, BS, Duquesne University

## DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

### FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

#### Civil Procedure

This year-long course includes an examination of the adversary system and an introduction to claims and remedies; selection of the proper court; jurisdiction and venue; res judicata; collateral estoppel; joinder of claims and parties; pleading; disposition without full trial; discovery; jury and non-jury trials; post-trial motions; and review of the disposition. Both state and federal procedural systems are studied. (5 credits)

#### Constitutional Law

This course is a study of basic principles of constitutional law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. The primary focus is on judicial review, relationships in the federal system, powers of Congress, powers of the President, residual powers of the state, and an introduction to civil rights and their protection. (4 credits)

#### Contracts

This year-long course provides an introduction to, and an appraisal of, the law relating to agreements. It will deal with such topics as remedies for breach of promise, grounds for enforcing promises, the making and performance of agreements, the policing of bargains, and rights and duties of non-parties. (6 credits)

#### Criminal Law

This course gives the student a working knowledge of the substantive law of crimes. It covers general definitions, construction of criminal statutes, elements of crimes, causation, parties to crime, criminal responsibility and capacity, justification and excuse, and defenses. The course will also cover the inchoate offenses of solicitation, attempts, and conspiracy, and offenses against persons and property. (3 credits)

#### Legal Skills I & II

These sequential courses train students in the fundamentals of legal writing, analysis, and research. The program focuses on preparing students to think, write, and speak effectively in a variety of law practice contexts, including interviewing, negotiation, predictive analysis, and formal client advocacy. Students prepare such documents as intra-office memoranda and memoranda of law to the court, and present oral arguments in a courtroom setting. (4 credits)

#### Property

This course provides an introduction to the law of property, primarily real property, with some coverage of personal property law. Topics covered may include gifts, historical development and basic common law principles of property law, estates in land, easements, restrictive covenants, future interests in real property, contracts for the sale of land, conveyancing, mortgages, possessory rights, the real property recording system, and governmental land-use regulation. (4 credits)

## Torts

This course provides an introduction to tort liability. The course includes a study of such topics as assault, battery, false imprisonment, defamation, negligence, strict liability, nuisance, products liability, no-fault theories, and concepts of damages.

(4 credits)

## CORE ELECTIVES

(Every student must take at least four of the core electives. One of the four must be either Commercial Law or Federal Income Tax.)

## Administrative Law

This course considers the origin and growth of the administrative process. Among other topics, it deals with: the constitutional position of agencies; administrative discretion in formulating policy; the choice between regulation and adjudication; the binding effect of rules; declaratory orders; administrative jurisdiction and the right to invoke it; primary and discretionary jurisdiction; the investigative function; problems growing out of notice and right, time and extent of a hearing; the process of the institutional decision; the right to judicial review of agency decisions; and the scope of judicial review. (3 credits)

## Business Organizations

This course examines the main forms of business organization (corporation, partnership, limited partnership, and unincorporated association) and the concepts, risks, and consequences of doing business through representatives. Consideration is given to the promotion, organization, and management of the private business enterprise. The course examines the legal relationships existing between the corporation and its directors, officers, stockholders, and creditors; devices to reduce risks; formation, dissolution, and termination of partnerships; partnership property and distribution of assets; and agency relationships, concepts, and responsibilities. Attention is given to selected provisions of the federal securities laws and their judicial interpretation. (4 credits)

## Commercial Law

This course is an introduction to the Articles on Sales, Commercial Paper, and Bank Deposits and Collection of the Uniform Commercial Code. It also includes an exploration into pertinent portions of the Articles on Letters of Credit and Documents of Title. (4 credits)

## Evidence

This course considers the rules regulating the introduction and exclusion of evidence in civil and criminal trials. Specific subjects dealt with are: relevancy of evidence; the burden of producing evidence and the burden of persuasion; presumptions; competency of witnesses; examination of witnesses; privileges; the hearsay rule and its exceptions; demonstrative evidence; writings; judicial notice; and functions of judge and jury. (3 credits)

## Federal Income Taxation

This course deals with the federal income tax system and its impact upon individuals and business activity. Emphasis is placed on the following: an intense analysis of the key Internal Revenue Code provisions, Treasury Regulations, and judicial decisions; fundamental principles and common

threads of federal tax policy, economics, and public finance; the relationship of federal income taxation to other areas of the law; and how federal tax laws are actually made (including a continual evaluation of tax preferences available to certain groups). Some specific areas of the Code included are: items included in gross income, permissible deductions, tax accounting problems, and capital gains and losses. (4 credits)

### Trusts and Estates

This course examines the law of gratuitous transfers, including consideration of intestate succession, wills, gifts, trusts, and marital property. The choices adopted by the Uniform Probate Code are compared with choices made by other statutes. (3 credits)

## **ADDITIONAL REQUIRED COURSE**

(To be taken at any time before graduation)

### Lawyers' Professional Responsibility

This upper class course critically examines the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility from professional, consumer, and constitutional viewpoints. Political and sociological aspects of the history of legal ethics are considered. Emphasis is given to the various forms of conflict of interest in the lawyer's professional and community roles, the attorney-client relationship, admission and disciplinary procedures, and professional liability issues. (2 or 3 credits)

## **PROFESSIONAL SKILLS REQUIREMENT**

Each student must also take a course in “other professional skills generally regarded as necessary for effective and responsible participation in the legal profession” as required by ABA Standard 302(a)(4). Courses satisfying this requirement include: Alternative Dispute Resolution, Business Planning, Civil Procedure (Advanced-Conn. Practice), all clinics, all externships, Estate and Financial Planning, Family Law (Advanced), Introduction to Representing Clients, Juvenile Law (Advanced), Legal Drafting and Writing, Mediation Advocacy, Negotiation, Patent Litigation, Tax Research, Trial Practice, Trial Practice (Advanced), Writing and Research (Advanced).

## ELECTIVE COURSES

### Accounting for Lawyers

This course focuses first on accounting issues that generate controversy, spawn differences, and have consequences beyond the recording of transactions. It focuses second on what lawyers need to know, can use, or will encounter in their practices. The course will concentrate on financial accounting fundamentals as well as analysis of financial information. This course is closed to students with accounting degrees. (2 credits)

### Acquisitions and Reorganizations

This course will examine the purchase and sale of business entities through a presentation and discussion of the acquisition process. It will introduce the student to acquisition transactions through an examination of the reasons for acquisitions, the types of acquisitions, the structure of acquisition transactions, the documentation and negotiation of the principal agreements and documents to effect an acquisition transaction and certain corporate governance matters related to the approval of acquisitions. The course will focus on private company transactions but will also consider matters regarding public company transactions. This examination will also include a presentation and analysis of the purchaser and the seller issues frequently encountered in the acquisition process. This course is designed to explain to the student the lawyer's role in an acquisition and to promote an understanding of the theory and the practice of law as it applies to the purchase and the sale of business entities.

(2 or 3 credits)

### Admiralty

This course involves the study of the jurisdiction of admiralty courts and the laws affecting maritime rights and obligations. Areas included are the history of maritime law, choice of law in admiralty cases, maritime property interests, rights of seamen, carriage of goods, salvage, and collision. (2 credits)

### Alternative Dispute Resolution

The nature, uses, application and legal status of arbitration, mediation, conciliation, fact finding, agreed submission for court adjudication, and negotiation are examined. The philosophy and attributes of these methods of dispute settlement are compared with those of court and administrative agency contested litigation. (2 or 3 credits)

### Analytical Methods

The course introduces and examines the analytical concepts and quantitative techniques of economics, accounting, finance, and statistics, as tools of effective legal argumentation and for the giving of sound legal advice. Topics covered include the fundamentals of decision analysis, basic game theory, contracting, accounting, finance, microeconomics, economic analysis of law, fundamentals of statistical analysis, and multivariate analysis. (3 credits)

### Antitrust

This course examines the application of the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Robinson-Patman Act as controls on economic activity. The course examines the legal responses to problems of monopolization; collaboration among competitors; vertical controls on

dealing; horizontal, vertical, and conglomerate mergers; and price discrimination. (3 credits)

### Arbitration

This course surveys the expanding field of arbitration, which is now a primary institution in American and international commerce for resolution of civil disputes. We will review laws and concepts central to arbitration, formation and enforcement of arbitration agreements, the process itself, and judicial enforcement of awards. We will also survey the uses of arbitration in a variety of fields such as employment, commercial, labor, and health care law. (2 or 3 credits)

### Bankruptcy and Creditors' Rights

The course focuses on considerations of state law including prejudgment remedies, with recent constitutional limitations; judgments and post-judgment remedies; systems for administering claims outside of bankruptcy, including assignment for the benefit of creditors, composition and trust mortgage; application of the Federal Bankruptcy Act; rights of bankrupt and creditors; advantages in utilizing rehabilitative sections of the Bankruptcy Act; and the effect of bankruptcy on secured transactions created under the Uniform Commercial Code. (Prerequisite: Commercial Law)(3 or 4 credits)

### Bioethics

This course covers the legal and ethical issues involved in such areas as human experimentation, novel means of reproduction made possible by advanced technology, medical treatment of patients who are incompetent to consent, genetic screening and counseling, abortion, the treatment of defective newborns, the definition of death, organ transplantation, AIDS, and drug and alcohol addiction. (2 or 3 credits)

### Business Planning

This course represents an opportunity for students to integrate their work in previous substantive courses by examining a series of common business transactions. Students will work in groups to consider and make recommendations to their “clients” on the choice of entity, capitalization, control, valuation, compensation, and management. They will consider the opportunities for expansion if the business is successful, including “going public,” merger or acquisition, or sale of the business. They will also consider the consequences of failure: liquidation or dissolution of the business. (Prerequisites: Business Organizations and Federal Income Taxation; Pre- or Co-requisite recommended: Taxation of Business Enterprises) (2 or 3 credits)

### Civil and Political Rights (First Amendment)

This course is a study of the law of individual liberties and civil rights, with emphasis on the First Amendment speech, press, and religion clauses. (Prerequisite: Constitutional Law) (2 or 3 credits)

### Civil and Political Rights (Equal Protection)

This course is a study of the law of individual liberties and civil rights, with emphasis upon the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause and civil rights legislation. (Prerequisite: Constitutional Law) (2 or 3 credits)

### Civil Procedure (Advanced)

The course deals with selected problems in civil procedure of current or continuing interest. (Prerequisite: Civil Procedure) (2 or 3 credits)

## Clinical Courses

The Clinical courses are described in the section of this catalog entitled Clinical and Field Placement Programs.

## Communications Law

This course involves a study of selected issues relating to the role of the press in a free society. It may include a brief survey of First Amendment theory as it relates to the press and communications media; defamation; privacy; free press and fair trial; reporter privilege; access to and use of governmental information; right of access to the press; and regulation of radio and television broadcasting, encompassing such questions as regulation of debate, the fairness doctrine, and various forms of antitrust regulation in the communications industry. Future regulatory and First Amendment issues spawned by fast-developing communications technology are considered. (2 or 3 credits)

## Computer Crime

This course will examine the definition of what constitutes a computer crime. We will focus on substantive crimes such as computer fraud, identity theft, computer misuse, harassment through computer use, online gambling, online pornography, and other computer related offenses. In addition, we will focus on what governmental investigative tactics are legitimate under applicable constitutional and statutory authority. No special knowledge about computers is needed. Prerequisites: Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure-Investigative. (2 or 3 credits)

## Computer & Internet Law

This course will cover some or all of the following topics: civil liberties in cyber space; defamation on line; protection of on-line published materials; security and trade secrets; protection of software and hardware, and other related topics. (2 or 3 credits)

## Conflict of Laws

This is a study of problems arising from the coexistence of states within the American federal union, and of nations within the world order. In particular, the course considers the issues of the choice of law governing transactions related to more than one jurisdiction, constitutional limitations on the jurisdiction of courts, and recognition of sister-state and foreign judgments. (3 credits)

## Constitutional Law (Advanced)

This course deals with selected problems in constitutional law of current or continuing interest. (Prerequisite: Constitutional Law) (2 or 3 credits)

## Constitutional Law (Advanced): The Original Understanding of the Bill of Rights

The view that the constitution must be interpreted in accordance with the original understanding of the people who wrote and ratified it has gained an increasing prominence among scholars, lawyers, and judges in recent years. Given the stated preferences of President Bush, it is likely that the influence of this interpretative school on the federal judiciary will grow further over the next few years. This means that lawyers have to know about what is called "the jurisprudence of original intent," and how to read and evaluate the historical evidence that is critical to the resolution of constitutional issues under this view of constitutional interpretation. This class addresses both of those needs by examining the original understanding of every clause of the part of our Constitution to which we refer to as the Bill of Rights. (4 credits)

### Contracts (Advanced)

This course is a sequel to the first-year course in Contracts. Whereas a first-year Contracts course typically is concerned with “two-party” transactions, this course covers “multiparty” transactions.

The course offers a detailed study of the concepts of third party beneficiaries, assignment and delegation, with emphasis on the historical development of these concepts. The work of the two Restatements will be critically examined. The course also explores concepts important to business and financial transactions, such as suretyship, negotiability, *ius tertii*, fraudulent transfer, voidable preference, security interests, bona fide purchaser, subordination agreement, pure and “pledgeable” intangibles, and letters of credit. (2 credits)

### Corporate Compliance in the Health Care Industry

This course will address both the managerial and legal aspects of health care corporate compliance. Essential elements of a compliance program will be presented. Special focus will be placed on various pieces of federal legislation and enforcement initiatives conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Office of Inspector General (OIG) in the Department of Health and Human Services. (3 credits)

### Corporate Finance

This is a study of the elements legally required for securities valuation in reorganizations, recapitalizations, and dissenters’ appraisals; rights and priorities accorded different types of securities; and obligations of corporations toward shareholders, together with dividend requirements and policies. Legal accounting and tax aspects of mergers, acquisitions, and tender offers will be considered, including an overview of related disclosure and behavioral requirements under securities laws. (2 or 3 credits)

### Corporate Tax (Advanced)

This course explores the federal income tax consequences that follow when a corporate business is transferred to new owners. Principal topics of study are taxable asset and stock transfers and the statutorily prescribed scheme for nontaxable corporate reorganizations. (2 credits)

### Counterterrorism Law

Counterterrorism Law is a survey of legal, constitutional, and international issues relating to homeland security and the struggle against international and domestic terrorism. Topics may include intelligence gathering at home and abroad, criminal investigations of terrorist activity, detention and interrogation of terrorist suspects, civil detention, military commissions, planning responses to terrorist attacks (and natural disasters), the domestic role of military forces, and the protection of sensitive government information. This course is designed to complement the two-credit course in National Security Law, which deals primarily with separation of powers and checks and balances in the federal government, in the context of national security, foreign affairs, and the war powers. Without the permission of the instructor, this course is not open to those who have taken a three or four credit course in National Security Law. (2 or 3 credits)

### Criminal Procedure: The Adjudicative Process

This course deals with the adjudicative stage in the criminal law. It centers on the prosecution and defense functions. It covers the initial appearance following arrest, the decision to prosecute, the preliminary hearing, bail, indictment, pleas and plea bargaining, the trial, sentence, double jeopardy,

and collateral attack. The major emphasis is on the constitutional limitations on the adjudication of criminal matters. (3 credits)

### [Criminal Procedure: The Investigative Process](#)

This course deals with the investigative stage in the criminal law. It focuses on the police function and emphasizes the constitutional limitations on that function. The course includes a consideration of such matters as arrest, stop and frisk, search and seizure, the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule, informers, eavesdropping, wiretapping, line-ups, identification, questioning, and confessions. (3 or 4 credits)

### [Divorce and the Divorcing Family](#)

This course will examine divorce, custody, and visitation, analyzing the emotional impact of these legal processes on children and parents in divorcing and post-divorce families. Students will critique the current family law system with the aid of recent legal and social science research materials. The course will require students to analyze the role that lawyers play in exacerbating and ameliorating the effects of the divorce process on adult and child parties. Students will examine ethical and practical constraints of integrating an interdisciplinary perspective to a family law practice and will explore the benefits and limitations of divorce-related communication between family lawyers and mental health clinicians. (Prerequisite: Family Law) (2 credits)

### [Economic Torts](#)

The course explores various methods of regulating business competition and practices. Topics considered in the course include pricing practices, false or misleading advertising, predatory practices, product and producer identity, the patent and copyright systems and the infringement of copyrights and patents. The rules and practice of the Federal Trade Commission are also explored. (3 credits)

### [Education Law](#)

This course covers those aspects of education which are regulated or influenced by law. Areas of study include: the rights of teachers, students and parents in a school system; state compulsory education laws; school disciplinary processes; teacher tenure and union issues; and regulation of public, parochial and private education. (2 credits)

### [Elder Law](#)

This course is designed to prepare students to practice a fairly new field of law that is growing as the elderly population increases with increasing life-span. This course is also one of a series of required and elective courses that prepare students to practice what the large firms now refer to as "Personal Counseling." Subjects covered include elder law practice management; alternatives for financing and for managing long-term health care; housing alternatives; retirement planning; age and disability discrimination; elderly abuse and tools that law provides for protection of the elderly client's person and property. Most of these subjects benefit from an interdisciplinary approach which often the students' own varied backgrounds and experiences can supply. (2 or 3 credits)

### [Employee Benefits](#)

This course will provide students with an overview of pension and welfare benefit plans covered under the federal income tax and ERISA (labor) laws. The course will cover traditional employee benefits, such as medical, accident, disability, vacation, and unemployment benefits, and defined

contribution retirement plans, such as flat benefit plans, ESOP's, profit sharing plans, 401(k) plans, and IRA's, together with a brief introduction to executive compensation. (Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax) (2 credits)

### [Employment Discrimination Law](#)

This course examines the multitude of statutes (federal, state, and local) that provide for equal employment opportunities regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national, origin, age, or physical or mental handicaps. The effectiveness of the various remedies is explored and the administrative processing of complaints is reviewed. Litigation strategies are also considered. (2 or 3 credits)

### [Employment Law](#)

This course presents an introduction to the laws that apply to the employer-employee relationship. It reviews issues that confront the employment lawyer practicing within the myriad regulatory laws and regulations governing employer and worker rights under federal, state and common law. The course examines a selection of various issues that arise in employment law such as the development of employment law, and sources of modern employment law in public employment, collective bargaining, non-discrimination, employment-at-will, judicial modification of employment-at-will, establishment of the employment relationship, a brief survey of the laws against discrimination, a review of wage and hour laws, pay equity and comparative worth, fringe benefits, conditions of employment in the work environment, OSHA and workers compensation, regulations and laws governing discharge, termination employment, unemployment and retirement. (3 credits)

### [Entertainment Law](#)

This course examines the legal principles and business practices of several entertainment industries including music, motion picture, television, live theater, and print publishing. (2 credits)

### [Environmental Law](#)

This course examines legislative, administrative, and judicial responses to environmental problems. The course analyzes common law approaches to problems of environmental damage. It then explores more recent procedural and substantive developments, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and environmental litigation with its special problems. (3 credits)

### [Estate and Financial Planning](#)

This course considers means of planning for incapacity, death, and the transmission of wealth. Consideration is given to the tax consequences of various planning techniques as well as the client counseling and drafting skills needed for successful implementation. (Prerequisites: Trusts & Estates, Estate & Gift Tax) (2 or 3 credits)

### [Estate and Gift Taxation](#)

This course examines the federal unified transfer taxes on gratuitous transfers during life and at death and the generation skipping transfer tax. (Prerequisites: Trusts & Estates, Federal Income Taxation) (2 or 3 credits)

### [Ethics and the Criminal Justice System](#)

This course explores various issues of legal ethics that arise in the criminal justice system. (2 or 3 credits)

## Externships

Externships and their credit values are described in detail in the section of this catalogue entitled Clinical and Field Placement Programs.

## Family Law

This course involves a study of the family as a legal institution. Particular attention is given to rights and obligations during marriage and upon dissolution of the marriage. (Depending on the professor, Federal Income Tax may be a pre- or co-requisite.) (2 or 3 credits)

## Family Law (Advanced) I

This course deals with selected problems in family law of current or continuing interest. (Prerequisite: Family Law) (2 or 3 credits)

## Family Law (Advanced) II: Courtroom Advocacy

This course will focus on courtroom advocacy skills and techniques necessary for the competent practice of Family Law. The major emphasis will be on pre-trial and trial practices in domestic relations cases. Topics will include discovery practices and evidentiary issues, such as the use of experts, both financial and psychological, and the testimony of child witnesses and those who testify about children. Other issues unique to family law practice, such as the representation of children in custody and divorce matters, will also be explored. Students will participate in mock exercises designed to simulate pre-trial and trial phases of matrimonial and custody cases. (2 credits) Note: This course will not cover the alternatives to trial, such as collaborative law and family mediation.

## Federal Courts

This course considers jurisdiction of the federal courts and conflicts between the federal and state judicial systems. Topics may include the nature of the judicial power; federal question, diversity, and removal jurisdiction; amount in controversy; application of federal or state law; abstention; injunctions of state proceedings; jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; jurisdiction of cases involving joinder of parties and claims and related devices, and procedural questions. Problems may be assigned and discussed. (3 credits)

## Federal Criminal Law

This course examines federal substantive criminal law. It includes a re-examination of the constitutional authority of the national government; judicial, legislative, and administrative approaches to limiting federal authority; and the state-federal relationship in the criminal process. The bulk of class time will be devoted to close examination of several federal statutory offenses, such as racketeering, mail fraud, and conspiracy. The course also focuses on ethical and policy issues confronting attorneys involved in the federal criminal justice system. (Prerequisites: Criminal Law and Constitutional Law) (2 or 3 credits)

## Federal Income Taxation of Individuals (Advanced)

This course covers topics that may be of interest to students who plan to practice in the areas of federal income taxation, employee law, or family law. Topics to include advanced issues of tax accounting, issues concerning special forms of income, and issues resulting from financial transactions. (Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax) (3 credits)

### Federal Regulation of Health Care/Fraud and Abuse

This course will provide an intensive look at the major federal regulatory schemes controlling health care in America. Beginning with an introduction to the Medicare program and its enormously complex billing compliance requirements, the course next considers the federal prosecutor's main enforcement tool, the False Claims Act. The Anti-kickback Statute, which requires evidence of wrongful intent to induce referrals, and the Stark Law and regulations prohibiting physician self-referrals are studied next. Next we turn to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which places constraints on the activities of tax exempt hospitals. The course will include with a look at the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (the anti-dumping statute) and at HIPAA, which imposes privacy and security requirements on patients' protected health information. (2 credits)

### Food and Drug Law

This course explores the historical background of US Food and Drug law and the foundation of the FDA; FDA organizational structure; approval process (including regulations governing experimental medical research) for drugs and biologics; approval process for medical devices; regulation of cosmetics; regulation of food and food additives; regulations governing promotion and distribution of regulated products; FDA inspection and enforcement procedures; international regulation. (2 or 3 credits)

### Franchise Law

This course examines law that governs franchise and distribution relationships. Topics studied may include contract, tort, intellectual property, and antitrust doctrines that govern those relationships, as well as franchise relationship laws and disclosure regulations. (2 or 3 credits)

### Healthcare Antitrust

Healthcare Antitrust deals with antitrust laws in the healthcare setting. It examines antitrust economics, the basic antitrust offences and defenses, and applies these to the healthcare market. We will discuss antitrust restrictions on hospital mergers, on physician group formation, on drug marketing, on professional organizations' activities, and on managed care; and examine the effect of federal antitrust law on state health policy. It is not necessary to have taken basic antitrust in advance of taking this course. The beginning of this course will be a review for those who've taken basic antitrust, but after that there will be virtually no overlap with basic antitrust-all new healthcare cases and healthcare-specific economic analysis. (3 credits)

### Healthcare Industry Regulation and Control

This course will analyze and discuss the statutory, regulatory and private contract provisions that govern the delivery of healthcare by licensed providers. (Prerequisite: Law and Medicine)(3 credits)

### Health Law Journal

The Quinnipiac Health Law Journal is a student run organization which publishes twice a year. Each issue contains a collection of scholarly articles involving health law issues. Articles within these issues are based on academic works produced by students of Quinnipiac University School of Law and/or legal scholars in the Health Law profession.

Students who have attained twenty-three credits as of the conclusion of the immediately preceding semester are able to participate on the journals under the following scheme:

Students in the top 7% of that group are invited to walk on to the journal of their choice;  
Students in the next 8% are invited to walk on to their choice of Health or Probate Journals;  
and  
Students in the top 50% are eligible to compete in the three-journal-wide write-on competition.

This selection process takes place twice a year, in the summer and in the spring. Generally speaking, the day students are eligible in the summer after their first year; the evening students are eligible the following spring.

A student transferring from another law school in the summer prior to his or her 2L year to QUSL with the number of credits necessary to participate in the journals may take part in the journals' write-on competition that same summer if the student's class rank at the school from which he or she is transferring would qualify the student to take part in the competition had the student earned those credits at QUSL. The Dean has the discretion to invite any transfer student either to compete in the write-on competition or to be an automatic (walk-on) candidate for a journal. Prior to making the decision to invite any transfer student to be an automatic candidate for a journal, the Dean may require that such student submit a sample of the student's written work for evaluation by the Dean and/or the Editors of one or more journals under such terms and conditions as the Dean shall direct. (4 credits - 2 in each of the student's last two semesters)

#### [Immigration and Naturalization Law](#)

A study of the procedural and substantive rights of aliens from entry through deportation or admission to citizenship. Topics include the preference system; classification; grounds for exclusion and deportation; searches, arrest and bail; the deportation hearing; administrative appeals; and judicial review. (2 or 3 credits)

#### [Independent Research](#)

The Independent Research Course permits a student to conduct a major research and writing project under the supervision of a full-time member of the School faculty. It is contemplated that the student will prepare a written assignment that is twenty or more pages in length, exclusive of footnotes, per credit assigned.

A student who wishes to write an independent research paper must first submit to a supervising faculty member a written proposal that demonstrates that the student has a viable topic for research. The student must register for the course, with the approval of the faculty member, by the beginning of the student's next to last semester of School.

An Independent Research project may satisfy the substantial paper component of the Advanced Writing Requirement if the project is for either two or three credits.

The Advanced Writing Requirement provision on Duplicative Use (Academic Regulations, Section I.D.4., below) applies to the Independent Research Project. (2 or 3 credits)

### Insurance Law

This course is a study of the legal principles applicable to the control of insurance and to the state regulation of insurance. These principles will be examined in the light of their institutional setting. Legal and non-legal material will be utilized in this course. Topics studied are: formation of a contract; insurable interest; premiums; construction of life, property, accident liability medical and group contracts; concealments; warranties; conditions; exceptions; waiver; and estoppel. (2 or 3 credits)

### Intellectual Property

This course covers copyright, trademark, and trade secret law and materials dealing with the competitive process. (3 or 4 credits)

### International Comparative Health Law

This course will survey and compare the world's major health laws. It will begin with a comparative analysis of health care systems, including an inquiry in comparative costs, the comparative health of populations served by various systems and a comparison of the health outcomes produced by those systems. The course will then turn to comparative analysis of relevant legal concepts, including laws addressing liability of health care providers, reimbursement of health care providers, health insurance, bioethics, including right to refuse treatment and the right to die, and international conventions on the right to health care. There are no prerequisites for this course.

### International Human Rights

This course considers human rights under the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other U.N. documents and resolutions, as well as U.N. investigation of human rights violations. The course also examines regional arrangements to protect human rights, exemplified by the European Human Rights Convention and its Inter-American counterpart. It is desirable but not essential that the student have completed a course in International Law. (2 or 3 credits)

### International Law

The course involves a study of the process by which international law is made and applied, with consideration given to the participants therein (nation-states, international governmental organizations, political parties, multinational enterprises and other private associations and individuals), bases of power (control over people, resources and institutions), and practices (employment of the diplomatic, ideological, economic, and military instruments). (3 or 4 credits)

### International Litigation in US Courts

Students will undertake an in depth study of litigation in U.S. state and federal courts in cases involving foreign parties or transactions. Students will study personal jurisdiction over foreign persons and entities, forum non conveniens and other forum selection issues; the service of process outside the United States, including service by letters rogatory and under the Hague Service Convention; the discovery of evidence located outside the United States, including direct discovery under U.S. rules and evidence taking under the Hague Evidence Convention; foreign sovereign immunity; the extraterritorial application of U.S. laws, including the antitrust and securities laws; the Act of State doctrine; and the enforcement of foreign judgments. The course will familiarize students with the procedural and substantive issues that arise commonly in international cases. If

time permits we will discuss issues related to international arbitration and the enforcement of arbitral awards. (3 credits)

### Introduction to Representing Clients

Simulation course designed to prepare students for individual client representation and work in other practice settings. Students explore the lawyer's role and develop interviewing, counseling and negotiation skills by representing each other in mock cases. (Course offered as a prerequisite to most clinic and externships; open to other students on a space available basis.) (2 credits)

### Intellectual Property- Licensing

This course covers intellectual property assignments and licenses, including express and implied licenses, negotiation, valuation, standard contract terms, antitrust concerns, enforcement, and contract issues of particular importance in licensing. (2 or 3 credits)

### Judicial Clerkship Seminar

This course is intended to prepare students for judicial clerkships at either the state or the federal trial or appellate levels. It will supplement the substantive courses that future clerks should take by providing intensive writing experience and by exposing students to a variety of issues important to law clerks. The writing component of the course will require each student to write a bench memorandum, a ruling on a procedural motion, a majority opinion and a dissenting opinion. Each of the writing exercises will deal with a different area of substantive law, which may include federal habeas corpus actions, state constitutional law questions, or any of a wide variety of administrative agency matters. Students will gain experience in research of the types of done by law clerks and will explore matters of court structure, court procedures, clerkships ethical issues and conflicts of interest. Faculty members with clerkship experience will teach the course, with federal and state judges as guest lecturers. Full time students must have completed three semesters, and part-time students must have completed five semesters. Enrollment preference will be given to students whose academic performance indicates that they may be competitive in applying for federal and state appellate clerkships. (Limited enrollment) (3 credits)

### Jurisprudence

This is a three-credit course in legal philosophy in which we explore questions such as: What is law? What is the difference between law and morality, law and social norms, law and violence, valid law and invalid law? Is law a set of writings or a history of practices? Does law require rules? Is caselaw law? What are the sources of law? How should we interpret legal documents? How should judges judge? The course explores theories of legal positivism, natural law, legal realism, feminist and critical race theory, and post-modern critiques of law. Readings are drawn from a broad range of sources and include authors like Lon Fuller, H.L.A. Hart, St. Thomas Aquinas, Ronald Dworkin, John Rawls, Patricia Williams, Immanuel Kant, Ludwig Wittgenstein, J.S. Mill, John Locke, Michael Sandel, Martha Fineman, Martha Nussbaum, Hannah Arendt, and Herman Melville. The course requires several short papers.

### Juvenile Law

The course will examine the legal rights and responsibilities of minors. Topics to be studied include delinquency, abuse and neglect, representation of children in custody disputes, and educational rights of handicapped children. The course will devote attention to the role of the attorney, juvenile court, and social and diagnostic services available to children and a studentths. (2 or 3 credits)

### Juvenile Law (Advanced)

This course covers selected topics in juvenile law of current or continuing interest. Issues may include child custody, adoption, technological advances in childbearing, and the costs and benefits of indeterminacy in standards for child custody. There is no prerequisite but students should have taken either Juvenile Law or Family Law. (2 or 3 credits)

### Labor Law

The course covers the law governing disputes between employers and employees, with special emphasis on the federal statutes. Organization, employer responses, and collective bargaining are the focuses of the course. The problems of distributing power between the federal government and the states, and the role of the NLRB are also considered. (Pre- or co-requisite: Administrative Law) (3 credits)

### Land-Use Planning

This course involves a critical examination of governmental and private attempts to control land use. Investigation will be made of common law principles of and constitutional restrictions upon 1) private controls such as the law of nuisance and restrictive covenants, and 2) statutory regulation such as zoning, subdivision controls, environmental controls, growth controls, and land trusts. (2 or 3 credits)

### Law and Economics

This course explores the use of economic analysis in the study of specific legal problems, of the existing legal system, and of proposed modifications to existing legal structures. It begins by examining the nature of economic reasoning and limitation of applying economic theory, the course explores the economic foundations of property law, including entitlement theory, pollution problems, monopoly problems, government allocation of resources, and public property rights. It then examines the economic theory as applied to criminal sanctions and criminal law, tort negligence theory, strict liability, economic foundations of contract law, and contract impossibility. The direction of the course from that point is partially determined by the interest of the class but may include problems of population control, allocation of scarce medical resources, justification of inheritance, economic analysis of rent control and housing code enforcement, consumer problems, and military service. In general, the course will avoid delving into areas which are covered in depth in other courses such as tax policy, antitrust law, and regulated industries. (2 or 3 credits)

### Law and Forensic Science

The course covers various topics in the area of forensic science. (2 credits)

### Law and Gender

This course will examine the similar patterns of and justifications for racism, sexism, and homophobia and consider the differences in constitutional jurisprudence applied to each. It will include an examination of the right to sexual privacy; discrimination in the workplace, military, and education; and the expanding concept of marriage and the family. (2 or 3 credits)

### Law and Medicine

The basic introductory course for students interested in law and medicine, this course will cover the legal regulation of the medical profession in such areas as medical education, physician licensure and disciplinary proceedings, hospital organization, alternative structures for providing health care,

the financing of health care, efforts to control health care costs, the control of drugs and medical devices by the Federal Food and Drug Administration, and the statutory regulation of medical malpractice actions. (2 or 3 credits)

### Law and Medicine (Advanced)

This is a limited enrollment course, open only to students who have taken the introductory Law and Medicine course or who have professional training in medicine, nursing, or a related field. Students will be expected to do independent research in an area of health law to be approved by the instructor. In addition to producing a paper of substantial legal scholarship, students will be required to make class presentations on their research. (Prerequisite: Law and Medicine)(2 credits)

### Law and the Humanities

This interdisciplinary seminar course examines the role of rhetoric and narrative in law and evaluates contemporary theories of law and literature. Students analyze perspectives on law and justice as presented in selected literary works and write a research paper exploring one of the topics suggested by the course. (2 or 3 credits)

### Law of the European Union

The institutional structure and legal system of the European Economic Community, including the Council, the Commission, the Parliament, and the court of Justice; "Treaty Supremacy" over national law, direct effect of EEC regulations and directives in national courts, and protection of basic human rights; selected topics in corporate, commercial, and competition law. (3 credits)

### Law of Politics

This course is divided into two parts: discussion of current political events, and exploration of selected political legal issues. Topics to include: political question doctrine, the ballot, apportionment and redistricting, in-house government attorneys, lawyers and political campaigns, quid pro quo, conduct unbecoming, lawyering and lobbying, independent counsel law, impeachment, and campaign finance (soft, hard and reform). (2 credits)

### Law Review

The Quinnipiac Law Review Association is a student operated association. It publishes the Quinnipiac Law Review (QLR), a law journal that includes articles and book reviews written by legal scholars, as well as case comments and notes written by student members. A board of student editors solicits, organizes, edits, and publishes material for QLR. Successful Law Review work entitles a student to four academic credits and credit for the substantial paper component of the Advanced Writing Requirement.

Students who have attained twenty-three credits as of the conclusion of the immediately preceding semester are able to participate on the journals under the following scheme:

Students in the top 7% of that group are invited to walk on to the journal of their choice;  
Students in the next 8% are invited to walk on to their choice of Health or Probate Journals;  
and  
Students in the top 50% are eligible to compete in the three-journal-wide write-on competition.

This selection process takes place twice a year, in the summer and in the spring. Generally speaking, the day students are eligible in the summer after their first year; the evening students are eligible the following spring.

A student transferring from another law school in the summer prior to his or her 2L year to QUSL with the number of credits necessary to participate in the journals may take part in the journals' write-on competition that same summer if the student's class rank at the school from which he or she is transferring would qualify the student to take part in the competition had the student earned those credits at QUSL. The Dean has the discretion to invite any transfer student either to compete in the write-on competition or to be an automatic (walk-on) candidate for a journal. Prior to making the decision to invite any transfer student to be an automatic candidate for a journal, the Dean may require that such student submit a sample of the student's written work for evaluation by the Dean and/or the Editors of one or more journals under such terms and conditions as the Dean shall direct. (4 credits - 2 in each of the student's last two semesters)

### [Law, Science, and Technology](#)

This course examines the impact that scientific discovery and technologic innovation have on law and policy. Our inquiry focuses on issues of ownership, technology transfer, government control and contemporary ethical concerns brought about by developments in bioengineering, nanotechnology and information technology. We will consider how genetic engineering, medical breakthroughs and information processing raise fundamental issues in biodiversity and access to information particularly related to economic justice, social progress and scientific inquiry and whether the law should allow business to monopolize certain categories of technology, laws of nature and scientific facts. Case studies will provide insights into recent legal and political controversies over the advisability of stem cell research, human cloning, and teaching evolution. We draw upon facts learned throughout the course to assess whether policymakers should look beyond economic issues to insure that the purposes served by the country's founding political tenets (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) have been justly considered when formulating scientific, technologic and intellectual property regulation. Several lectures will deal with the practical aspects of technology transfer. Knowledge of the underlying science and technologies is not a prerequisite, but by the end of the course the student will have gained some understanding of the sciences and technologies addressed. (3 credits)

### [Legal Drafting and Writing](#)

An introduction to various types of drafting and writing work commonly encountered in law practice, such as contracts, leases, wills, trusts, pleadings, opinion letters, commercial instruments, and legal memoranda. (2 credits)

### [Legislation](#)

This course considers the legislature in perspective, examining it in its working relationships with other institutions of the American legal system. The course is designed to develop an understanding of the potentialities and limitations of the legislative process. Students will select an enumerated problem and propose a legislative solution. (3 credits)

### Managed Health Care

This course will examine issues of current interest in the area of managed care. Topics covered may include formation of integrated health care delivery systems and the rights and obligations of third-party payors, providers, and patients. (2 credits)

### Mediation Advocacy: Representing Clients in Mediation

The principal focus of this course will be to explore mediation advocacy issues for the practitioner representing a client in a mediation. Mediation concepts and implications for developing skills for client representation will be examined. Mediation oriented styles, skills and techniques will be contrasted with the techniques required in litigation and arbitration. The exclusive emphasis will be on the practitioner's role as an advocate rather than as a neutral/mediator. (1 credit)

### Mock Trial & Advanced Mock Trial

Students selected to compete in interscholastic Mock Trial may enroll in Mock Trial once and Advanced Mock Trial once. However, students may take a maximum of three out of four of the following courses: Trial Practice, Advance Trial Practice, Mock Trial, Advanced Mock Trial

### Moot Court I, II, and III

Participation on the Moot Court Honor Society allows students to build upon the writing and advocacy skills developed in the first year Legal Skills program. Students practice advocacy skills by preparing and presenting both written briefs and oral arguments, which are usually made before a panel of judges. Members of the student Society, selected through an intramural competition held each fall, compete in national and regional competitions with teams from other law schools. Some examples of competitions that our teams have entered include: the National Appellate Advocacy Competition, the National Moot Court Competition, and the Cardozo Sports and Entertainment Law Competition.

Successful completion of a student's first academic year of membership in the Society, including participation in the intramural competition used to select members, entitles a student to one credit. Students may not register for moot court until they have been selected for membership in the society. A second credit may be earned for participation as a competitor in an interscholastic Moot Court competition. A student may earn a third credit by participating as a competitor in a second intercollegiate Moot Court competition, or by serving as a coach for an intercollegiate Moot Court team. Service as a coach shall include, but not be limited to, providing permissible assistance to the team with the drafting of the brief, attending the team's moot sessions, and providing other assistance as may be necessary to prepare the team for the competition. Moot Court credits are granted with the grade of "Pass." A student may satisfy the Substantial Paper requirement by written work prepared for the Moot Court program, if that work has been independently reviewed and approved by a member of the faculty. (1-3 credits)

### National Security Law

A survey of United States law as it relates to national security. Topics will include some or all of the following: separation of powers in national security matters, presidential war powers, congressional and presidential emergency powers, the role of the judiciary, the domestic effect of international law, the use of military force abroad, intelligence operations, investigating terrorism and other national security threats, prosecuting terrorists, the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts, access to

national security information, and restraints on leaking and publishing national security information. (Prerequisite: Constitutional) (3 credits)

### Native American Law

Topics covered in this course include tribal sovereignty and self government in Indian country, the special relationship between Indians and the federal government, federal Indian policy, conflicts involving tribal, federal, and state jurisdiction over Indians and Indian affairs in Indian country, tribal authority over Indians and non-Indians, criminal jurisdiction over Indians and non-Indians for offenses committed on reservations, tribal access to capital markets, tribal economic development, casinos and other types of gaming, land claim litigation, and current issues affecting tribal tribes, their governments, and their members. (2 credits)

### Negotiation

This course aims to develop lawyering skills in three critical areas. Each skill will be introduced by lecture, discussion, and videotaped or transcribed examples. Each student will engage in a series of simulations, which are critiqued by the professor and fellow students. (2 or 3 credits)

### Non-Profit Organizations

This course focuses on special issues that affect nonprofit organizations. Topics considered range from the history of and theoretical rationale for the nonprofit sector to state and federal regulation. Particular emphasis is given to choice of form; operation and governance; regulation of charitable solicitation; and tax exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. (Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax) (2 credits)

### Patent Law

This course covers the fundamentals of patent law. It also covers the relationship of patent law to other means of protecting ideas. (2 credits)

### Patent Law (Adv.)

This course is a continuation of the study of the fundamentals of patent law. (2 credits)

### Patent Litigation

This course involves the study of litigation in U.S. state and federal courts in cases involving patent law. (2 credits)

### Poverty Law

This seminar examines a variety of legal problems caused by or related to poverty. Students will consider how the law has dealt with the poor and will examine a variety of approaches to poverty, including government benefit programs, legal and social action and private responses. Each student will write a major paper examining in depth some aspect of poverty law and will make a class presentation on that topic. Outreach to legal or social service providers may also be expected. (2 credits)

### Probate Law Journal

In conjunction with the Connecticut Probate Assembly, the School publishes the Probate Law Journal covering developments in probate law and practice. The Journal includes scholarly articles, as well as the opinions of probate judges in the State of Connecticut. The Journal operates like a law review; student participants are chosen on the basis of academic merit. Preparation of a long note or comment of publishable quality may satisfy the substantial paper component of the Advanced Writing Requirement.

Students who have attained twenty-three credits as of the conclusion of the immediately preceding semester are able to participate on the journals under the following scheme:

Students in the top 7% of that group are invited to walk on to the journal of their choice;  
Students in the next 8% are invited to walk on to their choice of Health or Probate Journals;  
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Students in the top 50% are eligible to compete in the three-journal-wide write-on competition.

This selection process takes place twice a year, in the summer and in the spring. Generally speaking, the day students are eligible in the summer after their first year; the evening students are eligible the following spring.

A student transferring from another law school in the summer prior to his or her 2L year to QUSL with the number of credits necessary to participate in the journals may take part in the journals' write-on competition that same summer if the student's class rank at the school from which he or she is transferring would qualify the student to take part in the competition had the student earned those credits at QUSL. The Dean has the discretion to invite any transfer student either to compete in the write-on competition or to be an automatic (walk-on) candidate for a journal. Prior to making the decision to invite any transfer student to be an automatic candidate for a journal, the Dean may require that such student submit a sample of the student's written work for evaluation by the Dean and/or the Editors of one or more journals under such terms and conditions as the Dean shall direct. (4 credits - 2 in each of the student's last two semesters)

### Public Health Law

Over the course of the semester we examine the legal, ethical, and public health challenges posed by contemporary issues such as drug-resistant infectious disease, renewed resistance to childhood vaccination, firearms regulation, controversial testing and screening programs, programs targeting tobacco use and obesity, and potential threats of bioterrorism. Each of these challenges raises the core issue of the extent to which governments may restrain individual citizens and individual choice for the promotion of collective health and safety.

When and to what extent must the constitutionally-protected rights of individuals yield to the state's inherent obligation to exercise its police power for the protection of the broader community? How does the law function as an instrument of social and public health policy? The historical legal constructs on which public health law is grounded are fundamental to understanding the constraints within which public health authorities must function. We examine the way in which established public health law principles, legislation, regulation, and ethics intersect as public health programs and community health care interventions are designed and delivered. (2 or 3 credits)

### Real Estate Transactions

The course examines the law and economics of financing real estate transactions. The law governing mortgages is explored in some depth, together with related problems of conveyancing and suretyship not embraced in the prerequisite courses. In addition, consideration may be given to the differences in the economics of and types of mortgage instruments involved in such typical transactions as a home purchase, subdivision development, construction of a shopping center, and corporation financing through issuance of secured bonds. (Prerequisite: Property) (3 or 4 credits)

### Remedies

This course commences with an examination of remedial goals in torts, contracts, and unjust enrichment cases, with an emphasis on some aspects of the modern law of damages. This is continued throughout in specific situations. There is some coverage of equity in terms of history as well as of the modern emphasis on particular aspects of equitable remedies with respect to mistake, duress, affirmed and disaffirmed transactions, specific performance and so on. Included also is treatment of remedies for injuries to real and personal property, tangible and intangible interests, persons and status. Finally, there is consideration of remedies for nominally unenforceable transactions. (3 credits)

### Secured Transactions

Security interests in personal property under Articles 2, 2A, and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code are considered. (Depending on the professor, Commercial Law may be a pre- or co-requisite.)(2 or 3 credits)

### Securities Regulation

This course involves a study of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Particular emphasis is placed on the registration, distribution, and sale of securities; distribution of corporate information; and liability under the 1933 Act. (Prerequisite: Business Organizations) (3 credits)

### Taxation of Business Enterprises

This is a study of the federal income taxation of corporations (including S corporations), partnerships, limited liability companies, and their owners. Students compare the three business tax regimes of Subchapters C, S, and K of the Internal Revenue Code through the basic life cycle of a business entity: contributions, operations, distributions, and liquidations. (Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation and Business Organizations) (4 credits)

### Tax Policy

The course will examine the advantages and disadvantages of various methods for raising revenue and the use of the current income tax system to promote certain types of activities and to reward or discourage behavior. The course will also focus on changes to the tax law since 1981 as illustrative of presidential and legislative choices and the interplay of policy and politics. Students will produce an independent research paper on topics of their choice. (Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax) (2 credits)

## Tax Research

Advanced instruction in federal income tax research. Through problem analysis, this course will instruct students in the special methods and materials applicable to tax research. Each of the three or four problems will lead to a memorandum, opinion letter, protest, ruling request, or other written document. (Prerequisites: Federal Income Taxation) (2 credits)

## Theories of Punishment

Theories of Punishment is an opportunity to explore in depth the question of how punishment is justified and measured. Students participate in discussion of the weekly readings and prepare briefs on sentencing issues. They argue their briefs at the end of the course, and then participate in a mock sentencing commission, deciding the issues briefed. Explored are philosophical questions about punishment (is general deterrence morally justified? is retribution more than revenge?), as well as contemporary sentencing issues, (e.g., Megan's law, drug court, victim-offender mediation, prisoner services, chain gangs, corporal punishment, parental responsibility laws, race and sex discrimination). (2 credits)

## Torts (Advanced) - Medical Malpractice Litigation

This course will cover the principles of medical negligence and their application in selected cases. Specific topics will include the physician's duty to patients, the standard of care in medical malpractice actions, causation in law and medicine, the standard of proof, the damages obtainable, medical records and other evidence used to prove malpractice, the use of expert testimony, and the physician-patient privilege. Other areas to be discussed are hospital liability, the role of insurance, recent statutory reforms, and alternatives to litigation. (2 or 3 credits)

## Torts (Advanced) – Tort Reform

This research and writing seminar focuses on "tort reform" proposals such as the abolition of punitive damages, caps on pain and suffering damages, modification of joint and several liability, repeal of the collateral source rule, greater use of no-fault compensations systems, alternative dispute resolution, and greater regulation of contingent fees. In addition to reading and discussing a variety of sources, students will do regular writing assignments, including a substantial research paper. (2 credits)

## Trial Practice

This course is designed to give students an opportunity to coordinate their knowledge of procedure and evidence with their knowledge of substantive law in a realistic and dramatic setting, with the aim of developing some facility in the techniques of civil or criminal trial practice. The course focuses on the trial and pretrial process, including: interviewing of clients; investigation of facts; preparation of witnesses; examination and cross examination of witnesses; choosing a jury; use of experts; discovery and other pretrial preparations; motion practice; and trial tactics. Students draft motions and memoranda and appear in simulated proceedings. Audio-visual equipment may be used. (Prerequisite: Evidence) (2 or 3 credits)

Students may take a maximum of three out of four of the following courses: Trial Practice, Advance Trial Practice, Mock Trial, Advanced Mock Trial

### **Trial Practice (Advanced)**

This course will teach more advanced practice techniques than the basic Trial Practice course, including the skills of taking depositions, jury selection, direct and cross examination, opening and closing arguments, and evidence. (Prerequisites: Trial Practice and Evidence or Civil Clinic, or Criminal Justice Clinic) (2 credits)

Students may take a maximum of three out of four of the following courses: Trial Practice, Advance Trial Practice, Mock Trial, Advanced Mock Trial

### **Visual Persuasion in the Law**

Students learn to make legal arguments using images as well as words. Students read and discuss interdisciplinary materials including rhetoric, visual perception, social psychology, narrative theory, art history, media studies, and advertising; perform hands-on visual exercises to gain practice in making and responding to images; and listen to guest lectures and see examples of work done by legal visual displays for use as demonstrative evidence and in closing argument in highly realistic hypothetical cases. No prior visual arts experience is required or expected. (3 credits)

### **Workers' Compensation**

The course covers the law of Workers' Compensation, with attention given, where appropriate, to the Connecticut Act. The course generally will deal with the liability of employers for work-related injuries to employees. In particular, the course will consider employees' remedies prior to and apart from Workers' Compensation; the compensation principle; the necessary employer-employee relationship required to activate coverage; the concept of accident; accidents during the course of employment; accidents arising out of employment; occupational disease; proof of causation and independent causes after the accident; compensation for non-fatal injury; death benefits; administration of Worker' Compensation laws; and third party suits. (2 or 3 credits)

### **Writing and Research (Advanced)**

This course offers upper level students intensive practice in writing and research. It builds on and reinforces skills introduced and developed in Legal Skills classes while focusing on writing and advanced research. Satisfactory completion of the major writing assignment of the class satisfies the substantial paper component of the advanced writing requirement. (Prerequisites: Legal Skills I and II) (2 credits)

## ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

Academic Rules and Regulations are subject to change by decision of the faculty at any time. There is a separate set of Disciplinary Rules. Copies of the most current Academic Regulations and of the Disciplinary Rules are on reserve in the Law Library and should be consulted by new students.

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## I. Requirements for Graduation

### A. In General

To receive the JD degree, a student must:

1. successfully complete all required courses and the core elective requirement, and
2. receive credit for 86 semester hours, and
3. achieve a cumulative average of 2.0, and
4. complete all requirements no sooner than 24 months and not later than 84 months after a student has commenced law study at this law school or a law school from which this school accepted transfer credit, and
5. satisfactorily complete the Advanced Writing Requirement, and
6. complete all work for the above requirements no later than the last day of examinations of the student's final semester.

### B. Required Courses

#### 1. Policy

Because it is important for all lawyers to share a core of common knowledge and skills, the faculty has prescribed a set of required courses (listed elsewhere in this catalog).

#### 2. Course Sequences, Variances

Required courses must be successfully completed. They must be taken in the prescribed sequence (set forth elsewhere in this catalog) unless the student has petitioned for and been granted a variance prior to registration or prior to a change in registration. A student may, however, take a required course earlier than the prescribed semester without petitioning to do so. Authority to grant or deny such variances rests in the Associate Dean. Variances are granted in only the most extraordinary of circumstances. A student who has been given permission to postpone an exam in a required course must take the exam the next time the course is offered (excluding the summer term).

#### 3. Successful Completion

A student who has received a failing grade in a required course must retake the course. Upon successful completion of this course, the student will receive a grade of "Pass," but will retain the previous grade of F as well. The "Pass" will have no numerical value and will not affect the CQPA

(Cumulative Quality Point Average). The F will be included in the CQPA. The purpose of the rule is to insure at least minimal competency in all required courses but not to provide opportunities to improve a grade. The writing of a paper for a course in which the student failed an examination is prohibited.

4. Each student must also take a course in “other professional skills generally regarded as necessary for effective and responsible participation in the legal profession” as required by ABA Standard 302(a)(4). Courses satisfying this requirement include: Alternative Dispute Resolution, Business Planning, Civil Procedure (Advanced-Conn. Practice), all clinics, all externships, Estate and Financial Planning, Family Law (Advanced), Introduction to Representing Clients, Juvenile Law (Advanced), Legal Drafting and Writing, Mediation Advocacy, Negotiation, Patent Litigation, Tax Research, Trial Practice, Trial Practice (Advanced), Writing and Research (Advanced).

### C. Core Electives

In addition to Lawyers’ Professional Responsibility, which remains required for all students, the upper-class curriculum consists of Core Electives and General Electives.

The Core Electives are: (1) Administrative Law, (2) Business Organizations, (3) Commercial Law, (4) Evidence, (5) Federal Income Taxation, and (6) Trusts and Estates. General Electives are all electives other than Core Electives.

#### 1. Core Elective Requirement

Every student must take at least four of the Core Electives. One of the four must be either Commercial Law or Federal Income Tax. Students who take both Commercial Law and Federal Income Taxation will be able to use both in satisfying the requirement of four.

#### 2. Sequencing and Registration Priorities

##### Full-Time-Students

A full-time student must satisfy the requirement of four Core Electives in his or her second year. Moreover, students who are registering for their second year have priority with respect to all of the Core Electives. Thus, a student who takes only four or only five of the Core Electives in his or her second year will be able to register to take the remaining Core Elective(s) as a third-year student only after the completion of registration by students who are registering to take Core Electives in their second year.

##### Part-Time-Students

A part-time student must satisfy the requirement of four Core Electives by the end of his or her third year. The normal sequence for taking Core Electives in the part-time program is as follows: Evidence and Business Organizations in the second year; Federal Income Taxation, Administrative Law, Commercial Law, and Trusts and Estates in the third year. Students who register for Core Electives in the normal sequence have priority in enrolling. Thus, a student who wishes to take a Core Elective later than in the normal sequence will be able to register for that Core Elective only after the completion of registration by students who are taking Core Electives in the normal sequence.

The Associate Dean's Office is available to answer questions about the requirements and registration priorities.

### 3. Advice on Course Selection

Although only four of the Core Electives are required, the faculty recommends that students seriously consider taking all six, for the following reasons.

First, the faculty believes that the six courses are among the most important in the upper-class curriculum. Taking all six gives students exposure to a wide variety of legal areas and disciplines. In the past, students who have had summer jobs after their second years have often found that they were better prepared for their assignments than students from law schools with less extensive requirements.

Second, with the exception of Federal Income Taxation, the six courses cover some, though by no means all, of the most difficult material tested on most bar examinations. Taking all five of the other courses does not, of course, guarantee success on any bar examination, nor does taking all six guarantee success in practice. Moreover, different instructors may stress different aspects of the material and even different material in different sections of the courses. Yet students who take all six will thereby enhance their chances of passing a bar examination and will become sensitized to potential tax consequences of transactions and other activities in a wide variety of legal practice areas.

Third, all of the six courses provide foundations for other courses in the curriculum. In combination with the required first-year curriculum, they develop students' skills in statutory, administrative, and common-law reasoning. They also introduce students to many of the concepts that clients expect lawyers to understand.

Fourth, students' notions of where their interests lie often change with exposure to new material. In the past, many students who have entered the law school without definite career plans have discovered interests in areas covered in one or more of the six courses. Even students whose plans were

definite at the outset have sometimes changed their minds and pursued careers in areas they discovered only when they took one of the six.

D. Advanced Writing Requirement

1. The Requirement

In order to ensure continued development of those research and writing skills stressed in the first year legal writing program, each student must write at least four papers after his or her first year. At least one paper must be at least 10-15 pages in length with a non-trivial research component (substantial paper component). The three others constitute the short paper component. A student may not begin the advanced writing requirement prior to completing Legal Skills I and II.

2. Modes of Satisfaction

A student will ordinarily submit a paper as part of the work for a substantive or clinical course. Procedures for signing up for a paper are published each semester after the close of the add/drop period. The paper must count for at least 25% of the final grade for the course.

A member of the Law Review, the Connecticut Probate Law Journal, or the Health Law Journal may satisfy the substantial paper requirement by preparation of a long note or comment that the editorial board determines is of publishable quality. A student may satisfy the substantial paper requirement by submitting an appellate brief prepared for the intramural competition used to select members for the Moot Court Board. The brief must be critiqued and approved by a member of the faculty.

3. Full-Time Faculty

The courses designated as satisfying the advanced writing requirement shall ordinarily be limited to those taught by full-time faculty. In exceptional circumstances, the Associate Dean may approve the designation of a course taught by a part-time member of the faculty.

4. Duplicative Use

The principal part of any work prepared in satisfaction of any part of the writing requirement will be completed after the date that the topic is approved by the faculty supervisor. Any prior work on the topic, either research or writing, must be fully disclosed to the faculty supervisor prior to the approval of the topic.

E. Limit on Non-Classroom Credits

A law student shall be permitted to elect a maximum of ten non-classroom credit hours during the student's residency at the school. Non-classroom hours, as currently in the curriculum, include the following:

1. all but two of the credit hours elected for a major clinical course (Civil Clinic, Tax Clinic, Health Law Clinic, and Appellate Clinic), and
2. all but one of the credit hours for an externship, and
3. all credit hours elected for Moot Court.

The rules of the various state bar examiners vary in respect to the number of non-classroom credits an applicant may present. Each student is responsible for making certain that his or her curriculum conforms to the requirements of the state or states to which the student may apply.

F. Independent Research Project

The Independent Research Project permits a student to conduct a major research and writing project under the supervision of a full-time member of the Law School faculty. The paper must be twenty or more pages in length, exclusive of footnotes, per credit assigned.

A student who wishes to write an independent research paper must submit to the supervising faculty member a written proposal that demonstrates that he or she has a viable topic for research. The student must register for the course, with the approval of the faculty member, no later than the beginning of the student's next to last semester of school. Prior to registration, the student must present to the Registrar a contract signed by the supervising faculty member. Contracts are available in the Associate Dean's office.

An Independent Research Project may satisfy the substantial paper component of the Advanced Writing Requirement if the project is for either two or three credits.

The Advanced Writing Requirement provision on Duplicative Use applies to the Independent Research Project.

No student shall register for more than one Independent Research Project in any semester or session, nor more than two Independent Research Projects for all semesters or sessions at the School. No student may complete more than one Independent Research Project with any individual faculty member. A student may enroll in an Independent Research Project during the same semester or session in which the student is enrolled in a clinical program, subject to the rules regarding Limit on Non-Classroom Credits, and provided that the student is enrolled in at least one other School course with regular class meetings. Only full-time law school faculty members may supervise an Independent Research Project. Any of these requirements can be waived by the Associate Dean under exceptional circumstances.

G. Visitor and Credit-Transfer Policy

1. Visitor Policy

Students may by permission of the Associate Dean visit at another law school at any time after completing their second semester, provided that they complete at least two-thirds of their credits toward their degree at the Quinnipiac University School of Law. Such visiting status may be granted when it is determined that an exceptional change in the student's personal circumstances requires the student to relocate for the period of visiting status, or when some exceptional educational opportunity arises. Credits will be accepted for transfer only if the visiting student earns at least a C or its equivalent.

2. Transfer of Credits

This School will grant no more transfer credits for a course taken at another school than the number of credits granted for the course by that school. For students who transfer to this School, no credits are transferred in courses in which the student has earned a grade below C (2.0). The maximum number of credits a student can transfer from another law school is 30 credits. For Quinnipiac students who visit at another law school, see paragraph 1 above. Credits accepted from other schools are transferred with the grade of "Pass."

3. Required Courses and Core Electives

Except with express written permission of the Associate Dean for reasons of hardship, students may not receive credit for required courses or core electives taken at other law schools. Written permission must be obtained before taking the course elsewhere.

4. Summer Sessions

Except with express written permission of the Associate Dean for reasons of hardship or sound academic reasons, students may count toward graduation no

more than six credits earned in summer programs of other law schools.  
Written permission must be obtained before taking the course elsewhere.

## II. Grades, Grading, and Examinations

### A. Grades

The School records letter grades and attributes to those grades a quality point equivalent based upon a four-point system, as follows:

A .....	4.00	C .....	2.00
A- .....	3.67	C- .....	1.67
B+ .....	3.33	D+ .....	1.33
B .....	3.00	D .....	1.00
B- .....	2.67	F .....	0.0 and no credit
C+ .....	2.33		

The School awards honors to graduates according to the following standards:

- 3.00 to 3.29 - cum laude
- 3.30 to 3.59 - magna cum laude
- 3.60 to 4.00 - summa cum laude

Several courses, including Alternative Dispute Resolution, Civil Clinic, Tax Clinic, Appellate Clinic, Health Law Clinic, and Externships are graded as Honors, High Pass, Pass, Low Pass, and Fail. (Please read section on Clinics and Externships for specific grading information.) Except for Fail, none of these grades has a numerical equivalent; hence they do not affect the student's Cumulative Quality Point Average. A Fail, however, counts as a 0.0 in calculating the CQPA. Grades for courses taken at other institutions for which credit is given shall be recorded as Pass, subject to the Transfer of Credits policy described in Section I.H.2., above.

### B. Grading

#### 1. Anonymous Examinations

Except as specified hereunder, grades are based solely on written examinations that are graded anonymously. Approximately one week before examinations each semester, students must obtain from the Registrar their examination number. That number must be used on all examinations in lieu of the student's name.

#### 2. Extensive Written Work

Some courses involve extensive written work. Such work and such courses need not be graded anonymously. However, written final examinations in such courses are graded anonymously.

3. Clinical Courses

Clinical Courses and other courses involving extensive non-written performance need not be graded on the basis of anonymous examinations.

4. Classroom Performance

The faculty believes that student performance in the classroom is an essential part of the educational process. Faculty members have the authority to evaluate such performance and to raise or lower a student's final grade by one-third of a letter grade, based on such performance. A faculty member who implements this policy must announce it to his or her class beforehand. Failure to adopt such a policy at the beginning of a semester shall not stop the faculty member from doing so thereafter, provided the required notice is given.

5. Attendance and Class Preparation

Excessive student absences in a required course will lead to an administrative withdrawal from the course with a grade of F. (See Section VI. A., Attendance Policy, below.)

6. Grade Changes

After submitting grades in a course to the Registrar's Office, a faculty member has no authority to change a grade except upon satisfying the Associate Dean that the change is due to mathematical or other clerical error or egregious substantive error. No change requested by a student shall be approved unless the student has sought review from the instructor within three weeks after the posting of the grade, or within three weeks of the beginning of the semester immediately following, whichever is later. In no event shall a grade change be made after the last day of the semester next following the semester or session in which the examination was administered.

7. Grades of Incomplete

A student who is given a grade of Incomplete in a course, and has not completed all course requirements by the end of the semester following that in which the Incomplete was given, shall automatically have the Incomplete converted to an F. Exceptions to this rule will be made only in cases of extreme hardship (such as extended illness), on proof of same satisfactory to the Associate Dean.

## 8. Grading Guidelines

The recommended median grade in required courses (Contracts, Torts, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Property, and Legal Skills I & II) is C+ or B-. The recommended median grade in core electives (Tax, Business Organizations, Evidence, Administrative Law, Commercial Law, and Trusts & Estates) and in Lawyers' Professional Responsibility is B- or B. Faculty may deviate from these recommended medians after consulting with the Associate Dean. There are no recommended medians for other courses.

## C. Examinations

### 1. When Taken; Excuses

- (a) Examinations must be taken at the time and place specified unless the student is excused by the Associate Dean on account of illness or for other sufficient reason. Where possible, the student shall secure the Associate Dean's written permission prior to the date of the examination. **To preserve anonymity, the student must not notify the instructor.** In the event of an emergency that makes prior written approval impractical, the student shall notify the Associate Dean as soon as possible of his or her inability to take the examination at the scheduled time.
- (b) A student who becomes ill during an examination and is unable to complete the examination may, in the discretion of the Associate Dean, be permitted to take the examination in the same course the next time it is offered, provided the student has notified the Associate Dean or his delegate before the end of the examination.
- (c) A student who has three or more examinations within a 24-hour period may, with the permission of the Associate Dean, postpone one of the exams until later in the examination period.

### 2. Rescheduling of Examinations

If the Associate Dean has excused a student from taking an examination at the scheduled time, the Associate Dean may, with the concurrence of the instructor, allow the student to take the same examination at a later time. In no event may a student take an examination prior to the scheduled time. Rescheduled exams cannot be typed.

### 3. Deferred Examinations

If the Associate Dean has excused a student from taking an examination, but the student has not been permitted to take the same examination at a later time under the preceding section, the student will be permitted to take

a different examination at a time and place to be determined by the instructor, but in no event later than the end of the examination period in the semester in which the course is next offered.

4. Reexaminations

The School does not permit reexaminations.

D. Class Ranking Policy

1. In general

1L Students: Students who attempted the full-time course load of 30 credits during the academic year are ranked together as full-time students. Students who attempted 19 credits as a strictly part-time students, and students who started in the fall as part-time students and added either Property or Constitutional Law for the spring term, are ranked together as a part-time students.

2L Students: Full-time and part-time are ranked together in one 2L ranking

3L and 4L Students: Full-time and part-time are ranked together in one 3L/4L ranking

2. For determining eligibility for law journals

In order to qualify for journal candidacy, a student must have completed 23 credits successfully. The registrar compiles a list in GPA order each semester of students who have completed 23 or more credits as of the end of that semester (summers excluded). The registrar submits the names of the top 50%, divided into the top 7%, the next 8%, and the remaining 35% to the journal editors. This is NOT the class ranking list. A student's class rank, as determined above does NOT determine journal eligibility.

### III. Course Loads

A. Full-Time Distinguished from Part-Time

1. Fall and Spring Semesters

A full-time student for American Bar Association purposes, is one who enrolls in at least 13 credits per semester. The normal course load for full-time students, however, is 13-15 credits. A part-time student is one who enrolls in 8-12 credits per semester. Written permission of the Associate Dean is required to deviate from these norms.

2. Summer Session

No student may register for more than eight credits in a Quinnipiac summer session. A part-time student (one who is employed for more than 20 hours per week) may not register for more than six credits in a summer session. (See I.G.3, and I.G.4 regarding summer credits taken at other institutions.)

B. Transfer between Day and Evening Programs

Evening students may take day courses, and full-time day students may take evening courses only on a space available basis.

C. Outside Employment

A full-time student must devote substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. For purposes of this rule, a full-time student is one who is enrolled for 13 or more credits. Pursuant to ABA requirements, a student may not work in excess of 20 hours per week while attending school on a full-time basis. This restriction applies during the summer in the same manner as during the normal year if the student is enrolled for a summer session.

D. Pursuant to ABA requirements, a student may enroll for no more than 17 credits in a semester and no more than eight credits in a summer session. The law school has no authority to waive this rule.

#### **IV. Continuance in Residence; Review for Academic Deficiency**

A. Academic Deficiency; Minimum CQPA

1. Generally

Each student will be reviewed for academic deficiency at the end of every academic year. A student must maintain a minimum overall Cumulative Quality Point Average (CQPA) of 1.80 at the end of a year in which the student has attempted 17 or more credits, 1.90 at the end of a year in which the student has attempted 36 or more credits, and 2.00 at the end of a year and every year thereafter in which the student has attempted 54 or more credits.

2. Transfer Students

A student who transfers here from another law school must maintain a 1.9 CQPA in all courses taken here by the end of his or her second semester here (excluding summer school), and a 2.0 by the end of the second year and every year thereafter.

3. Discounting of Course with Most Detrimental Grade

If a student has not maintained the appropriate minimum CQPA, a second calculation will be performed. Removing from consideration the student's most detrimental grade, the student must have attained a 2.2 average in all remaining courses. The most detrimental grade is the one that most adversely affects the student's CQPA. This procedure of discounting the most detrimental grade will be repeated each semester, if necessary, so long as the student maintains a 2.2 CQPA in all other courses from the time he or she entered law school.

## B. Dismissal

Any student falling below the required minimum CQPA will be dismissed automatically.

1. If the student has completed only two part-time or full-time semesters, the dismissal is final and there is no right of petition or appeal.
2. If the student has completed three or more semesters, the dismissal is final, with no right of petition or appeal, unless the student is within .05 of the minimum CQPA required to remain in residence. A student who is within .05 of the minimum CQPA may appeal the dismissal to the Academic Status Committee. The appeal should be addressed to the Chair of the Academic Status Committee, in care of the Associate Dean, and must be postmarked no later than fourteen days after receipt of a letter from the Associate Dean notifying the student of his or her dismissal. If the student files an appeal, the dismissal will not become final until the Committee has reviewed the case and denied the appeal. A student may apply for a leave of absence during the semester in which an appeal is pending before the Committee. (See IV.C.)

A student is allowed only one such appeal during the student's entire time at the School. If the Committee grants the appeal and allows the student to remain in residence, the student will be reviewed at the end of the academic year and must have brought the CQPA up to the minimum required to remain in residence as of the later semester.

3. A student who has been academically dismissed after the second year or later may petition the Academic Status Committee for reinstatement. The Committee may reinstate a student upon an affirmative showing that the student possesses the requisite ability, that there is a high probability that the student will successfully complete the course of study, and that the prior disqualification does not indicate a lack of capacity to complete the course of study.

A student reinstated under this rule will lose all credit for the academic year in which the CQPA fell below the required level. The Committee may

impose such conditions as it deems appropriate. The decisions of the Committee are final and not subject to appeal to the faculty as a whole.

4. No course, including summer courses, taken after a semester in which a student was dismissed automatically may count toward the student's CQPA. Even if the later course were to bring the CQPA above the average required to remain in residence, the student will be dismissed from the school and withdrawn from the later course(s) with a 100% tuition refund.

C. Leaves of Absence

Leaves of absence will be granted liberally by the Associate Dean to students who believe that they have problems that might interfere with academic performance.

## V. Withdrawal from a Course

A. Written Permission of Associate Dean; When Required

A student may withdraw from a course only with the prior written permission of the Associate Dean in the following circumstances:

1. Withdrawal is from a required course, or
2. Withdrawal from the course would reduce the student's course load below the minimum required (See Section III., Course Loads, above), or
3. Withdrawal is from a course in which the student missed more than 20% of the class hours scheduled in the course.

B. Instructor's Permission; When Required

A student may withdraw from a course only with the permission of the instructor in the following circumstances:

1. In a course in which students are assigned substantial presentations, a student may withdraw within two weeks of his or her assigned presentation only with the written permission of both the instructor and the Associate Dean.
2. In a clinical course, after the third week of the course a student may withdraw only with the permission of the instructor.

3. Externships

C. Withdrawal As of Right

In all other circumstances a student is entitled to withdraw from a course at any time during the first week of classes by using Webadvisor. After the first week, a student must email the Registrar. A student who has not followed this procedure has not withdrawn from a course.

## **VI. Attendance, Preparation, and Participation Policy**

### **A. Statement of Law School Policy**

The Faculty believes that class attendance, preparation, and participation are critical elements of the educational process.

### **B. General Attendance Requirement**

An instructor may withdraw a student who misses 20% of the class hours in any course. A student so withdrawn from a required course will also receive a grade of F in that course. For purposes of this rule, the term “required course” does not include the courses listed as Core Electives in Rule I.C. In making the decision to withdraw a student, the instructor may consider such factors as the number of absences and the legitimacy of the reasons for them. In calculating the number of absences, an instructor may not take into account absences from classes held at times other than in the published course schedule. The instructor may deem the failure to sign an attendance sheet as conclusive evidence of a student’s absence if the instructor has notified students of this policy in writing no later than the first class.

### **C. Additional Rules for Clinical Courses**

Students who are enrolled in clinics must appear personally on the first day of the semester or as may be required by the clinic faculty. Absences from clinic courses will be permitted only for illness and pressing personal matters (bereavement, illness in the family, placement interviews, legal matters, inter-law school competitions), and such absences must be made up. The faculty member supervising the clinic shall have the discretion to decide whether the circumstances justify an absence and when the absence shall be made up.

### **D. Notice**

An instructor who withdraws a student shall notify the Associate Dean of the withdrawal no later than one week after the last class. The Associate Dean shall notify the student.

### **E. Constructive Absences**

An instructor may mark absent a student who is inadequately prepared for class or refuses to participate when required to do so, whether or not the instructor requires

the student to leave the classroom. The instructor must immediately advise the student that he or she has been marked absent.

**F. Petitions**

1. A student withdrawn from a course may petition the Academic Status Committee for reinstatement. If a student files such a petition, the withdrawal will not become final until the Committee has reviewed the case and denied the petition. Attendance, preparation, and participation requirements will remain in effect during the pendency of the petition. The Committee may reinstate a student in the course if, after giving appropriate deference to the instructor's determination, the Committee finds that the instructor's decision was not reasonable. In making its determination, the Committee may consider any additional failures by the student in complying with the attendance, preparation, and participation requirements that occur after the initial withdrawal and while the appeal is pending. In the event that the Committee decides to grant the petition, it may impose such conditions upon reinstatement as it deems appropriate.

Upon request by the losing party, the Committee shall issue a written statement explaining the basis for its ruling.

2. The Committee's decision is final. Neither party may appeal the decision to the faculty. The Committee may refer any matter to the faculty for review.

**VII. Good Standing**

To be in good standing a student must have the minimum CQPA required under IV.A.1 above and be current in his or her financial obligations to the law school.

## **LAW SCHOOL REFUND POLICY**

A student may withdraw from one or more courses during the add/drop period by doing so on Webadvisor. After the add/drop period, a student must obtain and file a drop form at the Associate Dean and Registrar's office. A student who wishes to withdraw completely from the law school must submit a statement to that effect to the Associate Dean.

### **Refunds are based on Quinnipiac University Policy and the Return of Unearned Title IV Funds as required by the U.S. Department of Education.**

For purposes of clarification and for reference, the policies described below have been categorized into two groups: (1) Quinnipiac University Policy, and (2) Return of Unearned Title IV Funds - Federal Policy.

Federal guidelines require that any unearned Title IV funds be returned to the program(s) that provided the aid. The required order of returning refunds is as follows: Title IV, HEA programs, other federal & state programs, University grants, private or institutional financial assistance and finally to the student. Examples of refund calculations are available upon request.

### **Quinnipiac University School of Law Refund Policy**

The policy described below gives consideration to two groups (1) prior to the start of classes and (2) after the start of classes.

#### **REFUND POLICY PRIOR TO THE START OF CLASSES**

A new incoming student who has rendered either of the \$200.00 or \$600.00 tuition deposits and then withdraws from the University prior to registration will forfeit the deposits.

A new incoming or returning student, who has completed registration, will be charged an administrative fee of \$100.00 in addition to forfeiting the \$200.00 and \$600.00 deposits.

In all instances noted above, any balance on the account, less financial aid, will be refunded.

#### **REFUND POLICY AFTER THE START OF CLASSES**

Students who affect a complete withdrawal or leave of absence from the University, regardless of the reason, including medical, will be granted a pro-rata refund of tuition and fees, less an administrative fee of \$100.00. Late fees are non-refundable either in total or pro-rata. The pro-rata refunds will be computed on the following basis:

#### **Fall and Spring Terms**

Withdrawal	1 <sup>st</sup> week	80%
Withdrawal	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	60%
Withdrawal	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	40%
Withdrawal	4 <sup>th</sup> week	20%
Withdrawal	After 4 <sup>th</sup> week	0%

### Summer Terms

Withdrawal	1 <sup>st</sup> week	80%
Withdrawal	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	50%
Withdrawal	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	30%
Withdrawal	4 <sup>th</sup> week	0%

The date of withdrawal for purposes of calculating the refund is the date on which the student makes written notice to the Associate Dean's office for withdrawal. No retroactive withdrawals are permitted for refund purposes. The refund schedule listed above is applied regardless of reason for withdrawal, including medical reasons.

### Refund Policy After the Fourth Week

Students who, due to extremely unusual circumstances, find it necessary to affect a complete withdrawal from Quinnipiac University after the fourth academic week in either semester may apply to the Office of the Assistant Controller, in writing, with appropriate documentation, and request a financial adjustment. This office will, after an appropriate investigation, determine the validity of the request and act accordingly. In all instances, the decision of the Assistant Controller will be binding and final.

### Dismissals and Suspensions

A student who is either dismissed or suspended by the University for any reason during either academic semester will receive a refund based on the applicable refund percentage in effect at the time of the student's dismissal or suspension (first 4 weeks). After the fourth academic week, the refund policy as stated above will be applied. In addition, a student who is dismissed or suspended will be charged all administrative fees as prescribed.

### Payment Plan

Students using the University's payment plan who withdraw during the refund period (first 4 weeks) should note that their forfeiture will be computed on the full amount charged regarding tuition and fees, and not on the amount remitted via the payment plan. In addition, the \$75.00 service charge for using the payment plan will also be included in the list of charges. After the fourth week, the balance due under the payment plan will be due and payable on the date of withdrawal.

### Return of Title IV Funds

In addition to the University's refund policy that prorates tuition charges during the first four weeks of the semester, the University is obliged to return to the federal government that portion of federal aid that is unearned. An award of Title IV funds is based on a payment period or term.

Please note: It is important to understand that if a student's withdrawal date is on or before the completion of 60% of the semester, "unearned aid" will result. If a student has received a refund as a result of aid applied to their account prior to their withdrawal date, a student will have a balance due the University on their student account.

A withdrawal requires the University to calculate the unearned portion of aid awarded as of the student's official withdrawal date.

The University must determine the following:

1. The official date of withdrawal. A student must formally withdraw or request a leave of absence, in writing, to the Associate Dean of the Law School. The date of withdrawal must be documented.
2. The payment period or term identified.
3. The aid that has been disbursed or could have been disbursed.
4. The percentage of federal aid earned by the student as of the withdrawal date.
5. The percentage of Title IV aid that has not been earned by the student.

The percentage of a payment period completed is determined by dividing the number of calendar days in the payment period into the number of calendar days completed as of the withdrawal date.

The University will notify the student if the student is eligible for a post withdrawal disbursement.

1. The offer, if eligible, of post withdrawal disbursement, will be made in writing within 30 days of the withdrawal date.
2. The student must respond within 14 days of notification.
3. The University will disburse funds within 90 days of the date of withdrawal.
4. If the student does not respond, no portion of the late disbursement that is not credited to the student's account will be disbursed.
5. The student will be notified electronically or in writing of the outcome of the late disbursement.

The total amount of unearned assistance to be returned is the lesser of (a) the total amount disbursed minus the total amount earned or (b) the institutional charges times the percentage of aid unearned. The student is responsible for returning the remainder of unearned aid that is calculated by taking the total of unearned aid and subtracting the amount the University is required to return.

The student must make repayment as follows:

1. Loans - repayment according to terms of the loans.

The student retains Title IV eligibility for 45 days during which the student must:

1. Repay in full.
2. Make satisfactory arrangements to repay the University.
3. Make satisfactory arrangements to repay the U.S. Department of Education.

Title IV funds must be returned in the following order:

1. Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans
2. Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans
3. Federal PLUS Loans

