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# LAW SCHOOL ACADEMIC CATALOG

*The Academic Catalog is intended to provide general information about the University of New Hampshire and program requirements. It is accurate at the time of publishing. The University reserves the right to change, modify, or correct any information contained herein without prior notice, at any time.*

University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) is innovative and award-winning school that balances rigorous academics with a steadfast focus on experiential education to prepare students for law practice anywhere in the world. We offer an unparalleled educational experience: classes that are small by design, outstanding faculty who are also seasoned lawyers, on-the-job experience in legal residencies and clinics, and a nationally recognized and award-winning bar alternative program. The school's Intellectual Property Law program has been recognized as among the top in the nation for over three decades.

Nearly every student gain practical, on-the-ground experience. UNH Law is home to live-client clinics representing criminal and a variety of Intellectual Property clients, an active summer public interest fellowship program, and a far-reaching legal residency program. The Daniel Webster Scholar program, the nation's first practice-ready, bar exam-alternative program, remains a compelling national model. The pioneering Hybrid JD in Intellectual Property, Information and Technology allows students to complete an ABA-accredited law degree largely online, a first-in-the-nation model designed to accommodate mid-career professionals seeking a flexible schooling to advance their careers.

UNH Law is among the top ranked schools for law school employment outcomes in New England, and, because New Hampshire is a Uniform Bar Exam (UBE) jurisdiction, our graduates can apply for bar admission in UBE states around the country. Our alumni practice in 48 states and in more than 80 countries.

## Mission

UNH Law strives to provide its students with the best possible legal education. UNH Law is a community of scholars, oriented towards the practice of law, who teach, learn and empower others to contribute productively to a global legal system. Students from around the world with diverse experiences engage in active, practice-based learning in small, cooperative and interactive learning environments. While traditional areas of law and emerging specialties are taught, the intellectual property law curriculum, one of the broadest in the country, is continually emphasized and improved. Graduates are highly capable, confident professionals who will serve clients, employers and the public with integrity and excellence.

## Statement of Values

**Excellence** — UNH Law seeks to excel in all it undertakes and to inspire its students to excel in their pursuit of educations and careers.

**Public Service** — UNH Law recognizes its obligation to its community and the greater public. It strives to improve the lives of people and encourages its students to do the same.

**Innovation and Entrepreneurship** — UNH Law was founded in the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. It supports and promotes creativity

and the exploration of innovative solutions. It is receptive to change and views challenges as growth opportunities.

**Integrity** — UNH Law believes that its mission to deliver legal education creates an obligation to adhere to the highest ethical standards. These standards apply equally to its administrative/financial affairs and in all dealings with students, faculty, staff, and other stakeholders.

**Leadership** — UNH Law leads by empowering its community and others to act and think in ways that will get the job done, consistent with proper governance and mindful of the needs of all.

**Teaching and Scholarship** — UNH Law believes in a healthy blending of practical application and scholarship. It defines scholarship broadly to include articles about law for a non-legal audience, legislative drafting, technology and internet-based knowledge forums and other opportunities to gain and impart legal wisdom. The UNH Law library supports both teaching and scholarship.

**Diversity** — UNH Law values diverse opinions, backgrounds, and perspectives that come from diversity of national origin, race, gender and culture. This enrichment within the classroom and UNH Law community is core to the educational experience.

**Global Perspective** — UNH Law is committed to a global perspective in the education of its students. It is equally committed to maintaining a robust community of foreign students so that they and its American students can learn from each other.

**Respect and Professionalism** — UNH Law recognizes the importance of individual excellence and personal accountability. Its success depends on working collaboratively and treating everyone with respect. Dignity and respect are critical to successful leadership and professional relationships.

## UNH Affirmative Action and Equity Statement

We are a public institution with a long-standing commitment to equal employment and educational opportunity for all qualified persons. We do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, veteran status, marital status, genetic information, pregnancy, or political orientation. This applies to admission to, access to, treatment within, or employment in UNH programs or activities. Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Inquiries regarding discriminatory harassment (including sexual harassment or violence) should be directed to Nadine Petty, Associate Vice President and Chief Diversity Officer, Division of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Room 305, Thompson Hall, 105 Main Street, Durham, N.H. 03824, [Nadine.Petty@unh.edu](mailto:Nadine.Petty@unh.edu) ([nadine.petty@unh.edu](mailto:nadine.petty@unh.edu)), phone (603) 862-2930 (voice), 7-1-1 (Relay NH), (603) 862-2936 (fax); or to the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 8th Floor, 5 Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109-3921, phone (617) 289-0111, fax (617) 289-0150, e-mail [OCR.Boston@ed.gov](mailto:OCR.Boston@ed.gov).

See the [UNH Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment Policy](#) and [Student Code of Conduct & Student Rights, Rules, and Responsibilities](#) for information about the resolution of complaints under UNH policy. Further information may be obtained at the Civil Rights and Equity Office or via e-mail [unh.civilrights@unh.edu](mailto:unh.civilrights@unh.edu).

# Academic Calendar

*Subject to change.*

## Fall

2023 - 2024	
International Student Orientation	Aug 8th - 10th
Orientation - All Residential Students	Aug 14th - 15th
Orientation - Hybrid	Wed, Aug 16th
Hybrid Immersion	Aug 16th - 20th
Classes Begin	Mon, Aug 21st
Last day to Add/ Drop Classes	Fri, Aug 25th
Last Day to Elect S/U Grading	Fri, Sep 1st
Labor Day -- No Classes	Mon, Sep 4th
Last Day to Reschedule an Exam	Fri, Sep 29th
Last Day to File Intent to Graduate - Fall 2023	October 13th
Hybrid Immersion	Oct 13th - Oct 16th
Veterans Day -- No Classes	Fri, Nov 10th
Class Make Up for Veterans Day (follows Friday Schedule)	Tues, Nov 21st
Thanksgiving Holiday Break	Nov 22nd, 23rd, 24th
Classes End	Fri, Dec 1st
Reading & Exam Period	Dec 2nd - Dec 15th
Semester Break	Dec 16th - Jan 12th

## Spring

2023-2024	
Early Spring Classes (Interession) Starts	Jan 2nd - 13th
Last Day Add/ Drop Interession Courses (1st Session)	Jan 2nd
Last Day Add/ Drop Interession Courses (2nd Session)	Mon, Jan 8th

Early Spring (Interession) End	Jan 12th
Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday -- No Classes	Mon, Jan 15th
Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Make-Up	Make-Up Block/ Remote
Classes Begin	Tues, Jan 16th
Last Day to Add/ Drop Classes	Fri, Jan 19th
Last Day to Elect S/U Grading	Fri, Jan 26th
Last Day to Reschedule an Exam	Feb 23rd
Winter Break	Feb 26th - March 1st
Last Day to File Intent to Graduate - Spring 2024	March 8th
Hybrid Immersion	Mar 14th - Mar 18th
Program Registration/ Applications Close	Mar 24th
Classes End	April 26th
Reading & Exam Period	Apr 27th - May 10th
Graduation	Sat, May 18th, 2024

## Summer

2023-2024	
UNH Online Courses Start	May 20th
Hybrid Immersion	Jun 7th - Jun 10th
Last Day to File Intent to Graduate - Summer 2024	June 28th
Exam Period	Aug 3rd - Aug 9th
UNH Online Courses End	August 9th

## Programs of Study

- [Certificates](#) (p. 5)
- [Cognate](#) (p. 6)
- [Juris Doctor](#) (p. 7)
- [LL.M. Degrees](#) (p. 12)
- [Master's Degrees](#) (p. 14)
- [Minors](#) (p. 16)

## Certificates

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law's graduate certificate programs are designed for lawyers, students, business executives, patent or trademark practitioners, technology managers or professionals who want to gain substantial knowledge and practical skills through academic coursework.

Curriculum in the graduate certificate program is the same as our one-year graduate programs, but students only complete 15 credits of study in one semester. (Graduate certificate credits earned may qualify toward the LL.M. or Master degree.)

### Programs

- [Commerce and Technology \(Graduate Certificate\)](#) (p. 5)
- [Intellectual Property \(Graduate Certificate\)](#) (p. 5)

## Commerce and Technology (Graduate Certificate)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/certificate/commerce-technology>

### Description

Supported by UNH Law's strong IP foundation, the Commerce and Technology program is built at the intersection of business and law to tackle evolving legal issues facing new business and e-commerce in the global information age economy.

Expert faculty tailor courses to current events and developments, and the program offers flexibility to match the career objectives of each individual student. Course work addresses rapidly-developing areas of the law, such as cybercrime and consumers' private information.

### Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Residential Candidate Requirements</b>		
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
LIP 980	E-Commerce and The Law	2
Electives are selected from a list provided by the Program Director.		10

### Student Learning Outcomes

#### Student Learning Outcomes for Commerce & Technology (CT) Graduate Certificate

UNH Franklin Pierce graduates from the Commerce and Technology interdisciplinary Graduate Certificate will demonstrate familiarity with these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in the traditional area of business law and practice in the United States and internationally, focused on the impact of information age technology on this realm of law.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of business law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities as a lawyer or other type of professional to clients or other relevant

stakeholders and the national and global legal systems around business law; and

- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal or other professions focused on the practice or other use of business law domestically and internationally.

## Intellectual Property (Graduate Certificate)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/certificate/intellectual-property>

### Description

The short-term Graduate Certificate allows student to take advantage of one of the most comprehensive IP curricula in the country and immerse themselves in a broad range of cutting-edge IP issues. You will enjoy a rich array of IP resources and programs and choose from patent, copyright, and trademark law classes.

The graduate certificate can be completed online or on campus. Residential students complete the program in a four-month full-time residential format with classes beginning in August and concluding in December. Online students can enroll in August or January and have up to 5 semesters to complete program requirements.

### Requirements

Total credits required: 15

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Residential Candidate Requirements</b>		
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
Electives are selected from a list provided by the Program Director.		12
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>15</b>
Code	Title	Credits
<b>Online Candidate Requirements</b>		
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	3
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	3
LIP 962	Patent Practice and Procedure II	3
Electives are selected from a list provided by the Program Director.		3
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>15</b>

### Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin Pierce graduates from the IP interdisciplinary graduate certificate program will demonstrate familiarity with these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in traditional areas of intellectual property law and practice in the United States and internationally, focused on patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of traditional intellectual property law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities as a lawyer or other type of professional to clients or other relevant

stakeholders and the national and global legal systems of intellectual property rights; and

- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal or other professions focused on the practice or other use of intellectual property law domestically or internationally.

# Cognate

- [Law Cognate](#) (p. 6)

## Law Cognate

### Description

University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) now offers undergraduate UNH students the opportunity to earn a Cognate in Law. The Cognate in Law offers undergraduate students the opportunity to take courses that are on the Durham campus and are taught by full-time UNH Law professors. These courses impart valuable information about core legal principles and keys to the practice of law, and will also instruct on the unique – and valuable – ability to analyze legal questions. This method of education will prove intellectually enriching and also furnish valuable skills for life-long learning to succeed in an economy increasingly addressing legal questions.

While the Cognate will be of particular interest to students who are contemplating the pursuit of a law degree following their undergraduate studies, it is advantageous to other students, as well. As the 21st-century economy has become increasingly specialized and more service-oriented, numerous professions now require a core understanding of law, including: Contract managers, compliance officers, business owners, journalists, technology specialists, sports agents, lobbyists, police officers – the list of professions where law plays a critical role can go on (as illustrated in the additional listing below). Persons in those professions are more likely to succeed if they are familiar with the law. For these reasons, employers consistently reveal a need to hire skilled persons who possess familiarity with relevant legal concepts.

The following is a list of professions in which a Cognate in Law would prove advantageous:

- Banking Compliance Officer
- Broadcaster
- Business Owner
- Case Manager
- City Planner
- Civil Rights Advocate/Campaigner
- College Athletics (NCAA) Compliance Officer
- Conflict Resolution Specialist
- Congressional Staffer
- Consumer Safety Officer
- Contracts Specialist
- Entertainment Agent
- Entrepreneur
- Environmental Protection Specialist
- Financial Adviser
- Foreign Affairs Officer

- Health/Medical Administrator
- Human Resources Professional
- Human Rights Officer
- Humanitarian Affairs Officer
- Immigration/Asylum Officer
- Indian Self Determination Specialist
- Intellectual Property Research Specialist
- Intelligence Officer/Analyst
- Investigator
- IRS, FBI, ICE, or DEA Agent
- Journalist
- Legal Correspondent
- Legal Technician/Document Preparer
- Legal Technology Consultant
- Lobbyist
- Nonprofit Executive
- Paralegal
- Patent Examiner
- Policy Analyst
- Police Officer
- Politician/Legislator
- Public Interest Advocate
- Public Affairs/Media Specialist
- Social Worker
- Sports Agent
- Trade Policy Analyst
- Victim Advocate/Coordinator
- Water Manager

### Requirements

#### The requirements for the Cognate in Law:

- Students must complete 12 or more semester hours of cognate-eligible courses with a grade of C or better and a 2.0 grade point average in order to obtain a Cognate in Law.
- Courses may be taken in any order but students are responsible for checking any prerequisites.
- Courses taken on a Pass/Fail basis may not be used toward the Cognate in Law.
- No transfer courses may be used toward the Cognate in Law.

Code	Title	Credits
Cognate-eligible courses:		
LAW 405	The American Legal System	4
LAW #410	Blockchain and the Law	4
TECHLAST DAY TO ADD/ DROP CLASSES780/880	Intellectual Property Law for Engineers & Scientists	3
LAW #425	Entrepreneurs and the Law: from Startups to the Fortune 500	4
LAW 460	Sports Law & Current Controversies	4
LAW #415	What is Intellectual Property?	4
INCO #440A	Asking for It: The History and Law of Sexual Violence in the United States	4
LAW #420	Pop Culture and the Law	4
LAW 475	Getting Ready to Succeed in Law School	2

## Juris Doctor

Our juris doctor program is rooted in practice-oriented instruction, featuring courses taught by renowned faculty – many of whom have extensive practice experience – as well as live-client clinics and a far-reaching legal residency (externship) program that provide substantive real-world, hands-on experience. Qualified students can also take part in the Daniel Webster Scholar program, the first and only-in-the-nation competency-based bar-alternative program. DWS students hone their skills in both simulated and real settings (counseling clients, working with practicing lawyers, taking depositions, appearing before judges, and mediating), while creating portfolios of written and oral work for bar examiners to assess every semester. Successful DWS scholars are sworn into the New Hampshire Bar the day before graduation, allowing them to practice immediately upon graduation.

JD students can choose from a robust selection of courses and opt for a curricular track focused on:

- Business Law
- Criminal Law
- Intellectual Property: Patent Law
- Intellectual Property: Trademarks and Copyright
- Sports and Entertainment Law
- Litigation
- Public Interest and Social Justice

Offerings also include dual degrees in partnership with UNH, including JD/MBA, JD/MSW, and JD/MPP, as well as several joint degrees, including JD/LLM in Intellectual Property, and JD/LLM in Commerce and Technology.

In addition, our curriculum allows JD or joint degree candidates to specialize further by earning a JD certificate in a specific area of study:

- JD or dual degree candidates with an interest in sports and entertainment can pursue a JD certificate in sports law, entertainment law or sports and entertainment law from the Sports and Entertainment Law Institute.
- JD and joint degree candidates specializing in intellectual property may opt for a Franklin Pierce Intellectual Property Law JD certificate.
- Students interested in shaping innovative health care policies and research may earn a JD certificate of health law and policy.

<https://law.unh.edu/academics/degrees/juris-doctor-degree>

## Programs

- [Juris Doctor: Advanced Standing \(J.D.\)](#) (p. 7)
- [Juris Doctor: Daniel Webster Scholar Honors \(J.D.\)](#) (p. 8)
- [Juris Doctor: Hybrid \(J.D.\)](#) (p. 9)
- [Juris Doctor: Residential \(J.D.\)](#) (p. 11)

## Juris Doctor: Advanced Standing (J.D.)

### Description

The Advanced Standing Juris Doctor (JD) Program at Franklin Pierce School of Law is designed for lawyers with law degrees from other countries, or LLM graduates, to complete a U.S., ABA-accredited JD degree. Students may transfer in up to 28-transfer qualifying credits for prior law study.

Students follow a rigorous course of study that prepares them for practice and the bar exam, including:

- Administrative Process
- Article II Sales
- Business Associations
- Civil Procedure
- Contracts\*
- Constitutional Law
- Criminal Law
- Criminal Process
- Evidence
- Torts
- The Legal Profession\*
- Legal Research and Information Literacy\*
- Legal Writing I\*
- Legal Writing II
- Professional Responsibility
- Property
- Upper Level Skills
- Upper Level Writing
- Wills, Trust & Estates
- A clinic or J.D. legal residence of no more than 4 credits

### Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
<b>Perspectives Course</b>		
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
<b>Upper Level Required Courses</b>		
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
LBS 907	Business Associations I	3
LGP 924	Evidence	3
LBS 942	Wills Trusts and Estates	3
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		2
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		6



Transfer Credits	28
Elective Courses	3
Total Credits	85

Degree Plan		
Course	Title	Credits
<b>First Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 960	Torts	3
<b>Credits</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Spring</b>		
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	or Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
LGP 952	Property	4
<b>Credits</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Second Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
LBS 907	Business Associations I	3
Elective Courses		4-8
<b>Credits</b>		<b>13-17</b>
<b>Spring</b>		
LGP 924	Evidence	3
LBS 942	Wills Trusts and Estates	3
Elective Courses		7-11
<b>Credits</b>		<b>13-17</b>
<b>Third Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
Advanced Standing Candidates are expected to transfer 28 credit hours into the program during matriculation		28
<b>Credits</b>		<b>28</b>
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>85-93</b>

Student Learning Outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal analysis and reasoning: Graduates will be able to identify, comprehend, and apply the relevant substantive and procedural laws to solve a legal issue, informed by an understanding of the diversity of viewpoints on and contexts for any issue.</li> <li>Written and oral communication: Graduates will be able to present material effectively in these formats for both objective analytical and advocacy purposes across a range of settings, including in the courtroom.</li> </ul>	

- Professionalism: Graduates will be able to act in an ethical, respectful, and self-aware manner with all other stakeholders, including clients, employers, and the court.
- Legal research: Graduates will be able to navigate and assess relevant legal authorities using appropriate tools.
- Public service: Graduates will be able to contribute productively to strengthening the justice system, with a sensitivity toward the needs of people facing societal barriers.
- Problem solving: Graduates will be able to engage in focused and pragmatic collaboration toward goals.
- Client counseling and management: Graduates will be able to provide trustworthy and responsive action upon clients' matters.
- Factual investigation and analysis: Graduates will be able to implement a strategic plan for information-gathering, which includes the ability to iterate on the plan as needed, and evaluate the results of the information obtained.

## Juris Doctor: Daniel Webster Scholar Honors (J.D.)

Description	
<p>The Daniel Webster Scholar (DWS) Honors Program is practice-based program designed to make students client-ready upon graduation. Students admitted to the program take six DWS-specific courses that involve substantial simulation. These courses are Pretrial Advocacy; Trial Advocacy; Negotiations and Dispute Resolution; Business Transactions; a miniseries covering six areas, including Family Law, and Conflict of Laws; and a client counseling capstone course that integrates and builds upon the skills the students have already learned through the program.</p> <p>Students apply to the program at the end of their 1L year and begin in the Fall 2L semester. Students who participate in the program do not take the traditional bar examination but rather are evaluated for bar admission based on their performance during the two-year program—the program itself serving as a variant of the bar examination.</p>	
Requirements	
Code	Credits
LCR 905	3
LGP 909	4
LGP 918	3
LGP 900	1
LGP 920	4
LGP 952	4
LGP 960	3
LSK 921	3
LSK 922	3
Perspectives Course	
LPI 912	3
or LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property
Upper Level Required Courses	
LDWS 901	3
LDWS 902	3
LDWS 903	2
LDWS 904	3
LDWS 905	2
LDWS 942	4
LBS 907	3
LGP 924	3



LCR 906	Criminal Procedure I: The Law of Criminal Investigation	3
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
<b>Upper Level Perspectives Courses</b>		
LGP 903	Administrative Process	3
or LBS 932	Personal Income Taxation	
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		2
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		6
Daniel Webster Scholar Honors students must complete six credits of experiential course work in either a Legal Residency or Clinical work and studies		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		11
<b>Total Credits</b>		85

Legal Residency or Law Clinic		6
<b>Elective Courses</b>		0-5
<b>Credits</b>		12-17
<b>Spring</b>		
LDWS 905	DWS Capstone	2
Legal Residency or Law Clinic		6
<b>Elective Courses</b>		4-9
<b>Credits</b>		12-17
<b>Total Credits</b>		85-95

## Degree Plan

Course	Title	Credits
<b>First Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 960	Torts	3
<b>Credits</b>		15
<b>Spring</b>		
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	or Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
LGP 952	Property	4
<b>Credits</b>		16
<b>Second Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LDWS 942	DWS Pretrial Advocacy	4
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
or LGP 924	or Evidence	
LGP 903	Administrative Process	3
or LBS 907	or Business Associations I	
LBS 932	Personal Income Taxation	3
<b>Credits</b>		16
<b>Spring</b>		
LDWS 901	DWS Trial Advocacy	3
LDWS 903	DWS Miniseries	2
LDWS 904	DWS Negotiations & ADR	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
or LGP 924	or Evidence	
LGP 903	Administrative Process	3
or LBS 907	or Business Associations I	
<b>Credits</b>		14
<b>Third Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LDWS 902	DWS Business Transactions	3
LCR 906	Criminal Procedure I: The Law of Criminal Investigation	3

## Student Learning Outcomes

- Legal analysis and reasoning: Graduates will be able to identify, comprehend, and apply the relevant substantive and procedural laws to solve a legal issue, informed by an understanding of the diversity of viewpoints on and contexts for any issue.
- Written and oral communication: Graduates will be able to present material effectively in these formats for both objective analytical and advocacy purposes across a range of settings, including in the courtroom.
- Professionalism: Graduates will be able to act in an ethical, respectful, and self-aware manner with all other stakeholders, including clients, employers, and the court.
- Legal research: Graduates will be able to navigate and assess relevant legal authorities using appropriate tools.
- Public service: Graduates will be able to contribute productively to strengthening the justice system, with a sensitivity toward the needs of people facing societal barriers.
- Problem solving: Graduates will be able to engage in focused and pragmatic collaboration toward goals.
- Client counseling and management: Graduates will be able to provide trustworthy and responsive action upon clients' matters.
- Factual investigation and analysis: Graduates will be able to implement a strategic plan for information-gathering, which includes the ability to iterate on the plan as needed, and evaluate the results of the information obtained.

## Juris Doctor: Hybrid (J.D.)

### Description

Our Hybrid JD program, designed as a largely asynchronous online program with intermittent in-person Immersions, is designed for mid-career professionals who wish to study law without moving to New Hampshire. With a focus in program with an Intellectual Property, Technology, and Information Law.

This program was created for professionals working in IP, technology, and related fields. Supported by an internationally recognized faculty, this program is meant to prepare students for legal careers in the modern global economy.

Hybrid and residential JD students alike receive the same key opportunities, including:

- devoted full-time faculty resources
- student services and bar exam passage preparation

- curriculum and clinic opportunities
- academic support and career services
- admissions standards and scholarship consideration

# Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	1
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	3
LIP 912	Copyright Law	3
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
Upper Level Required Courses		
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law	2
LBS 904	Antitrust Law	3
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
LGP 924	Evidence	3
Upper Level Writing Requirement		2
Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement		6
Bar Electives Courses		6
Courses that satisfy this requirement are designated each academic year on the online course schedule – courses.unh.edu		
Immersion Requirements (per term)		
Fall - 2 Courses		
Spring - 1 Course		
Summer - 1 Course		
Elective Courses		19
Total Credits		85

# Degree Plan

Course	Title	Credits
First Year		
Fall		
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	1
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LGP 952	Property	4
Credits		8
Spring		
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	3
Credits		10
Summer		
LIP 912	Copyright Law	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 960	Torts	3
Credits		7

## Second Year

### Fall

LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
Credits		10

### Spring

LBS 904	Antitrust Law	3
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law	2
Elective Course		2
Credits		10

### Summer

LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
Elective Courses		5-8
Credits		8-11

## Third Year

### Fall

LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
Elective Courses		5-8
Credits		8-11

### Spring

LGP 924	Evidence	3
Elective Courses		5-8
Credits		8-11

### Summer

Bar Elective (recommended)		3
Elective Courses		5-8
Credits		8-11

## Fourth Year

### Fall

Bar Elective (recommended)		3
Elective Courses		5-8
Credits		8-11
Total Credits		85-100

# Student Learning Outcomes

- Legal analysis and reasoning: Graduates will be able to identify, comprehend, and apply the relevant substantive and procedural laws to solve a legal issue, informed by an understanding of the diversity of viewpoints on and contexts for any issue.
- Written and oral communication: Graduates will be able to present material effectively in these formats for both objective analytical and advocacy purposes across a range of settings, including in the courtroom.
- Professionalism: Graduates will be able to act in an ethical, respectful, and self-aware manner with all other stakeholders, including clients, employers, and the court.
- Legal research: Graduates will be able to navigate and assess relevant legal authorities using appropriate tools.

- Public service: Graduates will be able to contribute productively to strengthening the justice system, with a sensitivity toward the needs of people facing societal barriers.
- Problem solving: Graduates will be able to engage in focused and pragmatic collaboration toward goals.
- Client counseling and management: Graduates will be able to provide trustworthy and responsive action upon clients' matters.
- Factual investigation and analysis: Graduates will be able to implement a strategic plan for information-gathering, which includes the ability to iterate on the plan as needed, and evaluate the results of the information obtained.

## Juris Doctor: Residential (J.D.)

### Description

Our juris doctor program is rooted in practice-oriented instruction, featuring courses taught by renowned faculty – many of whom have extensive practice experience – as well as five live-client clinics and a far-reaching legal residency (externship) program that provide substantive real-world, hands-on experience. Qualified students can also take part in the Daniel Webster Scholar program, the only program in the country allowing students to graduate client-ready without the need to take the traditional two-day bar exam.

JD students can choose from a robust selection of courses and opt for a curricular track focused on:

- Business Law
- Criminal Law
- Intellectual Property: Patent Law
- Intellectual Property: Trademarks and Copyright
- Sports and Entertainment Law
- Litigation
- Public Interest and Social Justice

Offerings also include dual degrees in partnership with UNH, including JD/MBA, JD/MSW, and JD/MPP, as well as several joint degrees, including JD/LLM in Intellectual Property, and JD/LLM in Commerce and Technology.

In addition, our curriculum allows JD or joint degree candidates to specialize further by earning a JD certificate in a specific area of study:

- JD or dual degree candidates with an interest in sports and entertainment can pursue a JD certificate in sports law, entertainment law or sports and entertainment law from the Sports and Entertainment Law Institute.
- JD and joint degree candidates specializing in intellectual property may opt for a Franklin Pierce Intellectual Property Law JD certificate.
- Students interested in shaping innovative health care policies and research may earn a JD certificate of health law and policy.

### Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3

LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
<b>Perspectives Course</b>		
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
<b>Upper Level Required Courses</b>		
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		2
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		6
<b>Elective Courses</b>		40
<b>Total Credits</b>		85

### Degree Plan

Course	Title	Credits
<b>First Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 960	Torts	3
<b>Credits</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Spring</b>		
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	or Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
LGP 952	Property	4
<b>Credits</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Second Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
LGP 921 & LGP 951 may be completed in subsequent terms. It is suggested to complete LGP 951 during the 2L year of study		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		<b>8-11</b>
<b>Credits</b>		<b>14-17</b>
<b>Spring</b>		
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		<b>2 - 3</b>
<b>Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		<b>6</b>
<b>Elective Courses</b>		<b>6-8</b>
<b>Credits</b>		<b>14-17</b>
<b>Third Year</b>		
<b>Fall</b>		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		<b>13-17</b>
<b>Remaining Required Courses in Third Year</b>		
<b>Credits</b>		<b>13-17</b>
<b>Spring</b>		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		<b>13-17</b>

Remaining Required Courses in Third Year	
Credits	13-17
Total Credits	85-99

## Student Learning Outcomes

- Legal analysis and reasoning: Graduates will be able to identify, comprehend, and apply the relevant substantive and procedural laws to solve a legal issue, informed by an understanding of the diversity of viewpoints on and contexts for any issue.
- Written and oral communication: Graduates will be able to present material effectively in these formats for both objective analytical and advocacy purposes across a range of settings, including in the courtroom.
- Professionalism: Graduates will be able to act in an ethical, respectful, and self-aware manner with all other stakeholders, including clients, employers, and the court.
- Legal research: Graduates will be able to navigate and assess relevant legal authorities using appropriate tools.
- Public service: Graduates will be able to contribute productively to strengthening the justice system, with a sensitivity toward the needs of people facing societal barriers.
- Problem solving: Graduates will be able to engage in focused and pragmatic collaboration toward goals.
- Client counseling and management: Graduates will be able to provide trustworthy and responsive action upon clients' matters.
- Factual investigation and analysis: Graduates will be able to implement a strategic plan for information-gathering, which includes the ability to iterate on the plan as needed, and evaluate the results of the information obtained.

## LL.M. Degrees

Our LL.M. program allows lawyers and non-lawyers to pursue a post-graduate degree in three specialized areas of the law - Intellectual Property, Commerce & Technology, and International Criminal Law & Justice. The master of laws (LL.M.) is a professional degree designed for students from the United States or abroad who have a law degree and now want to specialize in a particular aspect of the law.

Applicants to the LL.M. program must hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and a J.D. degree from a law school prior to matriculation into the program. International applicants must hold a baccalaureate law degree from a foreign law faculty prior to matriculation.

## Programs

- [Commerce and Technology Law \(LL.M.\)](#) (p. 12)
- [Intellectual Property \(LL.M.\)](#) (p. 12)
- [International Criminal Law and Justice \(LL.M.\)](#) (p. 13)

## Commerce and Technology Law (LL.M.)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/llm/commerce-technology-law>

## Description

Supported by UNH Franklin Pierce Law School's strong IP foundation, the Commerce and Technology program is built at the intersection of business and law. The program explores evolving legal issues facing new business and e-commerce in the global information age economy, with a focus on data and privacy law.

Expert faculty tailor courses to current events and developments, and the program offers flexibility to match the career objectives of each individual student. Course work addresses rapidly-developing areas of the law, such as cybercrime and consumers' private information.

This program is available in a full-time, residential format only. Classes begin in August and conclude in May. With careful planning, students who complete the LL.M. in Commerce and Technology Law may be eligible to sit for the New York Bar exam.

## Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
Residential Candidate Requirements		
LIP 801	Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy	1
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
LIP 895	American Legal Process and Analysis II	2
Three Elective Component Areas:		18
Intellectual Property		
Transactions/Information Age Commercial Law		
International Perspective and Regulation/Tax		
Total Credits		24

## Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin Pierce graduates from the Commerce and Technology LL.M will demonstrate competency at the level of an experienced attorney in these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in the traditional area of business law and practice in the United States and internationally, focused on the impact of information age technology on this realm of law.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of business law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the national and global legal systems around business law; and
- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession focused on the practice of business law domestically and internationally.

## Intellectual Property (LL.M.)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/llm/intellectual-property>

## Description

The LL.M program allows student to take advantage of one of the most comprehensive IP curricula in the country and immerse themselves in a broad range of cutting-edge IP issues. You will enjoy a rich array

of IP resources and programs and choose from classes in patent law, copyright, trademarks and more.

Our LLM in Intellectual Property is available through in-person and online formats. The in-person program is offered in a full-time, residential format with classes beginning in August and concluding in May. With careful planning, students who complete the in-person LLM in Intellectual Property may be eligible to sit for the New York Bar exam. The online program offers start dates in August and January. Students can complete the program full-time in one calendar year, or part-time in up to three years.

## Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Residential Candidate Requirements</b>		
LIP 801	Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy	1
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
LIP 895	American Legal Process and Analysis II	2
<b>Required Elective Courses</b>		7
Select three from the following		
LIP 912	Copyright Law	
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
LIP 950	Copyright Licensing	
LIP 951	Technology Licensing	
LIP 954	Patent Law	
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	
<b>Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director</b>		11
<b>Total Credits</b>		24

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Online Candidate Requirements - Patent Track</b>		
LCR 923	International Legal Research	2
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	3
LIP 913	International and Comparative Intellectual Property	3
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	3
LIP 962	Patent Practice and Procedure II	3
<b>Elective Courses</b>		7
LIP 912	Copyright Law	
LIP #957	Intellectual Property Crimes	
LIP 928	Intellectual Property Management	
LIP 997	Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age	
LIP #906	Patent Strategies for Business	
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law	
<b>Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director</b>		
<b>Total Credits</b>		24

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Online Candidate Requirements - Copyright/Trademark Track:</b>		
LCR 923	International Legal Research	2
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	3
LIP 913	International and Comparative Intellectual Property	3
LIP 912	Copyright Law	3
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	3
Additional Course Designed by Director Copyright/Trademark Law and practice		2-3
<b>Elective Courses</b>		8
LIP #957	Intellectual Property Crimes	
LIP 928	Intellectual Property Management	
LIP 997	Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age	

LIP 954	Patent Law	
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	
LIP 962	Patent Practice and Procedure II	
LIP #906	Patent Strategies for Business	
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law	
Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director		
Total Credits		24-25

## Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin Pierce graduates from the IP LLM program will demonstrate competency at the level of an experienced attorney in these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in traditional areas of intellectual property law and practice in the United States and internationally, focused on patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of traditional intellectual property law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the national and global legal systems of intellectual property rights; and
- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession focused on intellectual property practice domestically and internationally.

## International Criminal Law and Justice (LL.M.)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/llm/international-criminal-law-justice>

## Description

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law's LLM degree in International Criminal Law and Justice is available 100% online and addresses fast-paced developments in the globalization of commerce, terrorism, human rights, and criminal law, especially over the past 30 years.

The program is ideal for practicing lawyers, and scholars in diplomatic, criminal justice, military, and law enforcement communities around the world. Students gain insight from the program's multi-national approach. You will take transnational law courses focused on domestic crimes with international implications, and also study the implications of nations expanding the reach of their domestic criminal statutes, the creation of the International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals and United Nations conventions, with bi- and multi-lateral treaties.

The program offers a diverse selection of courses focusing on critical current issues around the globe, including Drugs & Weapons Trafficking, International White-Collar Crime, CyberCrime, Human Trafficking, and Piracy & Terrorism.

## Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Online Candidate Requirements</b>		
LCR 923	International Legal Research	2
LCR 924	International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar	3

LCR 925	Comparative Criminal Justice Systems	3
LCR 929	Capstone Research Project	3
Elective Courses <sup>1</sup>		13
LCR 914	CyberCrime	
LCR 928	Drugs and Weapons Trafficking	
LIP #957	Intellectual Property Crimes	
LCR 921	Human Trafficking I	
LCR 922	International White Collar Crime	
LCR 927	Piracy and Terrorism	
LCR 926	International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals	
Total Credits		24

<sup>1</sup> Online Part time candidates must complete LCR 925, LCR 924, LCR 923 before enrolling an any elective coursework.

## Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin Pierce graduates from the ICLJ LLM program will demonstrate competency at the level of an experienced attorney in these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in the traditional area of criminal law and practice, focused on the increasingly international nature of this realm of law in the information age.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of criminal law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the national and global legal systems around criminal law; and
- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession focused on the practice of criminal law domestically and internationally.

## Master's Degrees

UNH Law's master's degree program allows students to earn global credentials that can help pave the way to becoming a respected specialist in a chosen field of law. Master's degrees are available in three specialized areas of the law: Intellectual Property, Commerce & Technology, and International Criminal Law & Justice.

Applicants to the master's program must hold a baccalaureate degree prior to matriculation into the master's program.

## Programs

- [Commerce and Technology Law \(M.C.T.L.\)](#) (p. 14)
- [Intellectual Property \(M.I.P.\)](#) (p. 14)
- [International Criminal Law and Justice \(M.I.C.L.J.\)](#) (p. 15)

## Commerce and Technology Law (M.C.T.L.)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/mctl/commerce-technology-law>

## Description

Supported by UNH Franklin Pierce Law School's strong IP foundation, the Commerce and Technology program is built at the intersection of business and law. The program explores evolving legal issues facing new business and e-commerce in the global information age economy, with a focus on data and privacy law.

Expert faculty tailor courses to current events and developments, and the program offers flexibility to match the career objectives of each individual student. Course work addresses rapidly-developing areas of the law, such as cybercrime and consumers' private information.

The program is available in a full-time, residential format only. Classes begin in August and conclude in May.

## Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
Residential Candidate Requirements		
LIP 801	Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy	1
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
LIP 895	American Legal Process and Analysis II	2
Three Elective Component Areas:		24
Intellectual Property		
Transactions/Information Age Commercial Law		
International Perspective and Regulation/Tax		
Total Credits		30

## Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin Pierce Law School graduates from the Commerce and Technology interdisciplinary Master's or certificate program will demonstrate familiarity with these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in the traditional area of business law and practice in the United States and internationally, focused on the impact of information age technology on this realm of law.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of business law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities as a lawyer or other type of professional to clients or other relevant stakeholders and the national and global legal systems around business law; and
- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal or other professions focused on the practice or other use of business law domestically and internationally.

## Intellectual Property (M.I.P.)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/mip/intellectual-property>

## Description

The MIP program allows student to take advantage of one of the most comprehensive IP curricula in the country and immerse themselves in a broad range of cutting-edge IP issues. You will enjoy a rich array



of IP resources and programs and choose from classes in patent law, copyright, trademarks and more.

The Master's in Intellectual Property is available through in-person and online formats. The in-person program is offered in a full-time, residential format with classes beginning in August and concluding in May. The online program offers start dates in August and January. Students can complete the program full-time in one calendar year, or part-time in up to three years.

## Requirements

Total credits required: 30

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Residential Candidate Requirements</b>		
LIP 801	Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy	1
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
LIP 895	American Legal Process and Analysis II	2
<b>Required Elective Courses</b>		7
Select three from the following		
LIP 912	Copyright Law	
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
LIP 950	Copyright Licensing	
LIP 951	Technology Licensing	
LIP 954	Patent Law	
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	
<b>Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director</b>		17
<b>Total Credits</b>		30

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Online Candidate Requirements - Patent Track</b>		
LCR 923	International Legal Research	2
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	3
LIP 913	International and Comparative Intellectual Property	3
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	3
LIP 962	Patent Practice and Procedure II	3
<b>Elective Courses</b>		13
LIP #906	Patent Strategies for Business	
LIP 997	Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age	
LIP 912	Copyright Law	
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law	
LIP #957	Intellectual Property Crimes	
LIP 928	Intellectual Property Management	
<b>Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director</b>		
<b>Total Credits</b>		30

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Online Candidate Requirements - Copyright/Trademark Track:</b>		
LCR 923	International Legal Research	2
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	3
LIP 913	International and Comparative Intellectual Property	3
LIP 912	Copyright Law	3
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	3
Additional Course Designed by Director Copyright/Trademark Law and practice		2-3
<b>Elective Courses</b>		14
LIP 928	Intellectual Property Management	
LIP 997	Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age	
LIP 954	Patent Law	

LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I
LIP 962	Patent Practice and Procedure II
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law
LIP #957	Intellectual Property Crimes
Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director	
Total Credits	30-31

## Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin PierceLaw graduates from the IP interdisciplinary Master's or certificate program will demonstrate familiarity with these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in traditional areas of intellectual property law and practice in the United States and internationally, focused on patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of traditional intellectual property law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities as a lawyer or other type of professional to clients or other relevant stakeholders and the national and global legal systems of intellectual property rights; and
- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal or other professions focused on the practice or other use of intellectual property law domestically or internationally.

## International Criminal Law and Justice (M.I.C.L.J.)

<https://law.unh.edu/program/miclj/international-criminal-law-justice>

### Description

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law's master's degree in International Criminal Law and Justice is available 100% online and addresses fast-paced developments in the globalization of commerce, terrorism, human rights, and criminal law, especially over the past 30 years.

The program is ideal for professionals, students, and scholars in diplomatic, criminal justice, military, and law enforcement communities around the world. Students gain insight from the program's multi-national approach. You will take transnational law courses focused on domestic crimes with international implications, and also study the implications of nations expanding the reach of their domestic criminal statutes, the creation of the International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals and United Nations conventions, with bi- and multi-lateral treaties.

The program offers a diverse selection of courses focusing on critical current issues around the globe, including Drugs & Weapons Trafficking, International White-Collar Crime, CyberCrime, Human Trafficking, and Piracy & Terrorism.

The master's in International Criminal Law and Justice is available in full- and part-time options, with entry points in August and January.



## Requirements

Online International Criminal Law and Justice Master's candidates must complete the following required curriculum:

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 914	CyberCrime	3
LCR 921	Human Trafficking I	3
LCR 922	International White Collar Crime	3
LCR 923	International Legal Research	2
LCR 924	International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar	3
LCR 925	Comparative Criminal Justice Systems	3
LCR 926	International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals	3
LCR 927	Piracy and Terrorism	2
LCR 928	Drugs and Weapons Trafficking	3
LCR 929	Capstone Research Project	3
LIP #957	Intellectual Property Crimes <sup>1</sup>	3
Total Credits		31

<sup>1</sup> May be substituted with a course approved by the Program Director.

[More information about requirements.](#) (p. 58)

## Student Learning Outcomes

UNH Franklin Pierce Law School graduates from the ICLJ interdisciplinary Master's program will demonstrate familiarity with these four areas:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law in the traditional area of criminal law and practice, focused on the increasingly international nature of this realm of law in the information age.
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the context of criminal law and practice in the United States and globally.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities as a lawyer or other type of professional to clients or other relevant stakeholders and the national and global legal systems around criminal law; and
- Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal or other professions focused on the practice or other use of criminal law domestically and internationally.

## Minors

- [Law Minor](#) (p. 16)

## Law Minor

### Description

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) now offers undergraduate UNH students the opportunity to earn a Minor in Law. The Minor in Law offers undergraduate students the opportunity to take courses that are on the Durham campus and are taught by full-time UNH Law professors. These courses impart valuable information about core legal principles and keys to the practice of law, and will also instruct on the unique – and valuable – ability to analyze legal questions. This method of education will prove intellectually enriching and also furnish valuable skills for life-

long learning to succeed in an economy increasingly addressing legal questions.

While the Minor will be of particular interest to students who are contemplating the pursuit of a law degree following their undergraduate studies, it is advantageous to other students, as well. As the 21st-century economy has become increasingly specialized and more service-oriented, numerous professions now require a core understanding of law, including: Contract managers, compliance officers, business owners, journalists, technology specialists, sports agents, lobbyists, police officers – the list of professions where law plays a critical role can go on (as illustrated in the additional listing below). Persons in those professions are more likely to succeed if they are familiar with the law. For these reasons, employers consistently reveal a need to hire skilled persons who possess familiarity with relevant legal concepts.

The following is a list of professions in which a Minor in Law would prove advantageous:

- Banking Compliance Officer
- Broadcaster
- Business Owner
- Case Manager
- City Planner
- Civil Rights Advocate/Campaigner
- College Athletics (NCAA) Compliance Officer
- Conflict Resolution Specialist
- Congressional Staffer
- Consumer Safety Officer
- Contracts Specialist
- Entertainment Agent
- Entrepreneur
- Environmental Protection Specialist
- Financial Adviser
- Foreign Affairs Officer
- Health/Medical Administrator
- Human Resources Professional
- Human Rights Officer
- Humanitarian Affairs Officer
- Immigration/Asylum Officer
- Indian Self Determination Specialist
- Intellectual Property Research Specialist
- Intelligence Officer/Analyst
- Investigator
- IRS, FBI, ICE, or DEA Agent
- Journalist
- Legal Correspondent
- Legal Technician/Document Preparer
- Legal Technology Consultant
- Lobbyist
- Nonprofit Executive
- Paralegal
- Patent Examiner
- Policy Analyst
- Police Officer
- Politician/Legislator

- Public Interest Advocate
- Public Affairs/Media Specialist
- Social Worker
- Sports Agent
- Trade Policy Analyst
- Victim Advocate/Coordinator
- Water Manager

## Requirements

### The requirements for the Minor in Law:

- Students must complete 20 or more semester hours of minor-eligible courses with a grade of C or better and a 2.0 grade point average in order to obtain a Minor in Law.
- Courses may be taken in any order but students are responsible for checking any course prerequisites.
- Courses taken on a Pass/Fail basis may not be used toward the Minor in Law.
- No transfer courses may be used toward the Minor in Law.

Code	Title	Credits
<b>Minor-eligible courses:</b>		
LAW 405	The American Legal System	4
LAW #410	Blockchain and the Law	4
TECHLAST DAY TO ADD/ DROP CLASSES 780/880	Intellectual Property Law for Engineers & Scientists	3
LAW #425	Entrepreneurs and the Law: from Startups to the Fortune 500	4
LAW 460	Sports Law & Current Controversies	4
LAW #415	What is Intellectual Property?	4
INCO #440A	Asking for It: The History and Law of Sexual Violence in the United States	4
LAW #420	Pop Culture and the Law	4
LAW 475	Getting Ready to Succeed in Law School	2

## Juris Doctor Academic Rules & Regulations

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) offers a Juris Doctor degree in which students may select from several curricular focal points, including Business Law, Criminal Law, Intellectual Property, Litigation, Public Interest and Social Justice, and Sports and Entertainment Law. Intellectual Property Law includes patent law, copyrights and trademarks. UNH Law also offers dual degrees in partnership with UNH, including JD/MBA, JD/MSW, and JD/MPP, as well as several joint degrees, including JD/LLM in Intellectual Property, and JD/LLM in Commerce and Technology.

In addition, JD certificates are available in Entertainment Law, Health Law and Policy, Intellectual Property, Sports and Entertainment Law, and Sports Law.

The University of New Hampshire School of Law, formerly Franklin Pierce Law Center, has been fully accredited by the American Bar Association since 1974. In addition, UNH Law is accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.

<http://law.unh.edu/academics/degrees/juris-doctor-degree>

## Rule I: Requirements for the Juris Doctor Degree

- [Rule I-A: Requirements for the Residential Juris Doctor Degree](#) (p. 17)
- [Rule I-B: Requirements for the Hybrid Juris Doctor Degree](#) (p. 19)
- [Rule I-C: Requirements for the Advanced Standing Juris Doctor Degree](#) (p. 21)
- [Rule I-D: Requirements for the Daniel Webster Scholar Honors Juris Doctor Degree](#) (p. 23)

## Rule I-A: Requirements for the Residential Juris Doctor Degree

### A. Definitions

1. **Degree** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, the term "Juris Doctor" or "J.D." degree refers to both the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one program is specified.
2. **Student** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, all references to students in a Juris Doctor or JD program refers to both students in the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one type of student is specified.

### B. Authority to Grant the Degree

Pursuant to authority granted by the State of New Hampshire, University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) confers the Juris Doctor degree on candidates recommended by the faculty.

### C. Eligibility to Receive the Degree

To be eligible for recommendation for the Juris Doctor degree, a student must complete the required curriculum by taking JD classes designated for the JD program in which a student is enrolled (residential) as follows:

1. **Undergraduate Degree** - Receive an undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university and submit an official transcript, which includes the date the baccalaureate degree was conferred, no later than October 15; and
2. **Grade Point Average** - Achieve a grade point average equivalent to a C (2.00) or higher in all enrollment for credit toward the Juris Doctor degree; and
3. **Offset of Credits Below C Minus** - Offset all credits toward the degree in which the grade is below C minus with an equal number of credits in which the grade is B minus or above; and
4. **Minimum Credits** - Earn a minimum of eighty-five (85) credits not more than
  - a. Nine (9) of which are earned at grades below C minus,
  - b. Eighteen (18) of which are earned in clinical work,
  - c. The number of credits for distance learning permitted by the American Bar Association (ABA). Caution: Some states set their own maximum and students should check for states where they are likely to take the bar exam. (Revised by faculty 10/5/2017.)
  - d. Eight (8) credits may be earned in Independent Study,
  - e. Fifteen (15) credits may be earned from legal residencies,
  - f. Twelve (12) credits may be earned in non-law, graduate-level work,
  - g. Twenty-one (21) of which are earned in courses that do not qualify as "regularly scheduled class sessions" (as defined in ABA

Standard 304(b), and Interpretation 304-3), which consists of the following coursework (or course opportunities) at UNH Law:

- i. Independent study;
- ii. Clinical courses that do not have a mandatory classroom component;
- iii. Legal Residencies;
- iv. Non-law, graduate level work; and
- v. Co-curricular activities such as law review, moot court, and trial competitions.

#### 5. Curriculum - Complete the required curriculum

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
<b>Perspectives Course</b>		
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
<b>Upper Level Required Courses</b>		
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>85</b>

#### 6. Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Separate Courses

Students must complete separate courses to fulfill the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements. A course may be designated as meeting each of the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements, but a student cannot fulfill both requirements by taking a single course. Courses that satisfy these requirements can be found in the [online course schedule](#).

#### 7. Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Timing

Students may complete courses fulfilling the Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements after the completion of their 1L year. Students are encouraged to start fulfilling the Upper Level Writing (minimum completion of 2 credit hours) and Experiential Learning (minimum completion of 6 credit hours) requirements no later than in the next-to-last semester of law school. Failure to do so could result in a delay of graduation. To enroll in a course meeting the Upper Level Writing requirement, a student must have satisfactorily completed LSK 921 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I & LSK 922 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II. Students enrolled in a course counting towards the Experiential Learning and/ or Upper Level Writing requirements must complete any pre-requisites or be registered in any co-requisites for each course offering.

#### 8. Preliminary Bar Exam

All residential, including transfer students, shall take a preliminary bar exam administered by UNH Law. This exam shall not count for course credit, GPA calculation, or class rank calculation. Scores on the preliminary bar exam shall not be recorded on students' transcripts, although completion of the preliminary bar exam shall be noted on transcripts. All residential first-year students and transfer students shall take the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and, retake in spring of their second year. Students who are unable to sit on the designated date due to an emergency, religious reason, or other circumstances

beyond their control shall contact the Director of Academic Success as soon as possible upon realizing they will not be able to sit and will work with the Director to make arrangements to take the test at an alternate time that is reasonable both for the affected student and UNH Law. Students shall complete the preliminary bar exam requirement in one of the following ways:

- a. receiving a score at or above the level set by the Committee on Academic Standing and Success (CASS) and the Academic Success Program (ASP) when they first take the preliminary bar exam; or
- b. students who do not receive a score at or above the level set by CASS and ASP in their first attempt must fulfill reasonable program requirements established by CASS and ASP to address specific weaknesses in substantive knowledge and / or skills. Additionally, these students must retake the preliminary bar exam in the following year. Students who first took the exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and do not achieve the set score in the spring of their second year shall have the option of re-taking the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their third year but shall not be required to take it.

## D. Determination of Class Membership

For purposes of determining eligibility for the Juris Doctor degree under subdivision B of this rule, a student shall be a member of the class with which the student completes the majority of the courses then required in the second semester of the first-year Juris Doctorate curriculum.

## E. Residency

1. **Residency** – "Residency" is defined as time spent enrolled as a student at the law school. "Geographic Residency" is defined as time spent at the Concord, New Hampshire campus of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law.

#### a. Residential Students must:

- i. Spend a minimum of six (6) semesters of full-time enrollment, including a minimum of four (4) semesters in geographic residency at UNH Law, or
- ii. Spend the equivalent of (i.) to the extent permitted in subdivision E. ("Residency") of this part.

#### b. Transfer Students must:

- i. Students transferring into the residential or Hybrid JD program may reduce the number of credits spent in residency at Franklin Pierce by two semesters. Thus, transfer residential students would spend a minimum of four (4) semesters in residency, and transfer Hybrid JD students a minimum of six (6) semesters in residency.
- ii. Complete the requirements for obtaining the Juris Doctor Degree no later than 84 months after commencing the Juris Doctor degree program at UNH Law or a law school from which UNH Law has accepted transfer credit.
- iii. **Academic Probation** - Be eligible to continue as a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree under Rule VI.A.(1) taking into account the semester immediately preceding graduation and have satisfied the terms of any applicable probation; and
- iv. **Financial Responsibility** - Satisfy outstanding financial obligations to UNH Law; and
- v. **Conduct Code Violation** - Not be subject to a complaint of an alleged violation of the **Conduct Code** that if determined against the student could result in the suspension or dismissal of the student.

2. **Definition of "Full-Time Enrollment" for Residential Students** - A residential student is enrolled "full-time" if the student is:
  - a. Registered for a total of at least twelve (12) credits at the end of the add/drop period; and
  - b. The student completes at least ten (10) credits that semester.
3. **Definition of "Semester."** - A "semester" is one of two terms in an academic year (fall & spring). Each residential semester contains at least fourteen (14) weeks of classes, subject to holidays and vacations, followed by reading and examination periods. Enrollment in credit offerings in a summer term or another term outside the academic year is not enrollment in a semester and thus does not constitute residency credit. Summer and other term courses do count however towards total credits earned and towards a student's GPA
  - a. For the purpose of defining a "semester," any intersession course will be considered part of that subsequent semester. For instance, a January intersession course will be considered a spring semester course.
  - b. Intersession is any course that begins and ends between the fall and spring semesters and will be considered as part of the subsequent term. A summer course is not considered an intersession course for the residential program.
4. **Continuous Full-Time Enrollment for Six Semesters for Residential JD Students** - A student must complete within a three-year period the six (6) semesters of full-time enrollment required for the Juris Doctor degree. The only exceptions to this requirement are:
  - a. A leave of absence as provided in Rule XI;
  - b. The suspension of a student as a probationary term prescribed by the Academic Standing Committee under subdivision A(3) of Rule VII;
  - c. The permission granted by the Assistant Dean of Students to enroll in fewer credits than qualify as full-time enrollment in a semester as
    - i. a short-term accommodation in an extraordinary situation beyond the control or responsibility of the student; or
    - ii. a short- or long-term accommodation based on disability; or
    - iii. The experiment in part-time enrollment where full-time enrollment is not economically feasible; and
  - d. The failure of a student who has registered for full-time enrollment to complete full-time enrollment because of receiving an F or U grade in one or more offerings.
5. **Curing a Deficiency in Full-Time Enrollment for Residential JD Students** - A student permitted to enroll under subdivision (c)(i) immediately above, for less than full-time residency or a student who fails to complete full-time enrollment in a semester as provided in subdivision (d) immediately above, should cure the deficiency by enrolling in courses in the summer or otherwise outside the academic year. If such enrollment is not practicable, a student may cure the deficiency by enrollment, which may be less than full-time, in a seventh semester. Residency credit may be earned under this subdivision in the ratio that the credits enrolled in or earned, whichever is appropriate, bear to the minimums specified in subdivision (1) above.

## Rule I-B: Requirements for the Hybrid Juris Doctor Degree

### A. Definitions

1. **Degree** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, the term "Juris Doctor" or "J.D." degree refers to both the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one program is specified.
2. **Student** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, all references to students in a Juris Doctor or JD program refers to both students in the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one type of student is specified.

### B. Authority to Grant the Degree

Pursuant to authority granted by the State of New Hampshire, University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) confers the Juris Doctor degree on candidates recommended by the faculty.

### C. Eligibility to Receive the Degree

To be eligible for recommendation for the Juris Doctor degree, a student must complete the required curriculum by taking JD classes designated for the JD program in which a student is enrolled (hybrid) as follows:

1. **Undergraduate Degree** - Receive an undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university and submit an official transcript, which includes the date the baccalaureate degree was conferred, no later than October 15; and
2. **Grade Point Average** - Achieve a grade point average equivalent to a C (2.00) or higher in all enrollment for credit toward the Juris Doctor degree; and
3. **Offset of Credits Below C Minus** - Offset all credits toward the degree in which the grade is below C minus with an equal number of credits in which the grade is B minus or above; and
4. **Minimum Credits** - Earn a minimum of eighty-five (85) credits not more than
  - a. Nine (9) of which are earned at grades below C minus,
  - b. Eighteen (18) of which are earned in clinical work,
  - c. Caution: Some states set their own maximum and students should check for states where they are likely to take the bar exam. (Revised by faculty 10/5/2017.)
  - d. Eight (8) credits may be earned in Independent Study,
  - e. Fifteen (15) credits may be earned from legal residencies,
  - f. Twelve (12) credits may be earned in non-law, graduate-level work,
  - g. Twenty-one (21) of which are earned in courses that do not qualify as "regularly scheduled class sessions" (as defined in ABA Standard 304(b), and Interpretation 304-3), which consists of the following coursework (or course opportunities) at UNH Law:
    - i. Independent study;
    - ii. Clinical courses that do not have a mandatory classroom component;
    - iii. Legal Residencies;
    - iv. Non-law, graduate level work; and
    - v. Co-curricular activities such as law review, moot court, and trial competitions.
5. **Curriculum** - Complete the required curriculum

Code	Title	Credits
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	1
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
LIP 977	Trademarks and Deceptive Practices	3
LIP 912	Copyright Law	3
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
<b>Upper Level Required Courses</b>		
LIP 918	Trade Secrets Law	2
LBS 904	Antitrust Law	3
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
LGP 924	Evidence	3
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		
<b>Bar Electives Courses</b>		
Courses that satisfy this requirement are designated each academic year on the online course schedule – <a href="https://courses.unh.edu">courses.unh.edu</a>		
<b>Immersion Requirements (per term)</b>		
Fall - 2 Courses		
Spring - 1 Course		
Summer - 1 Course		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		
<b>Total Credits</b>		

85

6. **Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Separate Courses** - Students must complete separate courses to fulfill the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements. A course may be designated as meeting each of the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements, but a student cannot fulfill both requirements by taking a single course. Courses that satisfy these requirements can be found in the [online course schedule](#).
7. **Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Timing** - Students may complete courses fulfilling the Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements after they have earned at least 36 credits. Students are encouraged to start fulfilling the Upper Level Writing (minimum completion of 2 credit hours) and Experiential Learning (minimum completion of 6 credit hours) requirements no later than in the next-to-last semester of law school. Failure to do so could result in a delay in graduation. To enroll in a course meeting the Upper Level Writing requirement, a student must have satisfactorily completed LSK 921 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I & LSK 922 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II. Students enrolled in a course counting toward the Experiential learning requirement must complete any pre-requisites or be registered in any co-requisites for each Experiential learning and Upper Level Writing course.
8. **Preliminary Bar Exam** - All Hybrid JD students, including transfer students, shall take a preliminary bar exam administered by UNH Law. This exam shall not count for course credit, GPA calculation, or class rank calculation. Scores on the preliminary bar exam shall not be recorded on students' transcripts, although completion of the preliminary bar exam shall be noted on transcripts. Hybrid JD students will take the preliminary bar in the spring of their second year and, if required, retake in spring of their third year. Students who are unable to sit on the designated date due to an emergency, religious reason, or other circumstances beyond their control shall

contact the Director of Academic Success as soon as possible upon realizing they will not be able to sit and will work with the Director to make arrangements to take the test at an alternate time that is reasonable both for the affected student and UNH Law. Students shall complete the preliminary bar exam requirement in one of the following ways:

- a. receiving a score at or above the level set by the Committee on Academic Standing and Success (CASS) and the Academic Success Program (ASP) when they first take the preliminary bar exam; or
- b. students who do not receive a score at or above the level set by CASS and ASP in their first attempt must fulfill reasonable program requirements established by CASS and ASP to address specific weaknesses in substantive knowledge and / or skills. Additionally, these students must retake the preliminary bar exam in the following year. Students who first took the exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and do not achieve the set score in the spring of their second year shall have the option of re-taking the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their third year but shall not be required to take it.

## D. Determination of Class Membership

For purposes of determining eligibility for the Juris Doctor degree under subdivision B of this rule, a student shall be a member of the class with which the student completes the majority of the courses then required in the second semester of the first-year Juris Doctorate curriculum.

## E. Residency

1. **Residency**– “Residency” is defined as time spent enrolled as a student at the law school.
  - a. Have no semester-long geographic residency requirement.
  - b. Must complete a minimum of eight (8) semesters of enrollment.
  - c. Must attend the required immersion periods for each semester enrolled until required immersion periods have been attended. These Immersions must be completed in person, at the Concord campus or at a location designated by the law school.
    - i. Students who complete the program in eight (8) semesters of enrollment must attend eleven (11) immersions.
    - ii. Students who complete the program in nine (9) semesters of enrollment must attend twelve (12) immersions.
    - iii. Students who complete the program in ten (10) or more semesters of enrollment must attend fourteen (14) immersions.
  - d. Immersions attended remotely through an approved accommodation count toward your total required number of immersions.
  - e. Immersions missed without an approved accommodation must be made up before program completion.
    - i. Students who miss an immersion may arrange through the Hybrid JD Office to make up the missed immersion by attending a January intersession course or the Intellectual Property Summer Institute
    - ii. Students who miss an immersion may need to complete immersion requirements even if all other coursework is complete.
2. **Transfer Students**
  - a. Students transferring into the Hybrid JD program may reduce the number of credits spent in residency at Franklin Pierce by



two semesters. Thus, Hybrid JD students a minimum of six (6) semesters in residency.

- b. Complete the requirements for obtaining the Juris Doctor Degree no later than 84 months after commencing the Juris Doctor degree program at UNH Law or a law school from which UNH Law has accepted transfer credit.
  - c. **Academic Probation** - Be eligible to continue as a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree under Rule VI.A.(1) taking into account the semester immediately preceding graduation and have satisfied the terms of any applicable probation; and
  - d. **Financial Responsibility** - Satisfy outstanding financial obligations to UNH Law; and
  - e. **Conduct Code Violation** - Not be subject to a complaint of an alleged violation of the Conduct Code that if determined against the student could result in the suspension or dismissal of the student.
3. **Definition of "Semester"** - A "semester" is one of three terms in an academic year. Each semester contains at least eleven (11) weeks of continuous classes, subject to holidays and vacations, followed by reading and examination periods. Semesters may vary in length.
  4. **Definition of "Interession"** - Interession is any course that begins and ends between the fall and spring semesters and will be considered as part of the subsequent term. Summer courses for hybrid programs are part of the set degree requirements. Attendance at an interession course counts toward required in-person instruction (per ABA variance).
  5. **Definition of "Full Time Enrollment" for Hybrid JD students** - A Hybrid JD student is enrolled "full time" if the student is enrolled in a minimum of seven (7) credits each semester and no more than a maximum of twelve (12) credits.
    - a. Students may be allowed to exceed the 12-credit semester maximum by special permission of the Dean or their designee, in accordance with an approved plan of study.
  6. **Definition of "Part Time Enrollment" for a Hybrid JD student** - A Hybrid JD student is enrolled "part time" if the student is enrolled in less than seven (7) credits.
  7. **Continuous Enrollment for Hybrid JD Students** - A student must complete the hybrid JD with a minimum of eight (8) semesters of continued enrollment. Students are presumptively enrolled as full-time students with a minimum of seven (7) credits for ten (10) semesters. Deviation from this expectation is allowed as follows:
    - a. Declaration of Part-Time Status for a given semester;
    - b. Approval from the Dean or her designee to take more than 12 credits as part of an approved plan of study per section E.5.1;
    - c. A leave of absence as provided in Rule XI;
    - d. The suspension of a student as a probationary term prescribed by the Academic Standing Committee under subdivision A(3) of Rule VII;
    - e. A short-term accommodation in an extraordinary situation beyond the control or responsibility of the student;
    - f. A short- or long-term accommodation based on disability; or
    - g. The failure of a student who has registered for full-time enrollment to complete full-time enrollment because of receiving an F or U grade in one or more offerings.

## Rule I-C: Requirements for the Advanced Standing Juris Doctor Degree

### A. Definitions

1. **Degree** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, the term "Juris Doctor" or "J.D." degree refers to both the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one program is specified.
2. **Student** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, all references to students in a Juris Doctor or JD program refers to both students in the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one type of student is specified.
3. **Geographic Requirement** - The Advanced Standing Juris Doctorate program must be completed in person on campus.

### B. Authority to Grant the Degree

Pursuant to authority granted by the State of New Hampshire, University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) confers the Juris Doctor degree on candidates recommended by the faculty.

### C. Eligibility to Receive the Degree

To be eligible for recommendation for the Juris Doctor degree, a student must complete the required curriculum by taking JD classes designated for the JD program in which a student is enrolled as follows:

1. **Undergraduate Degree** - Receive an undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university and submit an official transcript, which includes the date the baccalaureate degree was conferred, no later than October 15; and
2. **Grade Point Average** - Achieve a grade point average equivalent to a C (2.00) or higher in all enrollment for credit toward the Juris Doctor degree; and
3. **Offset of Credits Below C Minus** - Offset all credits toward the degree in which the grade is below C minus with an equal number of credits in which the grade is B minus or above; and
4. **Minimum Credits** - Earn a minimum of eighty-five (85) credits not more than
  - a. Nine (9) of which are earned at grades below C minus,
  - b. Eighteen (18) of which are earned in clinical work,
  - c. The number of credits for distance learning permitted by the American Bar Association (ABA).
  - d. Eight (8) credits may be earned in Independent Study,
  - e. Fifteen (15) credits may be earned from legal residencies,
  - f. Twelve (12) credits may be earned in non-law, graduate-level work,
  - g. Twenty-one (21) of which are earned in courses that do not qualify as "regularly scheduled class sessions" (as defined in ABA Standard 304(b), and Interpretation 304-3), which consists of the following coursework (or course opportunities) at UNH Law:
    - i. Independent study;
    - ii. Clinical courses that do not have a mandatory classroom component;
    - iii. Legal Residencies;
    - iv. Non-law, graduate level work; and

- v. Co-curricular activities such as law review, moot court, and trial competitions.

#### 5. Curriculum - Complete the required curriculum

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
<b>Perspectives Course</b>		
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
<b>Upper Level Required Courses</b>		
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
LBS 907	Business Associations I	3
LGP 924	Evidence	3
LBS 942	Wills Trusts and Estates	3
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		
<b>Transfer Credits</b>		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		
<b>Total Credits</b>		<b>85</b>

#### 6. Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Separate Courses

Students must complete separate courses to fulfill the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements. A course may be designated as meeting each of the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements, but a student cannot fulfill both requirements by taking a single course. Courses that satisfy these requirements can be found in the [online course schedule](#).

#### 7. Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Timing

Students may complete courses fulfilling the Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements after the completion of their first year required courses. Students are encouraged to start fulfilling the Upper Level Writing (minimum completion of 2 credit hours) and Experiential Learning (minimum completion of 6 credit hours) requirements no later than in the next-to-last semester of law school. Failure to do so could result in a delay of graduation. To enroll in a course meeting the Upper Level Writing requirement, a student must have satisfactorily completed LSK 921 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I & LSK 922 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II or have these courses waived under Rule I.C(8)(a). Students enrolled in a course counting towards the Experiential Learning and/ or Upper Level Writing requirements must complete any pre-requisites or be registered in any co-requisites for each course offering.

#### 8. Transfer Students

- Students who transfer into the JD program from UNH Law's residential LL.M. program will not be required to take LGP 920 Contracts and LSK 921 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I, if in LIP 894 American Legal Process and Analysis I, LIP 895 American Legal Process and Analysis II, LIP #855 Graduate Programs Contracts #if:
  - They have achieved a grade of HH in each course offering referenced in Rule I.C(8)(a); and
  - The professor of the course recommends that they have achieved competency in the subject matter such that taking the JD courses would be unduly repetitive.

- Students admitted under this section may enroll in no more than one 4-credit Legal Residency or one 4-credit clinic.
- The provisions of this paragraph may be waived if the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Assistant Dean of Students find that the coursework required by this paragraph has been completed under the terms of Rule X or because meeting the requirements of Rule I would be unduly repetitive.

9. **Preliminary Bar Exam** - All residential, including transfer students, shall take a preliminary bar exam administered by UNH Law. This exam shall not count for course credit, GPA calculation, or class rank calculation. Scores on the preliminary bar exam shall not be recorded on students' transcripts, although completion of the preliminary bar exam shall be noted on transcripts. All residential first-year students and transfer students shall take the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and, retake in spring of their second year. Students who are unable to sit on the designated date due to an emergency, religious reason, or other circumstances beyond their control shall contact the Director of Academic Success as soon as possible upon realizing they will not be able to sit and will work with the Director to make arrangements to take the test at an alternate time that is reasonable both for the affected student and UNH Law. Students shall complete the preliminary bar exam requirement in one of the following ways:

- receiving a score at or above the level set by the Committee on Academic Standing and Success (CASS) and the Academic Success Program (ASP) when they first take the preliminary bar exam; or
- students who do not receive a score at or above the level set by CASS and ASP in their first attempt must fulfill reasonable program requirements established by CASS and ASP to address specific weaknesses in substantive knowledge and / or skills. Additionally, these students must retake the preliminary bar exam in the following year. Students who first took the exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and do not achieve the set score in the spring of their second year shall have the option of re-taking the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their third year but shall not be required to take it.

## D. Determination of Class Membership

For purposes of determining eligibility for the Juris Doctor degree under subdivision B of this rule, a student shall be a member of the class with which the student completes the majority of the courses then required in the second semester of the first-year Juris Doctorate curriculum.

## E. Residency

- Residency** – "Residency" is defined as time spent enrolled as a student at the law school. "Geographic Residency" is defined as time spent at the Concord, New Hampshire campus of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law.
  - Residential Students must:
    - Spend a minimum of four (4) semesters of full-time enrollment, all of which must be in geographic residency at UNH Law, or
    - Spend the equivalent of (i.) to the extent permitted in subdivision E. ("Residency") of this part.
    - Academic Probation** - Be eligible to continue as a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree under Rule VI.A.(1) taking into account the semester immediately preceding graduation and have satisfied the terms of any applicable probation; and



- iv. **Financial Responsibility** - Satisfy outstanding financial obligations to UNH Law; and
  - v. **Conduct Code Violation** - Not be subject to a complaint of an alleged violation *of the Conduct Code that if determined against the student could result in the suspension or dismissal of the student.*
2. **Definition of "Full-Time Enrollment" for Residential Students**- A residential student is enrolled "full time" if the student is:
- a. Registered for a total of at least twelve (12) credits at the end of the add/drop period; and
  - b. The student completes at least ten (10) credits that semester.
3. **Definition of "Semester"**- A "semester" is one of two terms in an academic year (fall & spring). Each residential semester contains at least fourteen (14) weeks of classes, subject to holidays and vacations, followed by reading and examination periods. Enrollment in credit offerings in a summer term or another term outside the academic year is not enrollment in a semester and thus does not constitute residency credit. Summer and other term courses do count however towards total credits earned and towards a student's GPA.
- a. For the purpose of defining a "semester," any intersession course will be considered part of that subsequent semester. For instance, a January intersession course will be considered a spring semester course.
  - b. Intersession is any course that begins and ends between the fall and spring semesters and will be considered as part of the subsequent term. A summer course is not considered an intersession course for the residential program.
4. **Continuous Full-Time Enrollment for Four Semesters for Advanced Standing JD Students**- A student must complete within a two-year period the four(4) semesters of full-time enrollment required for the Juris Doctor degree. The only exceptions to this requirement are:
- a. A leave of absence as provided in Rule XI;
  - b. The suspension of a student as a probationary term prescribed by the Academic Standing Committee under subdivision A(3) of Rule VII;
  - c. The permission granted by the Assistant Dean of Students to enroll in fewer credits than qualify as full-time enrollment in a semester as
    - i. a short-term accommodation in an extraordinary situation beyond the control or responsibility of the student;
    - ii. a short- or long-term accommodation based on disability; or
    - iii. the experiment in part-time enrollment where full-time enrollment is not economically feasible; and
  - d. The failure of a student who has registered for full-time enrollment to complete full-time enrollment because of receiving an F or U grade in one or more offerings.
5. **Curing a Deficiency in Full-Time Enrollment for Residential JD Students**- A student permitted to enroll under subdivision (c)(i) immediately above, for less than full-time residency or a student who fails to complete full-time enrollment in a semester as provided in subdivision (d) immediately above, should cure the deficiency by enrolling in courses in the summer or otherwise outside the academic year. If such enrollment is not practicable, a student may cure the deficiency by enrollment, which may be less than full-time, in a seventh semester. Residency credit may be earned under this subdivision in the ratio that the credits enrolled in or earned, whichever is appropriate, bear to the minimums specified in subdivision (1) above.

## Rule I-D: Requirements for the Daniel Webster Scholar Honors Juris Doctor Degree

### A. Definitions

- 1. **Degree** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, the term "Juris Doctor" or "J.D." degree refers to both the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one program is specified.
- 2. **Student** - In all Academic Rules and Regulations, all references to students in a Juris Doctor or JD program refers to both students in the residential and hybrid Juris Doctor programs, unless only one type of student is specified.

### B. Authority to Grant the Degree

Pursuant to authority granted by the State of New Hampshire, University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) confers the Juris Doctor degree on candidates recommended by the faculty.

### C. Eligibility to Receive the Degree

To be eligible for recommendation for the Juris Doctor degree, a student must complete the required curriculum by taking JD classes designated for the JD program in which a student is enrolled (residential) as follows:

- 1. **Undergraduate Degree** - Receive an undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university and submit an official transcript, which includes the date the baccalaureate degree was conferred, no later than October 15; and
- 2. **Grade Point Average** - Achieve a grade point average equivalent to a B (3.00) or higher in all enrollment for credit toward the Juris Doctor degree; and
- 3. **Offset of Credits Below C Minus** - Offset all credits toward the degree in which the grade is below C minus with an equal number of credits in which the grade is B minus or above; and
- 4. **Minimum Credits** - Earn a minimum of eighty-five (85) credits not more than
  - a. Nine (9) of which are earned at grades below C minus,
  - b. Eighteen (18) of which are earned in clinical work,
  - c. The number of credits for distance learning permitted by the American Bar Association (ABA). Caution: Some states set their own maximum and students should check for states where they are likely to take the bar exam. (Revised by faculty 10/5/2017.)
  - d. Eight (8) credits may be earned in Independent Study,
  - e. Fifteen (15) credits may be earned from legal residencies,
  - f. Twelve (12) credits may be earned in non-law, graduate-level work,
  - g. Twenty-one (21) of which are earned in courses that do not qualify as "regularly scheduled class sessions" (as defined in ABA Standard 304(b), and Interpretation 304-3), which consists of the following coursework (or course opportunities) at UNH Law:
    - i. Independent study;
    - ii. Clinical courses that do not have a mandatory classroom component;
    - iii. Legal Residencies;
    - iv. Non-law, graduate level work; and

- v. Co-curricular activities such as law review, moot court, and trial competitions.

### 5. Curriculum - Complete the required curriculum

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 905	Criminal Law	3
LGP 909	Civil Procedure	4
LGP 918	Constitutional Law I	3
LGP 900	The Legal Profession	1
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 952	Property	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LSK 921	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I	3
LSK 922	Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II	3
<b>Perspectives Course</b>		
LPI 912	Fundamentals of Law Practice	3
or LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	
<b>Upper Level Required Courses</b>		
LDWS 901	DWS Trial Advocacy	3
LDWS 902	DWS Business Transactions	3
LDWS 903	DWS Miniseries	2
LDWS 904	DWS Negotiations & ADR	3
LDWS 905	DWS Capstone	2
LDWS 942	DWS Pretrial Advocacy (Satisfies Upper Level Writing)	4
LBS 907	Business Associations I	3
LGP 924	Evidence	3
LCR 906	Criminal Procedure I: The Law of Criminal Investigation	3
LGP 921	Constitutional Law II	3
LGP 951	Professional Responsibility	3
<b>Upper Level Perspectives Courses</b>		
LGP 903	Administrative Process	3
or LBS 932	Personal Income Taxation	
<b>Upper Level Writing Requirement</b>		2
<b>Upper Level Experiential Learning Requirement</b>		6
Daniel Webster Scholar Honors students must complete six credits of experiential course work in either a Legal Residency or Clinical work and studies		
<b>Elective Courses</b>		11
<b>Total Credits</b>		85

6. **Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Separate Courses** - Students must complete separate courses to fulfill the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements. A course may be designated as meeting each of the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements, but a student cannot fulfill both requirements by taking a single course. Courses that satisfy these requirements can be found in the [online course schedule](#).

7. **Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements: Timing** - Students may complete courses fulfilling the Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements after the completion of their 1L year. Students are encouraged to start fulfilling the Upper Level Writing (minimum completion of 2 credit hours) and Experiential Learning (minimum completion of 6 credit hours) requirements no later than in the next-to-last semester of law school. Failure to do so could result in a delay of graduation. To enroll in a course meeting the Upper Level Writing requirement, a student must have satisfactorily completed LSK 921 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I & LSK 922 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II. Students enrolled in a course counting towards the Experiential Learning and/ or Upper Level Writing requirements must complete any pre-requisites or be registered in any co-requisites for each course offering.
- Experiential Learning Requirement** – All DWS students must complete credits of clinic or legal residency work which will satisfy the experiential learning requirement.
  - Upper Level Writing Requirement** – All DWS students must complete LDWS 942 DWS Pretrial Advocacy. This course has

been approved to satisfy Upper Level Writing requirements. Upon satisfactory completion of the course students will satisfy the upper level writing requirement

8. **Preliminary Bar Exam** - All residential, including transfer students, shall take a preliminary bar exam administered by UNH Law. This exam shall not count for course credit, GPA calculation, or class rank calculation. Scores on the preliminary bar exam shall not be recorded on students' transcripts, although completion of the preliminary bar exam shall be noted on transcripts. All residential first-year students and transfer students shall take the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and, retake in spring of their second year. Students who are unable to sit on the designated date due to an emergency, religious reason, or other circumstances beyond their control shall contact the Director of Academic Success as soon as possible upon realizing they will not be able to sit and will work with the Director to make arrangements to take the test at an alternate time that is reasonable both for the affected student and UNH Law. Students shall complete the preliminary bar exam requirement in one of the following ways:

- receiving a score at or above the level set by the Committee on Academic Standing and Success (CASS) and the Academic Success Program (ASP) when they first take the preliminary bar exam; or
- students who do not receive a score at or above the level set by CASS and ASP in their first attempt must fulfill reasonable program requirements established by CASS and ASP to address specific weaknesses in substantive knowledge and / or skills. Additionally, these students must retake the preliminary bar exam in the following year. Students who first took the exam in the spring of their first year at UNH Law and do not achieve the set score in the spring of their second year shall have the option of re-taking the preliminary bar exam in the spring of their third year but shall not be required to take it.

## D. Determination of Class Membership

For purposes of determining eligibility for the Juris Doctor degree under subdivision B of this rule, a student shall be a member of the class with which the student completes the majority of the courses then required in the second semester of the first-year Juris Doctorate curriculum.

## E. Residency

- Residency** – "Residency" is defined as time spent enrolled as a student at the law school. "Geographic Residency" is defined as time spent at the Concord, New Hampshire campus of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law.
  - Residential Students must:
    - Spend a minimum of six (6) semesters of full-time enrollment, including a minimum of four (4) semesters in geographic residency at UNH Law, or
    - Spend the equivalent of (i.) to the extent permitted in subdivision E. ("Residency") of this part.
  - Transfer Students must:
    - Students transferring into the residential program may reduce the number of credits spent in residency at Franklin Pierce by two semesters. Thus, transfer residential students would spend a minimum of four (4) semesters in residency.
    - Complete the requirements for obtaining the Juris Doctor Degree no later than 84 months after commencing the Juris Doctor degree program at UNH Law or a law school from which UNH Law has accepted transfer credit.

- iii. **Academic Probation** - Be eligible to continue as a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree under Rule VI.A.(1) taking into account the semester immediately preceding graduation and have satisfied the terms of any applicable probation; and
  - iv. **Financial Responsibility** - Satisfy outstanding financial obligations to UNH Law; and
  - v. **Conduct Code Violation** - Not be subject to a complaint of an alleged violation *of the Conduct Code that if determined against the student could result in the suspension or dismissal of the student.*
2. **Definition of "Full-Time Enrollment" for Residential Students** - A residential student is enrolled "full-time" if the student is:
- a. Registered for a total of at least twelve (12) credits at the end of the add/drop period; and
  - b. The student completes at least ten (10) credits that semester.
3. **Definition of "Semester"** - A "semester" is one of two terms in an academic year (fall & spring). Each residential semester contains at least fourteen (14) weeks of classes, subject to holidays and vacations, followed by reading and examination periods. Enrollment in credit offerings in a summer term or another term outside the academic year is not enrollment in a semester and thus does not constitute residency credit. Summer and other term courses do count however towards total credits earned and towards a student's GPA
- a. For the purpose of defining a "semester," any intersession course will be considered part of that subsequent semester. For instance, a January intersession course will be considered a spring semester course.
  - b. Intersession is any course that begins and ends between the fall and spring semesters and will be considered as part of the subsequent term. A summer course is not considered an intersession course for the residential program.
4. **Continuous Full-Time Enrollment for Six Semesters for Residential JD Students** - A student must complete within a three-year period the six (6) semesters of full-time enrollment required for the Juris Doctor degree. The only exceptions to this requirement are:
- a. A leave of absence as provided in Rule XI;
  - b. The suspension of a student as a probationary term prescribed by the Academic Standing Committee under subdivision A(3) of Rule VII;
  - c. The permission granted by the Assistant Dean of Students to enroll in fewer credits than qualify as full-time enrollment in a semester as
    - i. a short-term accommodation in an extraordinary situation beyond the control or responsibility of the student; or
    - ii. a short- or long-term accommodation based on disability; or
  - iii. The experiment in part-time enrollment where full-time enrollment is not economically feasible; and
  - d. The failure of a student who has registered for full-time enrollment to complete full-time enrollment because of receiving an F or U grade in one or more offerings.
5. **Curing a Deficiency in Full-Time Enrollment for Residential JD Students** - A student permitted to enroll under subdivision (c)(i) immediately above, for less than full-time residency or a student who fails to complete full-time enrollment in a semester as provided in subdivision (d) immediately above, should cure the deficiency by enrolling in courses in the summer or otherwise outside the academic year. If such enrollment is not practicable, a student may cure the deficiency by enrollment, which may be less than full-time, in a seventh semester. Residency credit may be earned

under this subdivision in the ratio that the credits enrolled in or earned, whichever is appropriate, bear to the minimums specified in subdivision (1) above.

## Rule II: Registration, Enrollment, Withdrawal, and Attendance

### A. Course Descriptions and Requirements

1. **Contents of Course Descriptions.** Every instructor shall provide to the Registrar a detailed description of each curriculum offering for which the instructor is responsible. The description shall state the semester(s) or other term(s) in which the offering is held as well as include any limitation on enrolling in the offering or on dropping or adding it after the beginning of the semester or other term. If enrollment is limited, the course description must fully state all criteria for reducing registration to the enrollment limit. The description must so state if the instructor determines that, pursuant to Rule IV-B(5), a student's work in the offering will be graded only as Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U).
2. **Publication of Course Descriptions.** The Registrar shall make available to students at least twenty-one (21) calendar days prior to the first day of classes in a semester, a publication containing the descriptions of curriculum offerings for the semester. Descriptions of offerings outside the academic year shall be similarly published and made available at least twenty-one (21) days before the day when the offering begins. In the case of an offering modified or added to the curriculum too late for such timely publication, a description shall be made available to students as early as practicable.
3. **Disclosure of Course Requirements.** During the first or second scheduled meeting of a curriculum offering, but no later than two (2) days prior to the expiration of the time for withdrawing from or enrolling in the offering, the instructor shall make available to students a detailed explanation of the requirements for successful completion of the offering and the factors considered in determining the final grade. The explanation shall cover such items as the weight, coverage, and methodology of the final examination in the course; the due date, scope, and requirements of any interim examination, paper or oral presentation; the special rules about attendance and tardiness; and the inclusion of class discussion or other participation in the determination of the course grade.
4. **Educational Experimentation.** The requirements set forth in subdivision (3) of this section shall not prohibit or discourage experimentation with educational methods or examination techniques. In such circumstances, it shall be sufficient for the instructor to explain, within the time period indicated in subdivision (3), the experimentation and, in relation to it, the process or procedure for determining the basis for the final grade in the offering.
5. **Syllabuses; Class Make Ups; Class Cancellations; Provision of Course Materials**
  - a. **Syllabus to be Issued.** For each course offering, an instructor shall publish a syllabus no later than the first meeting of the class. In all courses the syllabus must include:
    - i. Specific, measurable, student learning outcomes, including knowledge, skills and values — to be learned during the term and an articulation of the relationship between in-class learning and materials assigned outside of class;
    - ii. A brief description of how the course fulfills the law school's information literacy policy.

- iii. If the course includes any online learning, the following:  
"Students are responsible for reviewing the state bar rules in their intended practice jurisdiction to insure that they have adequate contact hours for licensure."
  - iv. A clear description of the course attendance policy and how the professor will determine attendance.
  - v. A description of how students will earn their grades in a course, including a description of whether a professor may modify the grading system and under what circumstances.
  - vi. TA sections and other activities assigned outside of scheduled class meetings;
  - vii. Preparation assigned for each class meeting, or at least the assignments and schedule for the first month, with the remaining assignments and schedule to be provided by the professor sufficiently in advance of scheduled classes so that students can adequately prepare;
  - viii. Irregularities in the class meeting schedule known when the syllabus is published; and
  - ix. Known dates of examinations, exercises, paper submissions, and the like, or, if unknown, when the students will be informed of the dates. (Amended by faculty 5/1/14)
- b. **Syllabus to be Followed.** The instructor shall make all reasonable efforts to follow the syllabus as issued. Should the instructor desire or need to materially deviate from the previously issued syllabus, the instructor shall issue a revised syllabus.
- c. **Making up Canceled Classes.** As necessary to carry out subdivision (ii) above, an instructor shall make up a scheduled class that is canceled for any reason. As practicable, a class canceled in advance shall be made up in advance, and a class canceled with short notice shall be made up quickly thereafter. If it is impracticable to make up a class canceled without advance notice late in the term, and if the instructor can fulfill the syllabus for a course without making it up, then making up the class is excused.
- d. **Notice of Canceled Classes.** An instructor shall give the earliest feasible and most effective notice of a canceled class. Means of notice include emailing students, posting on the appropriate UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) bulletin board, broadcasting on television or radio, and (for a class canceled well in advance) listing in the syllabus for the course. Upon reasonably believing that a cancellation may be necessary in the future, an instructor should explain to the class how notice will be given. In all cases of class cancellation, an instructor must notify the Registrar by telephone or email message.
- e. **Monitoring Class Cancellations.** The Registrar shall keep a record of class cancellations to the extent of available information. Upon the second cancellation of any kind in a course, the Dean shall meet with the course instructor to discuss the reasons for the cancellations and the likelihood of additional cancellations.
- f. **Provision of Course Materials.** The instructor shall endeavor to assure that assigned and recommended course materials are available to students in time for responsible class preparation.
6. **Upper Level Writing and Experiential Learning Requirements.** Courses that meet the Upper-Level Writing and Experiential Learning requirements vary by semester depending on the professor's approach and class size. A list of approved courses will be made available each semester. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, or the Associate Dean's designee, in consultation with the Curriculum Committee and specific professors, will approve specific courses offering experiential learning and writing experiences. (Amended by faculty 5/1/14; revised by faculty 5/4/17)
- a. **Upper Level Writing requirement- content.** Courses that satisfy the Upper Level Legal Writing requirement require students to:
- i. Satisfactorily complete a substantial amount of written work. For example, a unitary writing project such as a scholarly article, a directed research paper, or an appellate brief normally should consist of at least 20 pages or 5,000 words (excluding footnotes). A substantial amount of written work could also consist of a series of documents that consist of at least 20 pages or 5,000 words (excluding footnotes).
  - ii. Receive and respond to individual, detailed, written feedback from a professor, including an adjunct professor supervised by a full-time professor or program director.
  - iii. Complete more than one draft of the substantial writing project.
  - iv. Meet individually with the professor during the semester to review students' writing product and process.
- b. **Upper Level Writing requirement- faculty.** The upper-level writing requirement may be met only in a course or activity supervised by a full-time member of the faculty, including an adjunct professor supervised by a full-time professor or program director, or an adjunct professor teaching Appellate Advocacy or an advanced writing course approved, in exceptional circumstances, by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, or the Associate Dean's designee.
- c. **Upper Level Experiential Learning requirement- content (adopted by faculty 5/4/2017).** To satisfy the Experiential Learning requirement, a course must be a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement. To satisfy this requirement, a course must be primarily experiential in nature and must:
- i. integrate doctrine, theory, skills, and legal ethics, and engage students in individually performing professional skills related to the various responsibilities which lawyers are called upon to meet, such as interviewing, counseling, negotiation, fact development and analysis, trial practice, document drafting, conflict resolution, organization and management of legal work, collaboration, cultural competency, and self-evaluation;
  - ii. develop the concepts underlying the professional skills being taught;
  - iii. provide students with multiple opportunities for performance;
  - iv. provide meaningful evaluation and feedback of such performance by the professor; and
  - v. provide opportunities for self-evaluation and reflection.
- Additionally, a simulation course meeting the Experiential Learning requirement must provide substantial experiences that are reasonably similar to those a lawyer advising, representing a client, or engaging in other tasks would face. A simulation course must involve realistic facts and circumstances, provide direct supervision of the student's performance by the faculty member; feedback from the faculty member; and a classroom instructional component.
7. **Credit hour determination.** A "credit hour" is defined to be consistent with Interpretation 310-1 as set forth in Standard 310 from the ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools and the accompanying ABA Guidance Memo on Standard 310. For further detail of UNH Law's credit hour policy please see Rule XX.



## B. Registration

1. **Authority of Registrar Over Registration.** The Registrar is authorized to prescribe the times and ways, consistent with these rules, to register for enrollment in, withdrawal from, or auditing of a curriculum offering. Only the Registrar or the Registrar's designee shall conduct registration or assign students to multiple sections of an offering.
2. **Registration Required for Enrollment, Withdrawal, or Audit.** For enrollment in, withdrawal from, or audit by a nonmatriculated student of a course offering to be effective, a person must complete the registration procedure for it.
3. **Good Financial Standing.** In order to register to enroll in or audit a curriculum offering, a person must be in satisfactory financial standing with UNH Law as determined by the Vice President for Business.
4. **Auditing Courses.** Matriculated students enrolled for study in UNH Law may audit any nonrequired course with instructor approval. Auditors do not take exams or submit assignments that are graded, and the student's transcript does not reflect in any way that the course has been taken. Whether a class is eligible for audit will be determined by the Registrar's office. Whether an individual student may audit a class will be determined by permission of the faculty member.
5. **Registration as a Degree Candidate, Visiting Student, Auditor, or Visiting Attorney.** A person must register as either:
  - a. A degree candidate;
  - b. A visiting student intending to transfer credit earned in UNH School of Law to a degree program of another school. Permission of the Assistant Dean of Students is required to enroll as a visiting student;
  - c. An auditor. For non-matriculated students, permission of the Assistant Dean for Registration and Records and of the instructor is required to register as an auditor. Prior to registration the instructor shall communicate to the Registrar permission for a person to enroll as an auditor of a curriculum offering. Such permission shall not prejudice the opportunity of a UNH Law student to enroll in the offering. The instructor will communicate the requirements for attendance, participation, and any written work to the auditor. Audited courses for non degree-seeking students appear on the academic transcript with a notation of "AU". No credits are earned for audited courses. Tuition for auditing by non-matriculated and/or non-degree seeking auditors is set by the Business Services Center. Auditors are responsible for paying all related tuition and fee; or
  - d. A visiting attorney. Attorneys with law degrees from non-United States law schools who are required to take course offerings at an approved law school to satisfy bar requirements may register as a visiting attorney. Permission of the Assistant Dean of Students is required for enrollment. A visiting attorney must demonstrate facility with the English language in addition to the ability to successfully complete the course enrollment.
6. **Cross-Registration (Hybrid, Residential, LLM, Masters)** Cross-Registration is when a student of one program requests to take a class designated for and taught within another program. For example, a residential JD student may request to register for a course designed for and taught within the hybrid JD program
  - a. The Office of Academic Advising will oversee all cross-registration requests.
  - b. A student may request to register for a course outside of their program prior to the first day of classes so long as the course is not:
    - i. A program requirement (see Rule I).
    - ii. Offered within the program offerings in the same term; or
    - iii. Identified by the Office of the Registrar as being ineligible for cross-registration.
  - c. Certain cross-registration restrictions may be applied at the discretion of the Office of the Registrar or Office of Academic Advising.
  - d. Students under CASS jurisdiction will need to receive permission to cross-register from CASS.
  - e. Appeals of a denial to cross-register will be administered by the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs.
  - f. **DISCLAIMER:** Some state bar examiners may restrict the number of online class credits that can count toward a J.D. degree. Also, earning a J.D. degree in a distance education program may limit a student's ability to sit for the bar in some states.
7. **JD For Life at UNH Law (repealed by faculty 5/3/2017)**

## C. Enrollment and Withdrawal

The following provisions shall apply to UNH School of Law degree candidates and, as appropriate, to visiting students.

1. **Nonelective First-Year Curriculum.** Except as authorized by the Assistant Dean of Students pursuant to the criteria specified in subdivision D(3)(d) of Rule I, a first semester or second-semester student shall enroll in all offerings prescribed by the faculty for the semester. No student may enroll for courses beyond thirty credit hours without having already completed or being then enrolled in a designated first year perspective course. (adopted 2/9/06)
2. **Nonelective Courses in the Third through Sixth Semesters.** The Registrar may, consistent with the faculty's exercise of authority and responsibility for the curriculum, prescribe the semester in which a degree candidate shall enroll in a nonelective offering.
3. **Maximum Enrollment.**
  - a. Maximum enrollment for a semester is seventeen (17) credit hours of Juris Doctor coursework in compliance with ABA Standard 311(c).
  - b. Students enrolled in a dual degree program may exceed the maximum total of 17 credit hours if the cumulative total of enrolled credits applied to the Juris Doctor does not exceed 17.
    - i. Credit earned in the corresponding degree program will count towards the maximum total of 17 if the credit will be utilized towards the completion of the Juris Doctor degree (e.g. transfer credits).
4. **Withdrawing From or Enrolling in an Elective Offering After the Semester or Term Has Begun.**
  - a. Within five (5) days after the first day of a semester or, for an offering in a term other than a semester, within a comparable time (the advertised academic "add/drop period" - see Academic Calendar), a student may, consistent with meeting residency requirements, withdraw from or enroll in an offering and/or add available classes. During the academic "add/drop period," a student may drop from or enroll in an offering or available class, consistent with meeting residency requirements. The add/drop period ends five (5) days after the first day of a semester, or within a comparable time for an offering in a term other than

a semester. The add/drop period will be advertised on the law school's academic calendar.

- b. Students may drop a class prior to the end of the add/drop period and the course will not appear on their transcript.
  - c. Any course dropped after the close of the add/drop period will be referred to as a withdrawal. These courses appear on the student's transcript as a withdrawal ("W"), unless covered by other aspects of this rule.
  - d. Students may not withdraw from classes that have concluded. Students may withdraw from a course up until the last scheduled day of the course.
  - e. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or their designee may allow for a student to withdraw from an offering after the add/drop period each semester. Such permission shall be given only in exceptional circumstances in which the reasons for withdrawal are compelling and beyond the control and anticipation of the student. Withdrawal with permission results in the entry of "W" following the course.
5. **Preferable Options for Limited-Enrollment Electives.** An instructor may choose to condition or prioritize enrollment in limited-enrollment electives to ensure all students selected have requisite skills and expectations to create a successful course for all participants. These conditions and priorities may include:
- a. Priority registration given to students based on class, degree program, prerequisite, co-requisite, CASS standing, and credits earned.
  - b. Students are given the opportunity to enroll based on an application process managed by the overseeing faculty member (for example: Clinics, Advanced Trial Advocacy).
6. **Involuntary Disenrollment.** Each instructor has the authority to disenroll a student from an offering whenever that student has accumulated an unreasonable number of absences, has been unprepared on more than one occasion without reasonable excuse, or has failed to satisfy a significant portion of specific requirements in the course. Normally the instructor will warn a student that the student is accumulating an unreasonable number of absences or failures to satisfy requirements before the instructor decides to disenroll the student. However, failure to warn shall not bar involuntary disenrollment. A student disenrolled under this subdivision shall receive a grade of F (letter graded courses) or U (satisfactory/ unsatisfactory courses) in the offering.
7. **LL.M Students in J.D. Classes.** LL.M students, in compliance with LL.M degree requirements, may enroll in any upper level J.D. course. Reasonable numerical limits on LL.M enrollment in upper level required courses may be imposed. LL.M students may not enroll in first-year J.D. required courses.

It is the understanding of the faculty accompanying the rule that the "reasonable limit" in upper level required courses is five. It is further the understanding of the faculty that the primary rationale for the rule is that in the first year required courses the benefit to J.D. students of having LL.M student in classes with them is offset by the need for first year JD students to concentrate on the fundamentals of law found in the first year required courses rather than the more sophisticated and/or international perspectives with which the LL.M students so amply enrich other courses.

## D. Attendance

1. **Residential Attendance Policy (classes scheduled as in-person or synchronous classes).** In accordance with ABA Standard 308 (a) and 311(a), students must attend all sessions of a residential or synchronous online class, subject to the following provisions:
  - a. Faculty members are required to keep attendance in all residential courses.
  - b. Students must attend a minimum of 80% of all classes. Any student who misses more than 20% of all class sessions for any reason (excused or unexcused) will be administratively withdrawn from the course at the request of the faculty member. The faculty member is responsible for contacting the Registrar's office to initiate the withdrawal.
  - c. Faculty members may develop a more stringent attendance requirement for their class.
  - d. Faculty members may determine what is an excused or unexcused absence.
  - e. Faculty members may determine whether attendance via a communications platform counts as attendance in the course for the purposes of the attendance rule.
  - f. If a student misses more than 20% of a course, the professor may petition the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs or their designee to waive the attendance policy for that student. A waiver will may be granted when the student's absence is attributed to extraordinary or unforeseeable circumstances.
  - g. If a faculty member administratively withdraws a student due to unexcused absences the student will receive an F (letter graded courses) or U (satisfactory/ unsatisfactory courses) on their academic transcript without additional notice.
2. **Asynchronous Attendance Policy.** Asynchronous courses do not require in-person attendance at a particular time of day. Instead, students are responsible for completing assigned work in a in the timeline set forth in the course syllabus and course timeline. The equivalent of in-person class time is calculated as part of participation in individual assignments.
  - a. If a faculty member determines that a student has missed more than 20% of the course as outlined in the syllabus, the faculty member may administratively withdraw the student. The student will receive an F (letter graded courses) or U (satisfactory/ unsatisfactory courses) on their academic transcript without additional notice.
3. **Immersion/Intercession Attendance Policy.** Immersion classes are short in-person classes created as elements of the law school's Hybrid JD program, approved under a special variance from the law school's accreditor, the American Bar Association. Under the ABA variance, students must complete a certain portion of their program via in-person classes and experiences. Each Immersion class is designed to meet this in-person requirement. Thus, students must attend all of the required sessions to comply with the program's ABA variance.
  - a. If a student experiences an extenuating circumstance (such as an illness or family emergency) and is unable to attend a course in person:
    - i. The student will be administratively withdrawn without penalty, and;
    - ii. Will be given the option to be administratively transferred to one of the classes that allow remote attendance if they can participate through a communications platform.

- iii. If the immersion or intersession period has begun, at the discretion of the Dean for Academic Affairs or their designee, the student will be withdrawn from the course and may receive a "W" on their transcript.

4. **Intersession.** Intersession classes are short in-person program classes open to Hybrid JD, residential JD, and graduate students. While residential attendance policy rules apply for residential and graduate students, Hybrid JD students who attend an Immersion course are subject to the Immersion attendance policy if they enroll in a class to satisfy an Immersion requirement.

## E. Employment while enrolled as a Full-time Student

### Residential students

For full-time, first-year residential students, employment is not recommended. For all residential students, where employment is necessary, it is recommended that the hours not exceed twenty (20) hours, whether paid or unpaid, per week during an academic term so that sufficient time is available for academic pursuits.

### Hybrid JD students

For hybrid JD students, the law school assumes that the student may be employed full-or part-time while completing the program. Consequently, the law school makes no recommendation regarding hours of employment during an academic term but does recommend that hybrid JD students be mindful of the hybrid program course requirements as they establish their professional commitments.

## Rule III: Examinations

### A. Definitions

1. **"Work Product."** A "work product" means a student's written response to any assignment counting or potentially counting toward the final grade in an offering.
2. **"Anonymously Graded Work Product."** An "anonymously graded work product" is one that, according to UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law's (UNH Law) anonymous grading policy, stated in subdivision A(1) of Rule IV, is to be graded without the instructor's knowing the identity of the student.
3. **"Examination."** The term "examination" includes any anonymously graded work product to be carried out within a brief period of time after it is given, such as one-to-four hours for an "in-class examination" or twenty-four (24) hours for a "take-home examination."
4. **"Final Examination."** A "final examination" is an examination administered at the conclusion of an offering, whether or not it covers all of the contents of the offering.
5. **"Interim Examination."** An "interim examination" is an examination administered during an offering, covering substantially less than all the contents of the offering.

### B. Submission of all Anonymously Graded Work Products Directly to the Registrar

In order to protect anonymity, assure accurate records, and avoid exam-number errors, students shall submit directly to the Registrar or the Registrar's designee all anonymously graded work products. Students shall make only with the Registrar or the Registrar's designee such

arrangements as are necessary to submit such work products irregularly, that is, for example, early or late or at an unusual location.

## C. Examination Policy

1. **Examination Experimentation.** Experimentation in examinations is encouraged to improve the examination process as both a learning device and an accurate and comprehensive measurement of learning, **provided however**, that the experimentation does not impose a significant risk of dishonest conduct in any student's completing an examination. To this end, UNH Law shall:
  - a. Permit interim examinations,
  - b. Administer take-home examinations,
  - c. Make available reference and other materials needed during the administration of a take-home examination, and
  - d. Otherwise facilitate an instructor's experimentation consistent with these rules.
2. **Instructor's Discretion.** The instructor responsible for an examination has the discretion to determine its format and type. The instructor shall indicate any special provisions for administering and completing the examination that are consistent with these rules.
3. **Common Understandings of Honesty, Fairness, and Considerations of Others.** Every student taking an examination is bound by common understandings of honesty, fairness, and consideration of others. Every student taking an examination must follow the instructions of the Registrar, the Registrar's designee or proctor. The provisions governing examinations supplement and explicate these understandings. Breach of any understanding or provision may be a breach of the Conduct Code (Rule XIII-1 B and C).
4. **Use of Electronic Devices.** An instructor may determine how computers may be used during an exam. In certain instances, the instructor may permit the use of other electronic devices during an exam such as: (1) a dedicated electronic dictionary, (2) a calculator, or (3) those approved by the deans as a reasonable accommodation. Unless permitted by the instructor, no computer or electronic device may be used to communicate with another person, computer, or electronic device during an exam.

## D. Examination Scheduling

1. **Final Examination Schedule.** Every final examination shall be administered during a final examination period according to a schedule determined and published by the Registrar before the midpoint of the term and after consultation with affected instructors and students. To the extent feasible, examinations involving the same students shall be evenly distributed during the examination period.
2. **Scheduling Interim Examinations and Similar Activity for Academic Credit.** Every interim examination or similar activity for academic credit shall be scheduled so as to minimize conflict with any examination or similar activity for academic credit already scheduled and involving substantially the same students.

## E. Special Administration of Scheduled Examinations

1. **For Illness or Other Personal Circumstances Beyond a Student's Control.** The Registrar, in consultation with the Assistant Dean of Students, as appropriate, shall permit a student, upon request made as promptly as reasonably practicable in the circumstances, to take an examination at a time other than scheduled, provided the student



shows illness or personal circumstances, beyond the student's control, compelling the exception.

For a final examination, a special administration authorized under this subdivision shall take place, if feasible, during the final examination period or, at the latest, prior to the first day of classes for the next semester. Otherwise the student must take the examination when it is next regularly administered or reenroll in the course.

2. **Where a Student Has Two Examinations on the Same Day.** The Registrar shall arrange, for a student who has two (2) examinations scheduled on the same day, for one (1) examination to be specially administered at a date and time determined by the Registrar, provided:
  - a. The student requests a special administration in writing within such time as the Registrar may prescribe.

## F. Examination Administration

1. **Registrar's Authority and Responsibility.** The Registrar shall have the authority and responsibility for administering all examinations and is authorized to promulgate and carry out instructions, consistent with these rules, for administering an examination.
2. **Regarding Changes in Examinations.** Once the examination has been distributed, students are not to reach out to the faculty regarding their exam as that may compromise their identity during the exam period.
  - a. A student who believes a mistake has been made or who is not sure how to interpret a particular question or part of a question must explain the uncertainty in writing on the exam. They should include any assumptions they have made to resolve the uncertainty. The instructor, with the rationale provided by the student, should take this into account in the grading process due to academic freedom.
3. **Student Consultation During Examination Administration Prohibited Except as Expressly Authorized.**
  - a. **Consultation with others.** Unless explicitly authorized in the written instructions for an examination, a student shall not consult about the examination with any other student or anyone else,
    - i. During the administration of an examination, or
    - ii. In the case of administration of the same examination at different times, during the entire period in which the examination is administered.
  - b. **Consultation with outside materials.** While taking an examination, a student may consult only such outside materials as indicated in the instructions for the examination.
4. **Supervision of Examination Administration.** All examination administration shall be supervised by the Registrar or by proctors selected by and responsible to the Registrar. A proctor shall assure that :
  - a. The instructions for the examination are followed;
  - b. The Academic Rules and Policies are observed,;
  - c. Attendance is taken of all students beginning and completing the examination instrument.
5. **Location of Examination Administration.**
  - a. Generally all examinations, except take-home examinations, shall be completed in a designated classroom or classrooms during the time period for which the examination is scheduled.
  - b. **Take-home examinations.** Take-home examinations may be completed anywhere within the time permitted. Students shall not consult with anyone until the end of the examination period, unless authorized by course instructor. Take-home exams are administered electronically through the use of exam software.
- c. **Hybrid Examinations.** All exams for distance education (asynchronous or synchronous) courses for the hybrid JD program will be administered with a learning management system chosen by UNH Law and will be recorded by that system.
6. **Examination Length.** The time period for completing an examination other than a take home examination in an offering should not exceed by more than one (1) hour the product of multiplying the number of credits of the offering by the percentage of a student's final grade attributed to performance on the examination.
7. **Examination Work Product.** Except as otherwise determined by the instructor, all responses shall be written on paper provided by UNH Law. Except as authorized under subdivision (8), the medium of response, for example, writing by hand in a bluebook provided by the Registrar for the particular administration, shall be the same for all students completing an examination.
8. **Exceptions to Accommodate Disabilities.** Students with a disability may qualify for certain exam accommodations. Any student seeking an accommodation for examinations must follow the procedures outlined in the UNH Law Student Handbook.
9. **Exceptions To Accommodate Students For Whom English Is A Foreign Language.**
  - a. *Students for whom English is not a native language may apply to the Registrar to receive extra time during examinations. Time accommodations, as permitted under this Rule, shall be granted if the student has satisfactorily demonstrated qualification under one or more of four criteria enumerated in this rule. Any student seeking extra time under this provision must submit a written request to the Registrar within four weeks of the beginning of the first semester in which the student seeks the accommodation, or, if later, in conjunction with a motion showing good cause why the application is filed after the deadline. The four independent criteria for qualification are as follows:*
    - i. No Prior English-Language Education Criteria:
      1. The student has received all preceding undergraduate and graduate degrees from non-English language institutions; and
      2. The student has taken the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) or IELTS (International English Language Testing System) and submitted the results of the test to UNH Law in support of the student's application for admission.
    - ii. Less Than Two Years English-Language Prior Education
      1. the student has been enrolled for less than two years in a college or graduate level educational program where instruction was primarily or exclusively in English; or
    - iii. Less Than Two Years English-Language Immersion Prior to Law School
      1. the student has lived in an English speaking country for less than two years out of the preceding five-year period.
    - iv. The Student's English Language Skills are Substantially Inferior to Those of Students Holding a Baccalaureate from an American College or University
      1. The student demonstrates that, despite two or more years of preceding English language education and/or two or more years of English language living experience, the student lacks the English Language Skills to complete a timed law school examination to the same ability as a

student with a U.S. bachelor's degree as a result of the student not being a native English speaker.

- b. Any student permitted to have extra time under the No Prior English-Language Education criteria shall receive 50 percent more time for each in-class exam during the first two semesters of study and 25 percent more time for each such exam during the third and fourth semesters of study. No extra time is permitted during the fifth and sixth semesters. Any student permitted to have extra time under the remaining criteria shall have 25 percent more time for each in-class exam during the first two semesters of study. No extra time will be permitted during the third and fourth or fifth and sixth semesters of study.
  - i. Advanced Standing Students accepted directly from UNH Law's residential LL.M degree program may receive 25% additional time their first two semesters in the JD program. No extra time will be permitted in the third and fourth semesters in the JD program for Advanced Standing students.
  - ii. For hybrid students, the initial accommodation level (of 50% or 25% as the case may be) will occur throughout the first three semesters. No extra time will be permitted in subsequent semesters for hybrid students.
- c. Students for whom English is not a native language will be permitted to use a dictionary while taking exams. The dictionary is to be purchased by the student and is to contain no additional writing in any language. Dictionaries that do contain additional writing may not be used in the exam, except for open-book exams. Students may use a dedicated electronic dictionary provided it does not have communication capabilities. The right of students for whom English is not a native language to use a dictionary extends throughout a student's law school study, whether or not the student is entitled to extra time.
- d. If the Registrar denies a student's request under this Rule, the student shall have a right of appeal of that denial to the Standing Committee for such Appeals, which is made by filing the appeal of the Registrar's decision to the Assistant Dean of Students for the consideration of the Standing Committee.
  - i. The appeal must be filed with the Assistant Dean of Students within two weeks of the Registrar's denial of accommodations.
  - ii. The Standing Committee shall be comprised of the faculty standing Appeals Panel and the Director of the Graduate Legal Writing Program.
  - iii. The written appeal must present evidence and arguments to demonstrate that the student meets one or more of the criteria, and the Standing Committee will review the student's appeal *de novo* on findings of fact and rulings on meeting the criteria

as determined by the Director of Finance and Administration in conjunction with the Durham Business Office.

2. **Consequences.** Unless prior to the scheduled administration of a final examination or the due date of the work product required in place of a final examination, a student given advance notice as provided in subdivision (1) is able to attain satisfactory financial standing as determined by the Director of Finance and Administration in conjunction with the Durham Business Office, the student's right to complete the requirements in the offering is barred. Failure to complete the requirements in the offering shall result in no credit or residency but shall not relieve the student from the obligation to pay that semester's tuition.

## H. Student Work Products after Grading

1. **Retention by Registrar.** The Registrar shall be responsible for UNH Law's retaining until the end of the second semester following the term in which it is submitted any:
  - a. Final examination;
  - b. Paper; or
  - c. Other work product that counts for one-third (1/3) or more of a final grade in an offering, and is not returned to the student after the instructor has reviewed and graded it. The Registrar shall keep student work products in a secure place under conditions reasonably assuring their continuing confidentiality.
2. **Student Access.** A student shall have access to the student's work products as long as they are retained by UNH Law. The Registrar is authorized to prescribe rules for students' orderly accessing their work products, including limiting access at those times when the Registrar's Office is most involved in other activities, such as the first two weeks of a semester, taking into account:
  - a. The times when students are likely to have the greatest interest in reviewing examinations and other work products; and
  - b. The steps necessary to retrieve work products from [archival] storage.

## Rule IV: Grading

### A. Anonymity in Grading

1. **Policy.** Whenever feasible and consistent with the instructor's exercise of responsibility for effective student learning, the instructor shall determine each student's final grade in an offering under such conditions that the identity of the author of any work product counting toward the final grade is not known to the instructor until after all the final grades in the offering have been recorded by the Registrar.
2. **Exception.** The policy favoring anonymity in grading shall not, however, bar an instructor from using teaching and learning techniques involving such personal communication as unavoidably to reveal to the instructor the identity of the author of a work product counting toward the final grade in the offering.
3. **Implementation.** If the instructor chooses to base part or all of the final grade in an offering on a work product(s) other than one(s) which can be anonymously graded, the instructor shall submit the grade(s) for the latter to the Registrar by student examination number and the grade(s) for the former by student name. To determine the final grade for each student enrolled in the offering, the Registrar shall combine the grades as directed by the instructor.

## G. Satisfactory Financial Standing Required to take a Final Examination or be Allowed Credit for a Work Product in Place of a Final Examination

1. **Notice.** UNH Law may, by written advance notice, (a) bar from the regular administration of a final examination or (b) refuse to allow credit for a work product required in place of a final examination that is submitted by a student who, at the time of the administrative notice, is not in satisfactory financial standing with UNH Law

## B. Grading System

1. **Letter Grades.** Except as provided in (3) below, work done for academic credit shall be graded on a scale of letter grades from A plus through F (A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, D-, F).
2. **Mean Grade of B.** In all classes with more than 15 students who are graded on an A through F scale, the mean grade in the class will be no higher than a B. For a particular class, a faculty member may request a waiver from this policy from the Teaching Effectiveness Committee. In order to receive a waiver, the instructor must show a compelling reason such as that the class is a "mastery" class, involving extensive student discussion and oral and written presentations, which would lead to a majority of the class demonstrating mastery of the subject. The policy does not apply to classes with less than sixteen students. For classes between sixteen and twenty-five students the waiver provision will be liberally applied to promote innovation in teaching and evaluation of student work as well as individual instruction/mentoring. (Revised by faculty 3/19/15)

In the course of the committee's experience it has usually acted favorably on waiver requests in the following circumstances:

- a. The proposing instructor wishes to adopt a teaching or evaluation methodology new to the instructor that would be inhibited by requiring usual grading practices.
- b. A major part of the instruction and evaluation are based on simulation, performance, writing exercises or other work not suitable for anonymous grading.
- c. If the instructor can factually demonstrate that because of the anticipated quality of work by the particular students enrolled in the class imposition of the strictures of the B mean rule would work an injustice the mean may be waived by a vote of the faculty.

A faculty member seeking a waiver of this rule for a particular course shall request a waiver no later than one week following the add/drop date fixed for each semester.

3. **S/U Option.** A student may exercise the option not to receive a letter grade in any elective offering, unless the instructor has limited the evaluation to letter grades only. For this purpose, a course which would qualify as meeting a requirement which the student has already satisfied is an elective. In the event of successful completion of such offering, the student shall receive a grade of Satisfactory(S). In the event that such offering is not successfully completed, the final grade shall be Unsatisfactory(U). No student under the jurisdiction of the Academic Standing Committee shall be allowed to opt for S/U grading without permission of the committee. Students are cautioned that exercising this option can affect their eligibility for honors designation. See Table V.D.
4. **Correlation of S/U With Letter Grades.** The grade "S" shall equate with a grade of C minus or higher. A Satisfactory (S) grade shall carry no numerical equivalent and thus shall not be counted in computing a student's grade point average for purposes of eligibility for continuing as a degree candidate or qualifying for a degree. An Unsatisfactory (U) grade shall equate with a grade of F. An Unsatisfactory (U) grade shall carry the numerical equivalent of zero and shall be counted in computing a student's grade point average for purposes of eligibility for continuing as a degree candidate or qualifying for a degree.
5. **Exercise of S/U Option.** In any offering in which a student has the option to elect between a grade on the letter-grade scale and a

Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory grade, the student shall exercise the election on or before the last day upon which the student may drop the course without penalty.

6. **S/U Grading Where Letter Grades Are Not Feasible.** In any offering in which the instructor determines that distinctions on the letter-grade scale are not feasible, a student's work shall be graded as Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U), or, at the instructor's election, as Satisfactory (S), Unsatisfactory (U), or Outstanding (O).

## C. Completion of Course Work

1. **Within the Term.** Work required in an offering should be completed within the time prescribed by the instructor and within the term in which the offering is held.
2. **Extension of Time for Completing Course Work Other Than a Final Examination.** When a student concludes that course work other than a final examination will not be completed within the time prescribed by the instructor, the student may apply to the instructor for an extension for the completion of the required work. The instructor shall determine whether an extension of time may be granted and, subject to the provisions of this subdivision, the duration of any extension. Ordinarily the instructor shall grant an extension if the request is timely, and if the circumstances requiring the extension are beyond the control of the student. If the time for completion of course work is extended beyond the time which would permit the instructor to submit the student's grade within the time for submission of grades (see subdivision D of this rule), the student shall commit the terms of the extension to writing, including the date by which the course work shall be completed. The writing, signed by the instructor, shall be submitted to the Registrar.
3. **Limit of Extension of Time.** Except in extraordinary circumstances, the time for completing course work may not be extended beyond the last day of classes in the semester following the term in which the offering was held. Any proposal for an extension of time beyond the last day of classes in the semester following the term in which the offering is held must, in addition to meeting the requirements of subdivision C(2) of this rule, be approved by the Assistant Dean of Students.
4. **"I" (Incomplete) Transcript Entry.** Upon receipt of the written approval for an extension of time, the Registrar shall enter on the student's transcript an "I" (Incomplete) for the offering. If no written approval for an extension of time has been received on or before the last day for submitting final grades for the offering, the Registrar shall enter on the student's transcript the grade submitted by the instructor or, if no grade has been submitted, an "F". After 12 months, an "I" incomplete grade will convert to an "F".

## D. Change of Final Grades

A faculty member shall not change a final grade after submitting it to the Registrar except to correct a clerical error or, after a substantive review of the work product on which the grade is based, an error of fact. Only a final course grade may be appealed. See [Rule XII](#) for additional information on final grade appeals.

## E. Satisfying the Requirements of a Course in Which an F or U Grade is Earned

1. **Retaking the Course or Final Examination or Redoing Other Required Work.** A student may satisfy the requirements of a course in which the original grade is an F or U by:

- a. Retaking the course when it is next held; or
- b. Retaking the final examination in the course when it is next administered or, for a course in which a final examination did not determine the student's original grade, redoing other work required in the course.
2. **Instructor's Permission.** A student has the right to retake a course in which an F or U grade has been received only if completing it is a degree eligibility requirement. For all other retakes authorized in subdivision (1) above, the instructor's permission is required.
3. **Consequences of Retaking a Course.**
  - a. **Enrollment.** The retake shall be counted in determining the number of credits in which the student is enrolled in the semester when the course offering is retaken.
  - b. **Grade.** Unless barred by the Academic Standing Committee as a probationary condition, a student may retake a course for an S/U grade if the S/U is otherwise available for the course.
  - c. **Eligibility to Continue as a Degree Candidate and to Qualify for the Degree.** To determine eligibility to continue as a degree candidate and to qualify for the degree, both the original grade and credits and the retake grade and credits shall be taken into account as if the student had enrolled in two unrelated courses.
  - d. **Academic Record.** The student's academic record shall show the retake enrollment as well as the original enrollment in a course.
4. **Consequences of Retaking an Examination or Redoing Required Work.**
  - a. **Enrollment.** Retaking the final examination or redoing other required work in a course shall not be counted in determining the number of credits in which a student is enrolled in the semester or other term in which the student retakes the examination or does the other required work.
  - b. **Grade.** A student shall earn an S or U grade in a course in which the student retakes the final examination or redoes other required work.
  - c. **Eligibility to Continue as a Degree Candidate and to Qualify for the Degree.** The grade and credits resulting from retaking the final examination or redoing other required work shall be substituted for the ones earned in the original enrollment, which thereafter shall not be considered for purposes of determining eligibility to continue as a degree candidate or to qualify for the degree.
  - d. **Academic Record.** The Registrar shall:
    - i. Record on the student transcript that the final examination has been retaken or other required work redone and;
    - ii. Record the S or U grade resulting from retaking the final examination or redoing his/her required work.
5. **Explanation of a Grade Supersession.** Upon a student's request, the Registrar shall place in the student's academic record a written explanation, supplied by the instructor, of the circumstances of a grade supersession.

## F. Retaking an Offering as Required by the Academic Standing Committee Where the Grade Earned is not an "F" or "U"

1. In no circumstance except where the Academic Standing Committee requires that a course be retaken, shall a student receive any academic credit, residency, or improvement in academic standing as a result of retaking a course in which a grade other than "F" or "U" was earned.

2. Where the Academic Standing Committee requires that a student retake a course in which a grade other than "F" or "U" was earned, the student:
  - a. May count the retaken course for residency purposes;
  - b. Must count the retaken course in determining maximum enrollment in a term;
  - c. May not count the retaken course for hours of academic credit in computing the number of credits earned to qualify for the J.D. degree;
  - d. Must average both the original grade and the retake grade in calculating the student's grade point average.

## G. Confidentiality of Grades and Academic Records

1. **Protection of Confidentiality in Grade Disclosure.** Grades are confidential information. Neither final nor interim grades shall be publicly posted. A student's final and interim grade shall be disclosed only to the student, the instructor of the offering in which the grade was earned (and in conformity with the provisions of anonymity and grading), and, to the extent they need to know in order to carry out their responsibilities, to administrators and faculty members of UNH Law. Disclosure shall be in such ways and under such circumstances as to preserve the confidentiality of grade information.
2. **Student's Consent Required to Disclose Academic Record.** All enrollments for academic credit are entered on a student's permanent academic record maintained by the Registrar. A student's academic record shall not be available to anyone or any agency outside UNH Law without the student's prior consent in writing submitted to the Registrar and included in the student's permanent academic record. A student's permanent record shall include written evaluations which the student asks to have included with the transcript.

## Rule V: Numerical Equivalents of Letter Grades

### A. Calculating Grade Point Averages

A grade point average is necessary for determining satisfaction of degree requirements and eligibility for continuing toward the degree. To average grades, the Registrar converts final letter grades into numerical equivalents according to the following scale:

A+	4.33
A	4.00
A-	3.67
B+	3.33
B	3.00
B-	2.67
C+	2.33
C	2.00
C-	1.67
D+	1.33
D	1.00
D-	.67
F or U	0

To calculate a grade point average, the number of credits in each offering for which a letter or U grade is entered is multiplied by the numerical



equivalent for the letter grade. Then the total for such products for all offerings in which the student has received a letter or U grade is divided by the total credits for such offerings.

## B. Combining Letter-Grade Components

To combine two or more letter-grade components to produce a single letter grade for an offering:

1. First, convert each grade to be combined into its numerical average using the scale set out in subdivision A above.
2. Second, multiply each numerical equivalent by the component value of the grade.
3. Third, total the resulting products into a grand product.
4. Fourth, convert the grand product into a single letter grade according to the following table:

A+	4.17 and above
A	3.83 through 4.16
A-	3.50 through 3.82
B+	3.17 through 3.49
B	2.83 through 3.16
B-	2.50 through 2.82
C+	2.17 through 2.49
C	1.83 through 2.16
C-	1.50 through 1.82
D+	1.17 through 1.49
D	.83 through 1.16
D-	.50 through .82
F or U	below .50

## C. Class Ranking

It is the policy of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law to calculate the decile class ranking of a student or graduate who requests it. Decile class rankings are calculated at the conclusion of the fall and spring semesters and are given only to the student or graduate; they are not published.

## D. Honors Designation

1. Beginning with the JD class of 2015, students with a GPA in the top 5% of the class will receive a Summa Cum Laude designation on their transcript. Students in the top 15% of the class who do not receive a Summa Cum Laude designation will receive a Magna Cum Laude designation on their transcript. Students in the top 30% of the class who do not receive a Summa Cum Laude or Magna Cum Laude designation will receive a Cum Laude designation. JD graduates in the 2007 through 2014 classes with a cumulative GPA in the top 10% of the class received a Magna Cum Laude designation on their transcript. Students in the top 30% received a Cum Laude designation. Decile rank will be determined by numerical equivalents rounded to two decimal places and will be expanded rather than reduced, if necessary, to accommodate any "ties" that result from rounding. (Amended by faculty 4/16/2015)
2. As per Rule I (C)(4)(g), UNH Law requires a total of 85 credits to earn a JD degree.
  - a. Starting with the graduating class of 2025, students who wish to remain eligible for honors designations cannot elect to take more than 3 credits of coursework S/U. S/U courses where there is no letter-grade option do not count toward these 3 credits. For example, these classes include but are not limited to Legal

Residency, Legal Profession course, DWS Mini-Series, Law Review, and Moot Court

3. Honors designations are calculated at the conclusion of the sixth semester. JD Students meeting the qualifications who graduate in the January preceding or July following graduation, will be calculated with the May class. In all cases, no recognition of these honors designation will be made on the diploma or in any other way beyond entry upon the graduate's transcript and/or a letter from the school. Students attending two or more semesters on a part-time basis are not eligible for honors. Honors may not be applied retroactively. (Amended by faculty 11/3/2011)

## Rule VI: Academic Standing and Review

### A. Academic Eligibility to Continue as a Degree Candidate

1. A student who at the end of any semester or term:
  - a. Has achieved a cumulative grade average of below 2.0;
  - b. Has failed timely to satisfy course requirements prescribed for a student in the student's class year; or
  - c. Has earned 60% or more of semester or term credits below C minus, may not continue as a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree, except under terms established by the Committee for Academic Standing (CASS)

During this period and during any probationary or suspension period, the student is considered **not in good academic standing**. If the student fails to meet the terms established by CASS, the student is ineligible for the Juris Doctor degree.

1. A student who at the end of the second year has not offset any credits below C minus with the same number of credits at B minus or above, is under CASS's jurisdiction and must comply with CASS's rules.
2. A student who at the end of any semester or term has failed to satisfy CASS's terms of probation is automatically dismissed from UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) as of the end of that semester or term without any further action by UNH Law. That student shall not continue as a UNH Law student or auditor unless readmitted through CASS as authorized solely by Rule VI (L). A student automatically dismissed from any program at UNH Law is automatically dismissed from all degree programs at UNH Law.

### B. Academic Eligibility to Continue as a JD Degree Candidate with Early Intervention Status

1. A JD student who at the end of any semester:
  - a. Has achieved a cumulative grade average at or above 2.0 but less than 2.5 or has been designated by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs under Rule VI (C)(3); and
  - b. Has not been brought within the jurisdiction of Committee on Academic Standing & Success (CASS) through Rule VI(A) is identified as in need of "early intervention" and becomes subject to CASS jurisdiction.
2. A JD student on "early intervention status" must
  - a. Meet with the Director of the Academic Success Program (ASP) or the Director's designee to develop a written action plan for

strengthening essential skills necessary for improved academic performance and bar exam readiness. This meeting will include, if possible, the student's faculty advisor and a member of CASS. The student's plan may include—but is not limited to—engaging in essential skills self-assessments, implementing new study routines and methods, or doing individual skills-building work sessions with ASP.

- b. Meet with the Director of the Academic Success Program or the Director's designee to discuss course selection prior to priority registration week for the next semester, unless the student is in their first semester or final semester.
3. A student on "early intervention status" at the end of any semester other than the first semester and the student's final semester must also take and pass (with a grade of a C or above) one "essential skills" approved class in the next semester following the student's being placed on "early intervention" status. "Essential skills" classes are those indicated as such each semester by ASP in consultation with the Curriculum Committee.
4. A student who fulfills the relevant requirements of (2) and (3) above in the semester in which the student is identified as in need of "early intervention" is released from "early intervention" jurisdiction and shall only be returned to CASS jurisdiction under Rule VI(A). A student who does not fulfill the relevant requirements within one semester shall remain on "early intervention" status until the student completes the requirements.
5. A student who is placed on "early intervention status" at the end of the first semester of the first year and achieves a cumulative grade point average at or above 2.0 but less than 2.5 at the end of the second semester of the first year shall continue to be on "early intervention status" at the end of the second semester of the first year until the student completes the "essential skills" class requirement under Rule VI(B)(3).
6. "Early intervention" status shall not be designated on student transcripts.
7. A student under CASS jurisdiction under Rule VI.A who fulfills their terms of probation at the end of any semester but who has a cumulative GPA between 2.0 and 2.5 is on early intervention status. The student must still meet with ASP and develop a written action plan under rule VI.B.2 and take an essential skills course as required by VI.B.3. However, if the student successfully completed an essential skills course with a grade of C or above while on CASS jurisdiction under Rule VI.A, the student is not required to take a second essential skills class but must consult with ASP about course selection.

## C. Review of Student Standing for Mandatory ASP Meeting

1. A student who at the end of any semester.
  - a. Has a ranking in the bottom quartile of the class; and
  - b. Is not under CASS jurisdiction under Rules VI(A) or (B), shall meet with the Director of the Academic Success Program or the Director's designee to develop a written action plan for strengthening essential skills necessary for improved academic performance and bar exam readiness. This meeting will include, if possible, the student's faculty advisor and a member of CASS. The action plan may include—but is not limited to—engaging in essential skills self-assessments, implementing new study routines and methods, or doing individual skills-building work sessions with ASP.

2. A first-year student who after midterm examinations during the first semester has demonstrated serious weakness on any midterm or midterm assessment equivalent—for example, a grade of C- or below on a midterm—shall meet with the Director of the Academic Success Program or the Director's designee and if possible, with the student's faculty advisor to develop an action plan for strengthening essential skills necessary for improved academic performance and bar exam readiness. The action plan may include—but is not limited to—engaging in essential skills self-assessments, implementing new study routines and methods, or doing individual skills-building work sessions with ASP.
3. ASP will notify the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, or their designee, of any student who fails to complete the required meeting under Rule VI(C) in a timely and good faith fashion. The Associate Dean, or their designee, will contact such students to give them a reasonable time to complete this requirement. Students who do not complete the requirement during this time must meet with the Associate Dean to assess their cultivation of personal responsibility for their academic development. The Associate Dean may place students who fail to have this meeting on early intervention status under Rule VI(B).
4. Required meetings with ASP under Rule VI(C) shall not be designated on student transcripts.

## D. Identification of Student

(adopted by faculty 4/17/2014)

The Assistant Dean of Students in cooperation with the Registrar's Office shall, at the end of each semester, identify any student ineligible under the standards in Rule VI(A) to continue as a degree candidate.

The Director of Academic Success or the Director's designee in cooperation with the Registrar's Office shall, at the end of each semester and after midterms for first-year students, identify and contact (1) any student who meets the criteria of Rule VI(B) for early intervention and (2) any student who meets the criteria of Rule VI(C) for a mandatory meeting with Academic Success.

## E. Advice of Rights and Obligations

In each meeting held after a student's response to the request for it, the Assistant Dean for Students shall:

1. Assure an understanding of the student's rights and obligations;
2. Assure an understanding that the student must take the initiative and responsibility both to assess the causes of deficient performance and to develop a plan to overcome the deficiency; and
3. Make suggestions for or help arrange such therapy or other assistance as the student may reasonably request.

## F. Submission of Plan

The student must present a written plan for overcoming deficiencies to CASS before the deadline set by CASS. The Assistant Dean for Students shall investigate any instance of failure of a student to present a plan and shall advise the student about the consequences of such failure. The Assistant Dean for Students shall forward to CASS a statement indicating that such advice was given.

CASS may request that a student, in addition to submitting a written plan, appear before CASS to discuss the student's academic difficulty and the student's plan for rehabilitation.

A student may bring their faculty advisor or other members of the staff or faculty whom the student selects. The invited member of the staff or faculty is invited to be present to support the student, but not to speak or advocate on the student's behalf. A student shall not be disadvantaged by not bringing a member of the staff or faculty to their meeting before CASS.

Where suspension or dismissal is a likely outcome, CASS should communicate with the student, and individual CASS members should refrain from communicating or meeting separately with the student. If a student believes that a particular member of CASS cannot objectively review that student's plan, the student may make a written request that the CASS member be recused from this deliberation. The written request must state the grounds for the belief that the CASS member is unable to be objective. The fact that the student received a low and/or failing grade from the CASS member, standing alone, is not grounds for recusal.

## G. Committee Review of Plan

CASS shall review each student's case to determine the probability of academic rehabilitation. CASS's concern is whether the student has obtained or will shortly obtain the academic knowledge and skills that UNH Law's curriculum is meant to impart. CASS's review and determination shall rest on two bases: an assessment of the student's abilities and an assessment of the feasibility of the student's plan.

The assessments may be based on such factors as CASS finds relevant, including but not limited to:

1. The student's admissions record, including undergraduate and graduate school grades;
2. Law school grades;
3. LSAT, GRE or other relevant score;
4. Written or oral faculty reports explaining a particular grade in a course or other academic work done by the student. Such written or oral reports may be requested from any relevant faculty member, including Committee members;
5. Legal Residency evaluation;
6. Results of outside testing undergone by the student;
7. Evaluations of UNH Law essay and objective tests taken by the student. Such evaluations may be done by faculty members or other persons approved by CASS.
8. The acceptability or feasibility of the student's plan as measured by:
  - a. The extent to which the plan accurately assesses the causes of the academic deficiencies;
  - b. The likelihood of the student's ability to meet the goals in the plan in light of the student's past performance and abilities;
  - c. The extent to which the student's attitude toward and motivation for rehabilitation make it likely that the student will successfully complete their plan. Included in this appraisal is the student's demonstration of attitude, effectiveness, self-reliance, and motivation as those qualities relate to academic performance.

The basis for CASS's review and decision shall be the academic performance of the student and the factors related to academic performance. CASS's determination of the probability of the student's rehabilitation shall not be based solely on issues of character and shall not anticipate a student's future conduct as an attorney. Issues of character are relevant only to the extent they bear directly on a student's ability to successfully complete UNH Law's course of instruction.

## H. Status of Student Pending Decision of the Committee on Academic Standing and Success

In the semester following a semester in which academic performance has put a student in academic difficulty, the student enrolls in or continues in classes at the student's own risk while awaiting a dispositive decision of CASS, the Appeals Panel, or the faculty concerning the right to continue as a student. The student may not enroll in classes, continue to attend or participate in them, take final exams, or submit other required or optional work products following a dispositive decision that denies the student the right to continue. The student will be credited for the tuition charged for the uncompleted semester. Provided however, that a student who has been automatically dismissed under Rule VI(A)(3) may not attend class or take any other action toward satisfaction of the J.D. degree without resolution of the student's appeal, if any, to the Appeals Panel under Rule VI(I) (2).

## I. Disposition of Case

1. Following its review of the student's abilities and the feasibility of the student's plan, CASS shall:
  - a. Place the student on probation as a degree candidate; or
  - b. Suspend the student for a period of time, advising the student to resubmit a plan in the future upon the occurrence of specified conditions, if any; or
  - c. Dismiss the student from UNH Law. (Students automatically dismissed under VI-(A)(3) may not present a plan to CASS.)
2. If, based on its review of the student's abilities and the feasibility of the student's plan, CASS does not find that rehabilitation is probable, CASS may suspend or dismiss the student even though:
  - a. The student has not previously been before CASS or
  - b. The student has failed to submit a plan or has submitted an erroneous, incomplete, inaccurate, untimely, or otherwise inadequate plan where an adequate plan might have resulted in a decision less unfavorable to the student.
3. CASS's probationary conditions may include but are not limited to:
  - a. A limitation on the maximum or minimum credits in which the student may enroll;
  - b. A specification of curriculum offerings or types of offerings in which the student may enroll, including the requirement of exam and exam-only courses;
  - c. A requirement of attaining a specified grade in indicated credit offerings undertaken or in all work undertaken for credit in a semester. As a demonstration of academic ability, CASS may require that a student obtain more than a 2.0 for a given course or combination of courses. This requirement may exceed any of the degree eligibility requirements specified in Rule I(B) (2), where appropriate, to adjust for noncomparability.
  - d. A limitation on extracurricular activities;
  - e. A requirement that specified deficiencies be remedied through special resources and evaluation either inside or outside UNH Law.
4. A decision to dismiss a student shall be based on finding the student:
  - a. Lacks the abilities to complete the degree program; and/or
  - b. Has failed to satisfy terms of probation; and/or
  - c. Has failed to present a plan or has failed to present a feasible plan to CASS under the criteria in Rule VI(G)(8).



## J. Committee Findings

1. In each case, CASS shall clearly indicate by notice in writing to the student, the Assistant Dean for Students, and the Registrar, its finding of substantial facts, conclusions, and decisions. Students who have been placed on probation, suspended, dismissed or who have been denied readmission, following dismissal, have a right to appeal CASS's decision. CASS's notice shall state the time period within which the student may appeal CASS's decision.
2. Appeals from findings of probation and terms of probation or from an automatic dismissal under Rule VI(A)(3) may only be taken to the Appeals Panel, comprised of three (3) full-time faculty members appointed by the Dean.

Appeals from findings of suspension or dismissal or denials of readmission may, at the student's option, be taken to either the faculty or the Appeals Panel.

Decisions of the Appeals Panel or the faculty are final and may not be further appealed.

3. Members of CASS shall not participate in the consideration of any appeal. However, CASS may submit orally or in writing to the faculty or the Appeals Panel and to the student, an explanation of its decision that supplements the content of its written notice.
4. The appeal shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Appeals From Decisions of the Committee on Academic Standing and Success set out in Rule VII.

## K. Continuation Beyond the Semester When the Student Would be Graduated

1. A student who violates Rule VI(A), after completing six (6) semesters of full-time study (or its equivalent) is ineligible to continue at UNH Law until the student has filed a plan under Rule VI(F), and CASS has approved the readmission of the student. The student must file a petition for readmission within thirty (30) days after receiving a notice under Rule VI(D).
2. CASS shall assess the plan submitted by a student covered by Rule VI(K)(1) by the standards identified in Rule VI(G) and Rule VI (I).
3. In no event shall CASS permit a student more than two (2) semesters to cure deficiencies in the student's academic record. In most cases the academic work required of a student covered by Rule VI(K) (1) should be performed at UNH Law; however, CASS may permit exceptions to this policy in appropriate cases.
4. A student who is readmitted under Rule VI(K) and who fails to satisfy the terms of the readmission established by CASS shall be dismissed from UNH Law.
5. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, CASS may, without a formal notice or plan, consider whether the deficiencies of a student coming within its jurisdiction at the end of the sixth semester are insubstantial and ought to be waived. If CASS so chooses and finds that the deficiencies are neither evidence of substantial academic deficiency nor the result of culpable neglect, it may recommend to the faculty that deficiencies be waived, either completely or on conditions. Otherwise such a student shall be treated as any other student within CASS jurisdiction.

## L. Readmission After Academic or Automatic Dismissal

1. A student dismissed from UNH Law at any time before completing the regular academic program under an action by CASS under Rule IV(I)(1)(c), may seek readmission only if CASS does not bar a petition for readmission by the terms of the dismissal.
2. Petitions for readmission will not be accepted for a period of one (1) year following academic dismissal unless CASS specifies that a petition will be accepted before that time by the terms of the dismissal. No petition for readmission will be accepted after three (3) years from the date of dismissal.
3. If a student has earned forty-two (42) or more credits toward the degree at the time of the academic dismissal, the student may be readmitted by CASS subject to such terms and conditions as it may set, to include requirements which exceed the degree eligibility requirements specified in Rule I(B). The credits earned before the dismissal may be counted toward the degree.
4. If a student has earned fewer than forty-two (42) credits toward the degree at the time of the academic dismissal, the student may be readmitted by CASS. Such student would be required to satisfy the JD course requirements for the class entering the law program that year. CASS will determine if the credits earned before the dismissal will be counted toward the degree.
5. At the student's option, a student may appeal the denial of readmission to the faculty or to the Appeals Panel.

## M. Readmission After Automatic Dismissal

A student automatically dismissed under Rule VI (A)(3) desiring to continue at UNH Law may apply for readmission to CASS not earlier than one year nor later than three years following the dismissal, or may apply for readmission under the terms of VI(L).

## Rule VII: Appeals from Decisions of the Committee on Academic Standing and Success

### A. Decisions Subject to Appeal

The following decisions of CASS are subject to appeal, and no others.

1. Rejection of a plan.
2. Imposition of particular conditions of probation.
3. Suspension, with or without conditions.
4. Dismissal.
5. Refusal to shorten the time for reapplication after dismissal or denial of readmission after the time specified in the rules or by CASS.

### B. Grounds for Appeal and Standards of Review

The notice of appeal shall specify one or more of the following grounds for appeal, and no others.

1. The rejection of the student's plan by CASS was clearly unreasonable on the evidence before it.

2. The conditions of probation imposed or insisted upon by CASS are clearly unreasonable on the evidence before it.
3. CASS's conclusion that the student:
  - a. Lacks the abilities to complete the degree program; and/or
  - b. Has failed to satisfy terms of probation; and/or
  - c. Has failed to present a plan or has failed to present a feasible plan to CASS, in accord with the criteria of Rule VI-G(8); was clearly unreasonable on the evidence before it.
4. CASS's failure to shorten the time for reapplication or to readmit was clearly unreasonable on the evidence before it.
5. The student, without fault, was prevented from making a fair and accurate presentation, that such presentation could have materially affected the ultimate decision, and that CASS has unreasonably declined to reconsider or take other specific remedial action requested by the student. Newly discovered evidence may be the basis for an appeal on this ground. However, newly discovered evidence must be submitted at the earliest possible time to CASS. CASS, upon receipt of such evidence, must issue a written decision on whether to accept the evidence, and if accepted, whether the evidence warrants further proceedings or a modification of its decision.
6. A specified action of CASS was beyond its authority, contrary to these rules, illegal, or so arbitrary as to amount to an injustice, and that such action may have materially affected the challenged decision of CASS.

## C. Notice of Appeal and Memoranda in Support or Opposition

1. To appeal a decision of CASS, a student must file a notice specifying with particularity the decision(s) appealed from and the grounds for the appeal.
2. The notice of appeal must be delivered to the Assistant Dean of Students within seven (7) calendar days of the written CASS decision and copies shall promptly be served by the appellant on the individual members of CASS.
3. The student may request counseling from the Assistant Dean of Students before submitting the required memorandum in support of the appeal (see next subdivision).
4. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of filing a notice of appeal (unless the time is extended in the sole discretion of the Assistant Dean of Students), the student shall file with the Assistant Dean of Students a written memorandum in support of the appeal, which shall contain:
  - a. Where permitted under Rule VI(J) and (L) the student appellant's choice of appealing to the faculty or the Appeals Panel;
  - b. The student appellant's argument in support of each specified ground of appeal; and
  - c. Any writings the student submitted to CASS which are not a part of CASS file.

The student appellant shall promptly serve copies of the memorandum on the individual members of CASS.

5. At any time before the Assistant Dean of Students prepares the file of the case for submission to the Appeals Panel or faculty, and in no case later than five (5) days before oral argument or the meeting at which the appeal is to be decided, CASS may file a reply memorandum in opposition to the appeal with the Assistant Dean

of Students. In such case CASS shall promptly provide copies of the memorandum on the appellant.

## D. Jurisdiction of Appeals and Status Pending Appeal

1. The Appeals Panel has exclusive jurisdiction of appeals under Rule (VII)(A)(1) and (2) above and Rule VII(H) below.
2. The Appeals Panel and faculty have concurrent jurisdiction of all other appeals from CASS, and the student may choose either body.
3. CASS may modify its decision until the Appeals Panel or faculty begin their hearing or deliberations and may treat the appeal documents as requests for modification.
4. An appeal does not stay the effect of a decision of CASS, and students who are permitted to sit in on classes pending an appeal of suspension or dismissal do so at their own risk.

## E. Record on Appeal, Contents, and Preparation

1. The written portion of the record on appeal shall consist of:
  - a. CASS's file on the case.
  - b. Any other writings submitted by the student to CASS for consideration in making the decision appealed from and not made a part of the CASS file so long as they are attached to or incorporated in the student's memorandum in support of the appeal, provided CASS may object to inclusion of this material if it believes the information was not previously submitted to it.
  - c. The notice of appeal and memoranda in support and opposition.
2. The written portion of the record on appeal will be prepared and distributed by the Assistant Dean of Students, who may arrange its components in such a way as will best aid in consideration of the issues of the particular case.
3. The record on appeal also includes:
  - a. Statements made during the argument of the appeal by appellant, appellant's counsel, or members of CASS, including their recollections about proceedings or inquiries of CASS which are not embodied in the written record.
  - b. Statements relevant to the stated grounds for appeal made during the argument of the appeal by faculty members about their recollections of communications with the student or CASS members.
  - c. Any other official, written records of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) (such as admissions records or decisions of a Conduct Code Council) expressly referred to during the argument of the appeal which are relevant to the stated grounds for appeal and of which the appellant panel or faculty chooses to take notice.
  - d. Any other evidence relevant to the stated grounds for appeal which is offered by the appellant or CASS before or during the argument of the appeal and which the Appeals Panel or faculty affirmatively decides to consider after request by the offering party.
4. Matter submitted under (3) above may be excluded on motion of either party or by the body hearing the appeal on its own motion, but matters such as weight, credibility or relevance should ordinarily be handled by argument rather than exclusion.

## F. Oral Arguments of Appeals

1. If the student appeals rejection of a plan, conditions of probation or automatic dismissal under Rule VI(A)(3), the Appeals Panel may choose to decide the case on the written portion of the record without oral argument.
2. If a student or former student appeals failure to reduce the time for reapplication or denial of readmission, the Appeals Panel or faculty, as the case may be, may choose to decide the case on the written portion of the record without oral argument.
3. In all other cases the student is entitled to oral argument of the appeal at which the student may appear in person and/or by counsel of their choosing. Counsel need not be an attorney, but the appellant must bear any cost for counsel. The student may waive oral argument.
4. The date for oral argument will be set by the Assistant Dean of Students in consultation with the Chair of the Appeals Panel or the Facilitator/Moderator of the faculty. An argument shall be scheduled to allow at least one (1) week for review of all pleadings and the record unless the Assistant Dean of Students determines compelling personal circumstances dictate that an expedited hearing be held.
5. If the student does not waive oral argument, CASS may make an oral argument through one of its members. If CASS waives argument, it must have at least one member present to respond to questions from the appellate body.
6. The student appellant shall argue first, whether or not CASS filed a memorandum in opposition. The length of arguments and time for questions shall be in the discretion of the appellate body but in the usual case the parties will have no more than fifteen (15) minutes each for argument.
7. Neither party shall argue outside the evidence in the record unless it first requests and is granted permission to present new evidence. Such permission will be granted only if the evidence is material to the issue on appeal and was not available for inclusion in the record by the means provided in Rule VII(B)(5) or Rule VII(E)(3) of these rules through no fault of the offering party.
8. Oral argument shall be private. Only parties, counsel, the Assistant Dean of Students, and the appellate body may be present.

## G. Decision of Appeals

1. Deliberations of the appellate body shall be private and confidential.
2. Members of CASS who participated in making the decisions from which appeal is taken are ineligible to participate in deciding the appeal. Any person present at the oral argument but ineligible to participate in deciding the appeal must leave the room before the decision-making process.
3. Decisions shall be reached by a majority vote of the members of the appeals body present and eligible to participate.
4. In regard to each decision appealed from, the appellate body shall:
  - a. Affirm the decision;
  - b. Vacate the decision and remand the case to CASS or a special committee with directions for further proceedings; or
  - c. Modify or reverse the decision appealed from in part or in whole.

## H. Appeal From Automatic Dismissal

An appeal from an automatic dismissal is made to the Appeals Panel. The Appeals Panel may reinstate a student who has been automatically dismissed only if the student demonstrates by clear and convincing

evidence that the student will meet the standards for graduation in their program.

## Rule VIII: Independent Study and Other Credit

### A. Independent Study

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of an IS is to enable a second-or third-year student to pursue individualized or small-group research and study outside the established curriculum but under the supervision of a member of the full-time faculty. The amount of credit, the standards for earning it, and the aptness of topic shall be the same for IS as generally for course offerings in the curriculum.
2. **Faculty Responsibility.** Responsibility for an IS lies solely with the supervising faculty member.
3. **Initiation.** A student initiates an IS by securing the agreement of a full-time faculty member to be the responsible supervisor of it.
4. **Content to be Consistent with UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law Policy.** No IS shall be approved that in purpose or effect is inconsistent with UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law academic policy. A student within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Academic Standing and Success must have its approval to undertake an IS.
  - a. A Hybrid JD student may request an IS only in extreme and extenuating circumstances. Should an IS be approved, the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs will find a faculty member to supervise the student's work.
5. **Notice of Prior Consideration of IS Proposals.** If a substantially similar IS proposal is submitted to one faculty member after being rejected for any reason by another faculty member, the student shall disclose that fact as part of the submission.
6. **Registration.** Registration for IS credit shall not be effective until the student proposing it has submitted to the Registrar the form, adopted for that purpose, that:
  - a. Concisely outlines the purpose and scope of the IS;
  - b. Indicates the number of credits for the IS;
  - c. Is signed by the supervising faculty member;
  - d. Contains a statement signed by the student listing any faculty members to which a substantially similar IS proposal has been or is being submitted; and
  - e. States that the student is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Academic Standing and Success (CASS) or in the event the student is within the jurisdiction of CASS, is signed by the Chair of CASS.
  - f. The proposal is received by the Registrar no later than the last day of the "add" period in any given semester.
  - g. Any subsequent modifications to the proposal which substantially affect the basic agreement between the student and the faculty member must be reduced in writing, signed by the faculty member, and sent to the Registrar.
7. **S/O/U Grade.** An IS shall be graded either S, O, or U. An O grade shall signify that the student's work in the IS was outstanding. An O grade, like an S grade, and the credits in which it is earned, shall not be included in calculating a student's cumulative grade average.
8. **Satisfaction of Requirements.** The Registrar will regard a student as having earned an S or O grade in an IS, upon receipt of:

- a. A statement signed by the supervising faculty member identifying the IS and indicating the number of credits in which an S or O grade was earned; and
  - b. A copy of the student's written work product in an IS. The written work product shall be preserved in the same way and for the same length of time as the Registrar is obligated to preserve examinations and other work products submitted for academic credit.
9. **Credit Limitation.** A student may count a maximum of four (4) credits of IS in each of the second and third years, not to exceed a total of eight (8) credits toward the total number of credits required for the J.D. degree. A student may have more than eight (8) credits of IS in direct proportion to the number of credits the student has in excess of the 85 credits required for graduation. A student within the jurisdiction of CASS must have the Committee's approval in order to enroll in an IS.

## B. Multiple Use of Work Product for Credit

A student who desires to submit the same work product for credit in more than one curriculum offering must prepare a written request to the professors or supervisors involved, disclosing that the work product has been or will be utilized in another course. The work product is regarded as the same work product when the research and application is substantially the same. Each faculty member decides whether such use is acceptable in the course.

## C. Credit for Nonlaw, Graduate-Level Course Work

1. A student who is eligible to continue as a degree candidate may petition the Assistant Dean of Students for permission to earn up to (8) credits of nonlaw, graduate-level course work toward the Juris Doctor Degree.
2. An application for approval of nonlaw, graduate-level course work should be submitted to the Assistant Dean of Students at least forty-five (45) days prior to the first day of classes of those courses.
3. In ruling on the application, the Assistant Dean of Students shall consider:
  - a. The relationship of the proposed nonlaw course work to the educational objectives of the student and of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law;
  - b. The relationship of the level of performance demanded in the nonlaw work to the performance demanded for law school credit;
  - c. The relationship of effort and time demanded to the credit to be awarded;
  - d. The feasibility of the proposal in light of other demands upon the applicant; including the demands of the program at UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law;
  - e. The probability of successful completion of the course work in light of the applicant's performance at UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law.
4. Upon the successful completion of the nonlaw courses and proper certification to UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law by the institution offering the courses, the course and earned credits shall be entered on the student's transcript along with the grade earned. The provisions of UNH Law's Rule on Transfer of Academic Credit affecting nonrequired courses must also be satisfied. (See Rule X.)

## D. Maximum Credit for Clinical Offerings

1. Not more than eighteen (18) credit hours of clinical work including Legal Residency credits shall be credited toward the eighty-five (85) credit hours required for the Juris Doctor degree. Only 15 of said 18 credits may be Legal Residency credits unless this cap is waived by the Assistant Dean of Students.
2. A student may earn more than eighteen (18) credit hours for clinical work provided that the total number of credits earned exceeds eighty-five (85) hours by at least the number of credits of clinical work in excess of eighteen (18) hours.
3. The determination of which programs and courses are clinical for purposes of this part is made by the Dean or the Dean's designee.

## Rule IX: Legal Residency Program

### A. DEFINITIONS

1. Legal Residency means a UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) curricular offering through which students earn academic credit while developing legal and professional skills under the close supervision of a practicing lawyer or other professional.
2. Faculty Supervisor means the full-time or part-time faculty member who has responsibility for assuring that the legal residency is created and conducted so as to achieve the purposes of the legal residency program, as specified in subdivision B below.
3. Legal Residency Director or Director means the full-time faculty member directing UNH Law's legal residency program.
4. Student means, for the purposes of a legal residency, a student in UNH Law's or another law school's Juris Doctor program who is enrolled in a legal residency.
5. Field Supervisor means a qualified professional practitioner who has immediate responsibility for supervising the student in his or her legal residency.

### B. PURPOSES OF THE LEGAL RESIDENCY PROGRAM

1. The purpose of the legal residency program is to, among other things:
  - a. give students opportunities to apply classroom knowledge in real-world legal settings;
  - b. help students develop legal skills, professional competencies, and characteristics necessary for practice and begin the transition from a student to a legal practitioner;
  - c. teach students to be thoughtful and self-directed about personal development; and
  - d. educate students about different types of legal practices and careers.
2. A legal residency should provide the student with opportunities to, for example:
  - a. learn legal doctrine and theory, and about practice and procedure;
  - b. develop or hone fundamental lawyering skills and professional values such as those described in the "MacCrate Report"—the Report of the ABA Task Force on Law Schools and the Profession: Narrowing the Gap and the "Foundations for Practice" Report of the Educating Tomorrow's Lawyers Initiative at the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System;



- c. observe experienced attorneys, judges, and other professional practitioners;
- d. begin forming a professional identity;
- e. cultivate independent professional judgment and practice exercising such judgment;
- f. reflect about his or her field placement experience; and
- g. recognize and take steps to address ethical problems.

### C. ENROLLMENT IN A LEGAL RESIDENCY

#### 1. Eligibility.

- a. **During the fall and spring semesters.** To be eligible to enroll in a legal residency during the fall or spring semesters a student must have:
  - i. completed a minimum of 28 credit hours toward the J.D. degree program;
  - ii. satisfactorily completed the Professional Responsibility course requirement for earning the UNH Law Juris Doctor degree, unless the student will be in an approved judicial residency and concurrently enrolled in Professional Responsibility and the judicial residency; and
  - iii. a cumulative GPA of 2.5 or better for an 11 credit legal residency.
- b. **CASS Approval.** Any student who is within the jurisdiction of CASS, as set forth in Rule VI, must seek CASS approval in the semester prior to registering for the legal residency program.
- c. **Legal Residency After Visiting At Another Law School.** A student shall not enroll in a full-time legal residency in the semester before or after that student has been, or plans to be, a visitor at an approved law school other than UNH Law. This provision may be waived by a joint decision of the Assistant Dean of Students and the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs only for a compelling reason.

- 2. **Academic Credits.** Students may apply up to fifteen (15) credit hours earned through legal residencies toward the eighty-five (85) credits required for the Juris Doctor degree.

- a. **Credits earned for work at the field placement.** During the fall and spring semesters, as defined in Rule I, D(2), students are awarded the following clinical credits for the time spent at the legal residency: 16 hours/week earns **4 credits**; 24 hours/week earns **6 credits**; 40 hours/week earns **11 credits**.
- b. **Legal Residency Class.** Students enrolled in a legal residency must concurrently take a one (1) credit legal residency class. The one (1) credit does not fall within the fifteen (15) credit cap for legal residencies or the eighteen (18) credit cap for clinical work. See Rules I, (B)(4) and VIII, (D).
- c. As set forth in Rule X, legal residency or externship credit earned while visiting at an approved law school other than UNH Law is governed by the host school's academic rules and requirements, subject to UNH Law's requirements for transfer of credits.

- 3. **Approval.** All legal residencies must be approved by the Legal Residency Director or her/his designee. Approval is within the Director's sole discretion. The Director will provide the student written notice of basis for denial, and the student may appeal

the Director's decision in accordance with Rule XII within 10 days of receiving the written denial. Students should consult the Legal Residency Policies for further information on the approval process.

- 4. **Registration.** After the Director approves a legal residency, the student must enroll in the appropriate legal residency and in the 1 credit legal residency class. Students may only enroll in one legal residency per semester.
- 5. **Grading.**
  - a. The professor teaching the legal residency class determines the clinical and class component grades.
  - b. In accordance with Academic Rule IV, B(6), grading for the clinical and class component is Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U), or Outstanding (O).
- 6. **Disenrollment.** Participation in the legal residency program is a privilege, not a right. The Legal Residency Director may disenroll a student from the Legal Residency and/or the Legal Residency Class for any of the reasons set forth in Rule II, (C)(6), or if the student has engaged in conduct that is A) in violation of the school's Conduct Code; B) criminal; C) unethical, or; D) unprofessional as defined in the Legal Residency Policies and Procedures.
- 7. **Compensation.** Effective January 2017, students in legal residencies approved by the Director may receive both academic credit and compensation for work performed in the legal residency so long as (a) the Field Supervisor agrees to sign and abide by a Legal Residency Agreement and (b) the Director concludes that the Field Supervisor (i) is committed to the legal residency program's educational purposes, (ii) is willing to ensure that the program's purposes are fulfilled and to abide by the field supervisor's handbook, (iii) is ready and able to provide regular supervision and feedback to the legal resident, and (iv) understands that effectively supervising a student in an educational program is different from supervising an employee.

(Rule IX revised by faculty 12/15/2016)

## Rule X: Transfer of Credit

### A. Applicability

#### 1. This Rule Governs:

- a. Requests from UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) students to engage in course work or programs for credit toward the Juris Doctor degree under the supervision and control of an ABA-accredited law school, including summer programs; and
- b. Requests for credit transfers into UNH Law from advanced standing transfer students from an ABA-accredited law school or a law school outside of the United States.

### B. Matriculated Students

#### 1. Request for Approval

- a. **Semester Courses.** Approval of programs governed by this rule for courses taken during the fall or spring semesters shall be obtained in advance from the Assistant Dean of Students. A student seeking such approval shall have a minimum overall 2.5 GPA, submit an application in writing, including a detailed description of the proposed program and a specific statement of the basis upon which the program is sought. Students basing their request on compelling personal circumstances must be



in good academic standing. Applications should be submitted as early as possible, preferably during the semester preceding the semester in which the proposed program is elected. The application and approval process must be completed before the beginning of the semester for which the visitorship is sought. A student may not seek a visitorship and a legal residency in two consecutive semesters.

- b. **Summer and Intersession Courses.** Students may receive credit for summer or other courses at other approved law schools provided advance approval is given by the assistant Dean for Students. The requirements of subdivision D of this rule apply to transfer credits for such summer courses except that grades below C shall not be accepted for transfer, are not shown on the transcript and will not count in the student's GPA. (Amended by faculty 3/4/2010). Summer credits will transfer as letter grades unless the student notifies the Registrar within the required time period that the student plans to take the offering(s) Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory. Rule B, 2, (c) below applies to these summer courses.
  - c. **Hybrid JD Students.** Students participating in the Hybrid JD program are not permitted to transfer credits in to the Residential JD program at UNH Law. Extraordinary circumstances may be appealed to the Assistant Dean for Students.
2. **Basis for Approval**  
Applications for permission to undertake a program for credit under this rule may be granted on any one of three (3) bases:
    - a. The presence of compelling personal circumstances which are beyond the applicant's control and which were not existent at the time the applicant enrolled at UNH Law. Separation from one's present or prospective spouse or domestic partner is not itself a compelling circumstance.
    - b. The pursuit of a feasible and specific educational program of substantial importance to the applicant's demonstrated career objectives, which program or its substantial equivalent is unavailable at UNH Law. A feasible program must be at a minimum, actually available to the applicant and manageable in terms of the applicant's background.
    - c. An opportunity to take a Summer or Intersession Course that either is not offered at UNH Law or which the student does not have a reasonable opportunity to take at UNH Law.

3. **Proof of Acceptance**

A student who receives approval of a proposed program must submit to the Assistant Dean for Students written evidence of acceptance at the law school where the program is to be completed. In addition, the rules governing the transfer of credits toward the degree, found in subdivision D of this rule, must be satisfied.

## C. Transfer Students

1. **Advanced Standing for Transfer Students**

A student who has been accepted by UNH Law's JD Admissions Committee as a transfer student to UNH Law from another ABA-accredited law school, non-ABA-accredited law school, a law school outside of the United States, or UNH Law's residential LL.M. degree programs may receive advance standing from the Assistant Dean for Students for courses taken at that law school. The requirements of subdivision D of this rule will be applied in making advance-standing determinations.

## D. Awarding of Credit

1. **Meeting Degree Requirements**

- a. Where transfer credit is sought for a course required by Rule I, the course must be substantially the equivalent of the corresponding course in UNH Law's curriculum, and the hours of credit for such courses must be not less than one (1) hour less than the credit hours granted for UNH Law's corresponding course. (Revised by faculty 6/1/2018)
- b. To obtain credit for elective or required courses, a grade of C or better must be earned, as determined under subdivision D, 4, of this rule.
- c. Students transferring into UNH Law Residential JD are required to complete four (4) semesters of residency, and UNH Law Hybrid JD are required to complete six (6) semesters of residency as defined in Rule I.
- d. No more than twenty-eight (28) credits will be accepted from an ABA-accredited law school for transfer to UNH Law.
- e. Students entering the law school may be required to take LSK 921 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I & LSK 922 Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II if their prior classwork doesn't meet the curricular minimums identified by the Legal Writing faculty. Students may also be required to enroll in;
- f. LGP 900 The Legal Profession or students can fulfill this requirement by meeting with the Career Services Office (CSO) once a semester for the first two semesters. Students must complete and submit a form to CSO to approve the meetings. Students must then submit the form to the Registrar's Office.
- g. Students seeking to transfer credits from online courses are expected to review the ABA standard for online courses. UNH Law will not approve the transfer of more than 30 hours of online credits.

2. **Course Offering**

Where transfer credit is sought for an offering, the satisfactory completion of which is not required for UNH Law's degree, the contents of the offering must be such as would be approved for inclusion in UNH Law's curriculum.

3. **Credit Received**

The allowable transfer credit shall be the credit granted by the school at which the credit is earned, irrespective of whether UNH Law allows more or less credit for a substantially similar course. However, where the credit is for a course required for UNH Law's degree, the transfer credit shall not exceed one (1) credit hour more than the credit hours for the corresponding course at UNH Law.

4. **Converting Credits and Grades**

In every case, including the application of subdivision D, 1 and 2 of this rule, the number of hours completed will be calculated according to UNH Law's semester hour computation. Grades not assigned on an A-F system will be converted. These calculations will be made according to the most accepted method applicable in the particular case.

## E. Transfer to Hybrid JD of Residential JD Course Credit

If a student enrolls in UNH Law's residential JD program and earns JD course credit, then withdraws voluntarily and in good standing from the residential JD program, and that student then applies and is accepted to the hybrid JD program, that student may apply the credits earned in the

residential JD program to the credits needed to earn the JD through the hybrid program to the extent that:

1. Credits are given for the same course in the hybrid program that was taken in the residential program;
2. Applying the course credit from the residential to the hybrid program is consistent with ABA Standards.

## Rule XI: Student Leaves of Absence and Rights of Return

A. A student who has completed at least one (1) semester of full-time enrollment at UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) and who is eligible academically to continue, may take a leave of absence for up to one year from UNH Law. Notification and permission of the leave-taking must be made in writing to the Assistant Dean of Students and may include supporting documentation. The ability to return is conditional on this notice and permission. Departure without formal notice of leave and permission may result in failing grades with consequences under Rules IV and VI. Students who have taken a leave of absence for more than one year must reapply for admission, with advance standing, through the Admission's office.

B. A student who has not completed at least one (1) semester of academic credit at UNH Law must seek admission as an entering student in order to matriculate at UNH Law, unless the following requirements are met:

1. That the leave of absence is necessitated by substantial burdens imposed on the student as the result of circumstances external to, and beyond the control of, the student.
2. That the leave of absence is approved by the Assistant Dean of Students before it begins, or where approval is not practicable because of emergency demands on the individual, as soon as practicable after it begins.

A student who meets the requirements of subdivision 2(a) through (b) of this rule has the right to rematriculate as an entering student without going through the Admissions process again. Students who have taken a leave of absence for more than one year must reapply for admission, with advance standing, through the Admission's office.

C. A student who has completed at least one (1) semester of full-time academic work and is not academically eligible to continue, will be subject to Rule VI: Academic Standing and Review upon their return.

## Rule XII: Rules of Procedure for Appeals (Non-Academic Standing)

### A. Scope of Rules

1. These rules only govern procedures for individual student appeals of final grades and academic rule waiver decisions. This Rule and other Rules within these Academic Rules & Regulations provide avenues for appeal from Academic and Administrative decisions. These expressly stated avenues for appeal are exclusive. By way of example and not limitation, the following final decisions on academic matters by the Dean, Associate Deans, or Assistant Deans are final and non-appealable:

- a. Request by a student to switch sections where different instructors are teaching sections of the same course;
- b. The number of transfer credits toward the UNH Law degree granted for course work taken at another approved law school.

### B. Application for Appeal

1. The written application for appeal must clearly state:
  - a. The identity of the party seeking appeal;
  - b. The final grade or academic rule waiver decision being appealed;
  - c. The specific decision from which the appeal is taken;
  - d. The specific grounds on which the appeal is based;
  - e. The appellant's argument for overturning the final grade or decision;
  - f. Whether appellant wishes to personally appear before the faculty (for appeal of academic rule waiver decisions only).

### C. Appeals from an instructor's grade

1. Students desiring to appeal an instructor's final grade should do so to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law. The decision for the appeal is final and unappealable.
2. The sole ground for appeal is that the final grade is the result of a clerical or mathematical error, and an appeal will be granted only if the final grade is the result of a clerical or arithmetic error. The burden is on the appellant to show that this standard is met.
3. Procedures for Final Grade Appeal

a. Initial Outreach; substance and timing: Before appealing a final grade, the student must communicate in writing to the instructor whose grade the student wishes to appeal, and fully explain the grounds for the appeal. If the instructor believes the grade was the result of a clerical or arithmetic error, the instructor must so inform the Registrar, and submit a corrected grade. The initial outreach must occur within four weeks of the date the final grade has been released to the student.

b. Information required for Appeal: The appeal should include the following:

1. The name of the course and the grade being appealed;
2. A copy of the written communication sent to the instructor as the Initial Outreach, along with any response received from the instructor;
3. The precise ground for the appeal, including identification of the clerical or mathematical error alleged;
4. Any documents or other materials supporting the appeal.

c. Role of Associate Dean for Academic Affairs: Upon receipt of Appeal from student, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs will assign the appeal to a Faculty member to decide the appeal, and provide the materials to the instructor whose grade is being appealed.

d. Materials considered in Appeal: In addition to the materials submitted by the student, the instructor has the right to challenge the appellant's facts or standards or combination thereof, and must do so within two weeks of receiving the appeal materials. The entire proceeding is conducted by an exchange of documents unless challenge to personal honesty requires a face-to-face meeting.

## D. Appeals for academic rule waiver decisions

1. Students desiring an appeal for an academic rule waiver decision should do so to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs within 2 weeks of the academic rule waiver decision.
2. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs will send a copy of the application for appeal and any written record to all faculty members.
3. The appeal will be reviewed by the faculty at the next scheduled faculty meeting. The faculty will have at least one (1) week to review the appeal prior to the meeting.
4. The decision from the faculty is final and unappealable.

## Rule XIII-1: Conduct Code

### A. Introduction

The Student Rights, Rules, and Responsibilities outlines the Student Code of Conduct and Conduct Process. UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) students are entitled and expected to exercise the rights and judgment of responsible adults and future professionals and are obligated to follow the Conduct Code.

These rules of conduct are minimum standards designed to protect the functions of the community. They cannot, and are not intended to, replace the much higher standards of respect, consideration, honesty, and civility which should govern student behavior.

All members of the UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law community are encouraged to report acts that violate the Student Rights, Rules, and Responsibilities (S.R.R.R), Student Academic Rules, and all additional policies that apply to students at UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law.

### B. Purpose of the Code of Conduct

- To preserve the academic integrity of teaching and learning, and the evaluation of those results.
- To preserve and assure professional conduct amongst members of the UNH Law community.
- To preserve the peace and property of UNH Law, its members, and visitors.
- To carry out the professional responsibilities of UNH Law in its capacity as a legal services corporation (NH RSA 292:1-a) and those of its members who have undertaken representation of others in connection with their study.
- To permit disassociation from the UNH Law community of those who have breached professional duties and responsibilities.

### C. Varying Procedures

1. Except for academic misconduct, complaints will follow the Conduct Resolution Process and Procedures.
2. Academic misconduct complaints will follow the Rules of Procedure outlined in Academic Rule XIII-2

### D. Student Obligations

1. Every student is obliged to conform to these rules and to seek timely guidance if they fail to understand them. Ignorance or misunderstanding of one or more rules is not a defense to a charge, although it may be considered in mitigation.

2. Unless a stricter mental state is specified as an element of a particular violation, a person may be found in violation of the Student Code of Conduct if their failure to act in accord with it was merely negligent. Negligence in this respect means ordinary (as opposed to criminal) negligence and includes failure to act with the care and attention of a reasonable person similarly situated and informed, acting in good faith. Violations may also be charged as having been committed recklessly, knowingly, or purposefully, which, in cases of doubt, shall have the same meanings as under the Model Penal Code.

## Rule XIII-2: Rules of Procedure for Conduct Code Violation Cases

### A. Definitions

1. A "conflict of interest" may be present on cases where there is a teaching, advising, coaching, employee/employer relationship or when parties involved in the Conduct Code process determine they have a personal, economic or legal conflict.
2. "Probable cause" is a state of facts that would induce a reasonable and prudent person to believe that it is more probable than not that the respondent committed the acts which gave rise to the complaint and that those acts constitute a violation of the Conduct Code.
3. "Complaint" is a written and signed allegation of a Conduct Code violation presented to the Officer.
4. "Complaining party" or "complainant" the party who makes the complaint, or in cases where UNH Law is bringing the complaint, the party that signs the complaint.
5. "Respondent" or "Responding Student" is a student of the UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) community identified in a complaint as having allegedly violated the Conduct Code.
6. "Formal charge" or "charge" is a document that the Officer shall present to the Conduct Code Council pursuant to a finding of probable cause that the Conduct Code was violated.
7. "UNH Law community" shall mean all students whose conduct is governed by the Conduct Code. It shall not refer to individuals such as alumni who are no longer active participants in the activities of the degree programs of UNH Law.
8. "Student" is any person reported by the Registrar as taking one or more courses at UNH Law. It includes:
  - i. Anyone enrolled in full-time and part-time degree, certificate or credit bearing programs;
  - ii. Non-university personnel living in University owned housing;
  - iii. Persons who have matriculated for a UNH Law degree or are taking courses for UNH Law credit or for transfer credit;
  - iv. Students in internships and legal residencies;
  - v. Persons who are not officially enrolled in credit bearing studies for a particular term but who may have a continuing student relationship with UNH Law including persons who are interim suspended, withdrawn, separated or otherwise have a reasonable expectation of resuming enrollment in courses are considered "students".
  - vi. Students who have completed the course work to receive a degree but who remain on campus.
9. "Witness" is a person who has first-hand knowledge of an incident related to an alleged violation of this Code.

## B. Conduct Code Officer (“Officer”)

### 1. Appointment

- i. The Dean shall appoint one (1) member of the faculty to serve as the Conduct Code Officer (“Officer”). The term of appointment shall be for three (3) calendar years. The Officer may be reappointed for subsequent three (3) year terms. The Dean has the authority to name more than one Officer and/or to replace the Officer(s) during their term.
- ii. The Officer may appoint a faculty, staff or student volunteer to assist the Officer in carrying out their duties.
- iii. The Officer shall decline from participation in any case in which a conflict of interest may exist. A respondent under investigation who believes the Officer has a conflict of interest must file with the Dean or their designee a written request for disqualification at the time the facts supporting such request become known to the respondent. The decision of the Dean or their designee is final and unappealable.
- iv. If the Officer is excused or disqualified in a particular case, the Dean will appoint another faculty member to serve as the Officer.

### 2. Functions

The Officer shall:

- i. Investigate the charges;
- ii. Determine if probable cause exists to allow the case to proceed. Should probable cause be found;
- iii. Determine if the case can be resolved through the alternative dispute resolution process OR;
- iv. Present the case to the Council Code Council.

- iv. The availability of counseling with the Assistant Dean of Students on the Conduct Code Procedures;
- v. the right of the respondent to be represented by counsel at the respondent’s expense, and the availability, if any, of volunteer counsel;
- vi. A brief description of the nature of the complaint, the possible charges;
- vii. Potential meeting times to review the matter. The respondent may be accompanied by counsel at the meeting contemplated by this subdivision. Counsel for the respondent at this or any other stage of the proceeding can be any person without regard to whether that person is an attorney.
- viii. The expectation to cooperate in the enforcement of the Conduct Code unless such cooperation would require statements which could be reasonably understood to expose the respondent to criminal charges. Failure to cooperate to the extent required by these rules may constitute a violation of the Conduct Code.

### 2. Probable Cause

Following the preliminary investigation, the Officer shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that a violation of the Conduct Code has occurred. Should the complaining party wish not to confront the respondent directly prior to filing charges and not to testify in any subsequent proceedings, the Officer may not consider the information provided by that complainant in determining probable cause. The Officer may use that information to locate other witnesses who do not seek anonymity. Should the Officer determine that the complainant filed the charges without a good-faith belief that such charges were well founded, the Officer may file Conduct Code charges against the complainant.

If probable cause is found, the Officer shall:

- i. Promptly inform the respondent;
- ii. Deliver a formal charge to the respondent and Conduct Code Chair (“Chair”);
- iii. Charges should state sufficient facts which are alleged to constitute a violation of the Conduct Code.
- iv. Provide all supporting documents and/or evidence.
- v. Inform the respondent that the finding of probable cause is not appealable.

If probable cause is not found, the Officer shall promptly inform the respondent that the complaint is dismissed.

### 3. Alternative Resolution

If in the judgement of the Officer, the complaint appears to warrant disciplinary action, the Officer, with approval of the Conduct Code Council Chair (“Chair”) may enter in an agreement with the student to resolve the matter by a stipulation. This shall clearly indicate the specific charge or charges and the sanction that the student agrees to accept. Should a stipulation be discussed or offered but not accepted, evidence of such discussion will not be discussed during the hearing or with the council.

### 4. Interim Sanction

The Dean or Assistant Dean for Students may impose interim sanctions. For charges of Unprofessional Conduct, these may include limiting access to campus, class, or other university

## C. Assistant Dean of Students

### 1. Role

The role of the Assistant Dean of Students will be that of an advisor to the respondent regarding the requirements of the Conduct Code process. The Assistant Dean of Students shall not act, nor purport to act, as legal counsel. The Assistant Dean of Students is not bound by any confidentiality during these advising sessions.

### 2. Conflict of Interest

In the event that the Assistant Dean of Students has filed a conduct code complaint against a student or is in possession of information related to the matter that is the subject of a conduct code complaint, a new process advisor shall be appointed by the Associate Dean for Administration.

### 3. Student right to an advisor

Students have a right to an advisor of their choosing to guide them through the conduct process. The Assistant Dean of Students Office, in consultation with the Dean and faculty, will provide a list of potential attorneys to students.

## D. Preliminary Investigation

### 1. Initiation of investigation

- i. Complaints of alleged violations shall be referred, in the form prescribed in subdivision A(3), to the Officer, who shall promptly conduct a preliminary investigation. No anonymous complaints may be accepted by the Officer, and no investigation may be initiated on the basis of such complaint.
- ii. Within 10 business days of receiving the complaint, the Officer shall provide notice in writing to the respondent of:
- iii. The Officer’s role in the proceeding;



activities or privileges. For Academic Misconduct charges, these may include the withholding of credit for a course, marking of a course as Incomplete 'I', withholding the award of honors or other academic privileges, delay the award of a degree or suspend the student involved pending completion of an investigation and hearing of alleged student misconduct. The Dean shall consider the gravity of the charge, the physical or emotional safety of the UNH Law community, and the apparent strength of the case against the student.

### 5. Effect of a Pending Code of Conduct Violation

If a respondent has withdrawn or withdraws after the filing of charges either (1) a "hold" will be placed on the responding student's academic record and the student notified that disciplinary action may be initiated upon the responding student's application for readmission, or (2) UNH Law may proceed to resolve the disciplinary action.

## E. Conduct Code Council ("Council")

### 1. Establishment

- i. A council shall be established to hear charges and render decisions concerning violation of UNH Law's Conduct Code. The Conduct Code Council ("Council") and shall be composed of three (3) students members, one (1) staff member, and one (1) faculty member who shall serve as the Conduct Code Chair ("Chair").
- ii. The faculty member and staff member shall be appointed by the Dean. The faculty member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. The staff member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years. Alternates will also be designated for similar terms. The Dean has the authority to replace the faculty or staff member.
- iii. Student members will be selected by election and must be full-time students and in good academic standing. The election of three (3) student members and three (3) student alternates will be held each fall term. The alternates will be the runner-up candidates. The term of office will be one (1) year. The term of office shall begin on the first day of classes in the spring term and last one year. If student elections cannot be held, the Dean shall appoint eligible students to serve on the Conduct Code Council. Students may be removed and replaced if their academic status changes.
- iv. The Officer or the respondent may challenge the composition of the Council by asserting that one or more of its members have a conflict of interest. Motions to disqualify members of the Conduct Code Council must be filed with the Chair as soon as practicable following discovery of the information giving rise to the claim. Following denial of a motion to disqualify, the moving party must file an immediate appeal with the Appeals Panel (see subdivision E) or waive any further claim regarding the composition of the Conduct Code Council. Proceedings before the Conduct Code Council shall be stayed pending disposition of the appeal. The Appeals Panel shall promptly hear and dispose of these appeals.

### 2. Hearing date

Upon presentation of charges against a student, the Conduct Code Council shall promptly set the earliest possible for a hearing. The date should be no earlier than four weeks after the student is formally charged.

### 3. Pleading and Evidence

- i. Neither the formal rules of pleading nor the formal rules of evidence shall apply to proceedings before the Conduct Code Council. The purpose of these rules is to fully develop the facts relating to, and to reach a just and proper determination of, matters brought to the Conduct Code Council. Therefore, all evidence which is deemed by the Chair to be relevant, competent, and not privileged, shall be admissible.
- ii. The respondent shall file a written, truthful answer to the charges in writing within three weeks of written notice of the charges filed pursuant to subdivision B(3)(e). The answer shall deny, admit, or admit in part and deny in part, the allegations set forth in the charge. In addition, the answer shall state any defense or any mitigating factors which the respondent expects to raise at the hearing stage of the proceedings. If the respondent fails to file an answer, the Conduct Code Council may construe the charges as admitted. The respondent may file a written response asserting the right against self-incrimination on matters which reasonably could be understood to expose the respondent to criminal charges; such response shall be deemed adequate for the purposes of this subdivision.
- iii. The Officer shall promptly, after filing the charge, reveal to the respondent any exculpatory evidence discovered during the investigation. The Officer shall also, no later than three (3) days prior to the scheduled hearing, disclose any documentary evidence planned to be used and the names of any witnesses to be called. The respondent shall provide similar information to the Officer at the same time. Evidence discovered which cannot be revealed within the above period may be admitted in accordance with subdivision (3)(e) of this subdivision.
  - a. the Chair may permit introduction of newly discovered evidence not revealed three (3) days prior to the hearing if the Chair finds that the evidence was not available at the prior time, that the evidence was revealed to the opposing party as soon as practicable prior to the request to admit, and that no undue prejudice to the opposing party would be caused by such admission.

### 4. Hearing

- i. **Presentation of the case.** The Officer shall have the responsibility for the presentation of the case to the Council.
- ii. **Right to hearing.** The respondent shall have the right to a hearing on all charges and the right to be present during the taking of evidence at the hearing.
- iii. **Right to remain silent.** The respondent shall have the right to remain silent at the hearing or to not attend the hearing. No inferences shall be drawn from a decision by the student to remain silent or not attend the hearing.
- iv. **Opening Statement.** The Officer shall have the right to present an opening statement concerned the allegations and the evidence that has been submitted. The respondent shall have the right to present an opening statement concerning their defense. Opening statements should be no more than 10 minutes long.
- v. **Witnesses.** The respondent and the Conduct Code Officer shall have the right to present, confront, and examine witnesses by direct or cross-examination and to present witnesses.
- vi. **Evidence.** The respondent and the Conduct Code Officer shall have the right to present documentary evidence and to challenge documentary evidence submitted by the other party.



- vii. **Representation.** The respondent shall have the right to an advisor of their choosing.
- viii. **Confidentiality. Students have the right to confidentiality.** Hearings shall be closed for the protection of the respondent and the complainant.
- ix. **Record Keeping.** Conduct Code Council hearings will be recorded in full. The respondent may arrange for the taking of a written transcript; the expense of any such transcription shall be borne by the respondent.

## 5. Burden of Proof

- i. The burden of presentation and proof shall be upon the Officer and shall so remain throughout the proceeding.
- ii. The standard of proof shall be by clear and convincing evidence.

## 6. Decision

- i. **Findings.** Following deliberation, the Conduct Code Council shall make one of two findings: responsible or not responsible. Four (4) members of the Conduct Code Council must agree that the violation alleged has occurred for there to be a finding of violation. Should three (3) or less members of the Council vote that a violation has occurred, the finding of no violation shall be rendered. The findings of fact and rulings of law shall be reduced to writing, signed by all members of the Conduct Code Council who supported the decision and provided to the respondent within a reasonable time following the close of evidence.
- ii. **Sanctions.** The Conduct Code Council may impose appropriate sanctions for a violation, including but not limited to, that:
  - a. Nothing else be done;
  - b. A private letter of reprimand be issued;
  - c. The respondent receive an F (Fail) in any course work involved in the charges;
  - d. The respondent be suspended from UNH Law for a specified period of time;
  - e. A letter fully setting out the facts of the case be made a part of the respondent's official student file;
  - f. The respondent be expelled from UNH Law;
  - g. Any degree granted by UNH Law be revoked;
  - h. The respondent be subjected to a combination of any of the above sanctions.
- iii. **Mitigating and Aggravating Factors.** The Council will apply mitigating and aggravating factors in determining the final penalty. Mitigating factors include but are not limited to, admitting, and accepting responsibility and providing an honest explanation of the conduct. Aggravating factors include but are not limited to, lying, trying to cover-up the conduct, and attempting to blame others.
- iv. **Notice to the respondent.** A copy of the decision shall be provided to the respondent at the earliest practicable time along with notice in writing of the rights to appeal within 10 days of receipt of the decision.

appoint another faculty member. The Chair shall rule on any motion to disqualify a member for a conflict of interest. There shall be no review of this ruling. Should the Chair be disqualified, the Dean shall promptly appoint another member of the Panel to serve as Chair for the case in question.

## 2. Appeals Process

- i. An application for appeal must be filed with the Chair of the Appeals Panel within 10 days of receipt of the decision. The application must allege with specificity the grounds for the appeal and the alleged error. The Appeals Panel may deny any defective application. A statement of reasons for such denial shall accompany any such order. The appellants shall be granted five (5) days following notice of the denial to refile a proper application. Should the appellant fail to refile a proper application within this time period, the appeal shall be dismissed.
- ii. The respondent party shall have the right to appeal any finding that a violation occurred. The Panel may reverse a finding of violation only when the respondent can either prove that the Conduct Code Council abused its discretion, committed a procedural error, or lacked substantial evidence to support material findings.
- iii. The sanctions imposed may be appealed by either party. The appealing party bears the burden of demonstrating that the Council abused its discretion by imposing a particular sanction or set of sanctions.

# G. Confidentiality

## 1. Proceedings

All information in the possession of the complainant, the Officer and the Officer's assistants, persons who participate in the proceedings in any way, the Conduct Code Council, the Appeals Panel, or the respondent shall be kept confidential. Faculty members with a compelling need to know this information, such as Legal Residency supervisors, may obtain such information from the Officer upon a showing of need. However, the duty of confidentiality is then imposed on that faculty member.

## 2. Decisions

- i. The decisions of the Conduct Code Council and the Appeals Panel are available for use by those bodies, and the Officer in subsequent proceedings. A respondent's counsel must be given access to these opinions with the name of the party deleted. Revelation by the respondent of any confidential information contained in prior decisions of the Conduct Code Council to any person other than the person's counsel shall constitute a violation of the Conduct Code.
- ii. The Conduct Code Council or Appeals Panel may, by a majority vote, publish a decision, finding, or violation if it is of widespread interest to the community. Such decisions must be capable of being "sanitized" so that the identity of any party to the matter is kept confidential. If this is not possible, the decision may not be published. However, in all cases some notice of the substance of the decision will be provided to the community. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the respondent may, as a matter of right, require publication of the decision the respondent's case, provided that the decision is "sanitized" to protect others who are entitled to protection under these rules.
- iii. Faculty members shall be provided with a copy of any decision rendered by the Conduct Code Council or the Appeals Panel and

# F. Appeals Panel

## 1. Establishment

The Dean shall appoint (3) faculty members to serve as the Appeals Panel "Panel". One (1) faculty member of the Appeals Panel should be designated as the Chair. Should a member of the Appeals Panel be unable to sit on a particular case, the Dean or designee will

shall be bound by the rules of confidentiality with respect to such decisions until those decisions are made public.

- iv. All recipients of information relating to a Conduct Code proceeding and known to be confidential have a duty of confidentiality. Any violation of this duty shall be considered a Conduct Code violation.

## H. Supplemental Rules of Procedure

1. The Conduct Code Council may adopt additional rules and procedures not inconsistent with these rules, provided that such rules and procedures do not impose undue hardships or injustices on the respondent. The adoption of such rules and procedures may be immediately appealed to the Appeals Panel.

## Rule XIV: Student Participation in UNH Law

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) was founded on the principle that each law student deserves the respect of faculty members and administrators as a “near peer” who has personal responsibility for professional growth. As near peers, law students are expected to contribute initiative, ideas, information, and advice to the institution’s decisionmaking. For their part, faculty members and administrators are expected, consistent with their respective responsibilities for academic standards and institutional stewardship of UNH Law, to consider student contributions seriously.

In addition to discussing particular ideas or proposals with faculty or staff members, students should feel free to consult generally with the Dean, Associate Dean, and the Assistant Dean for Students. Student initiative, ideas, information, and advice may lead to community wide discussions both generally and within UNH Law meetings (see Rule XV), as well as to direct educational and administrative action.

The faculty policy that affairs outside the academic and other institutional commitments of UNH Law should be left to student preferences is compatible with the policy of individual student responsibility for individual growth. Thus, the formation, conduct, and continuation of student organizations are matters for student determination consistent with general UNH Law policy. Any student interested in starting a student organization at UNH Law should consult with the Assistant Dean of Students.

## Rule XV: UNH Law Meeting

- A. UNH Law Meetings are meetings of the entire UNH Law community, including faculty, staff, students, and any guests the community has agreed may attend and/or participate.
- B. Matters of community importance may be brought before the UNH Law Meeting. The UNH Law Meeting may be called by the Dean, faculty moderator, the staff moderator or SBA president and the meeting time should be scheduled at a time convenient for the greatest number of interested participants. There is no quorum requirement.
- C. The agenda may be set by the faculty moderator, staff moderator or SBA president calling the meeting and notice given to the community at least 7 days in advance of the scheduled meeting. The agenda shall be approved by the Dean.
- D. The UNH Law Meeting may be chaired by the person calling the meeting or their designee. The designee may be a student, faculty or

staff member. A member of the community shall serve as secretary, and a copy of the written minutes shall be kept in the office of the Assistant Dean for Students. There shall be no other officers of the UNH Law Meeting.

- E. The purpose of the UNH Law Meeting is to gather information on the agenda items and to make a recommendation to the Dean, if appropriate. Recommendations made to the Dean shall be reached by consensus. The paramount test for whether a consensus has been achieved is whether the members of the community affected by it, acting in good faith for the benefit of the institution, are in agreement that the recommendation under consideration should be carried out.
- F. The Dean shall accept, reject or table the recommendation for a later decision or discussion, or refer the issue to the appropriate decision making body, and shall notify the UNH Law Community of any action taken on the recommendation.

*Adopted by faculty May, 15, 2008.*

## Rule XVI: Standards of Satisfactory Academic Progress to Maintain Financial Aid Eligibility

### A. Qualitative Measure

All students are expected to maintain a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 on a 4.00 scale. The Registrar, in accordance with the academic rules and regulations of UNH Law, calculates the grade point average.

### B. Quantitative Measure

1. All students are expected to successfully complete at least 70% of all credits they attempt. The percentage is calculated by dividing the total number of credits earned at UNH Law by the total number of credits attempted at UNH Law.
2. Credits attempted are those for which the student is enrolled as of the end of the add/drop registration period each semester.
3. Credits earned are those credits assigned a passing grade. Failure, withdrawal, and incomplete designations to the credits attempted are not considered credits earned. Credits that are repeated will be counted in the total credits attempted and the total credits earned.

### C. Maximum Timeframe

The maximum timeframe for completion of the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree; and all Joint degree programs are six semesters of full-time enrollment within a three year period. Exceptions may be found in rule ID. 3.

## D. Review-Probation-Suspension-Appeal

1. Satisfactory progress will be determined at least once each year using the academic record of the student for all terms entered on the student’s transcript. The cumulative grade point average will be reviewed at the beginning of each semester.
2. Failure to meet any of the standards (1, 2 or 3, above) will result in the student being placed on financial aid probation. The maximum financial aid probationary period will be twelve months.
3. At the end of the financial aid probationary period, a student not meeting all standards will have their eligibility for financial aid suspended
4. The decision of the Financial Aid Office to suspend a student’s financial aid may be appealed to the Committee on Academic

Standing and Success in accord with their appeal procedures. The Committee on Academic Standing and Success may reinstate a financial aid probationary period only in compliance with applicable federal regulations.

## Rule XVII: UNH Law Policies

Additional UNH Law policies may be found in the [UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law's Student Handbook](#) and the [Office of the Assistant Dean for Students](#) webpage.

## Rule XVIII: UNH Law JD Certificates

(amended by faculty 9/3/2015; 5/2019)

To encourage and recognize intensive or specialized study in certain fields, the UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) awards JD certificates to qualifying residential JD graduates who complete coursework in specified law concentrations.

### A. Policies Applicable to all JD Certificates

The School of Law will award JD certificates to members of each residential JD graduating class as established in, and pursuant to the requirements of, this rule.

Each JD certificate program established in Part 2 of this rule shall have a JD Certificate Advisor who shall be a member of the faculty responsible for administering the certificate, advising students seeking the certificate, and approving waivers of the certificate's requirements.

For each JD certificate, the applicable JD Certificate Advisor shall maintain a list of qualifying courses satisfying the certificate's requirements, including a list of core courses, and may approve waivers of those requirements for good cause. The Registrar shall maintain these lists on the School of Law's website. The JD Certificate Advisor is also encouraged to provide sample pathways to complete a certificate or to refer students to related curricular pathways.

The Registrar shall maintain an application form for the use of students wishing to receive a JD certificate. The form should include space for a student to list the qualifying courses the student has completed or expects to complete and grades the student has received. The form should also include space for the JD Certificate Advisor to approve waivers of certificate requirements and the Director of Legal Residencies or supervising Clinical Professor to approve credit toward those requirements.

A student who expects to qualify for, and wishes to receive, a JD certificate must submit a completed JD certificate application form to the Registrar by the end of the student's fifth semester. The list of qualifying courses that is in effect when the student submits the application form shall govern, subject to waivers approved by the JD Certificate Advisor. A student who intends to pursue a JD certificate is also encouraged to discuss these plans with his or her advisor as early as possible.

For any JD certificate, with the approval of the Director of Legal Residencies or supervising Clinical Professor, up to 3 credits of the coursework requirements may be satisfied by a for-credit legal

residency or law-school clinic that aids in the development of skills and experiences relevant to the topic of the certificate.

All JD certificates require 15 credits of qualifying courses. For JD candidates, qualifying courses, other than legal residencies, may not be taken on an S/U basis, and all graded qualifying courses must be completed with grades of B– or better.

### B. JD Certificates

#### 1. Franklin Pierce Certificate in Intellectual Property Law

UNH Law awards the Franklin Pierce Certificate in Intellectual Property through the Franklin Pierce Center for Intellectual Property. It is available only to UNH Law residential JD graduates.

*JD Certificate Advisor.* The JD Certificate Advisor for the Franklin Pierce Certificate in Intellectual Property Law shall be the Director of the Franklin Pierce Center for Intellectual Property or another faculty member appointed by the Dean.

*Academic Requirements.* A student wishing to receive the Franklin Pierce Certificate in Intellectual Property must complete 15 credits of qualifying courses relating to intellectual-property law, including core and elective courses as required by the JD Certificate Advisor.

#### 2. JD Certificates in Sports and Entertainment Law

UNH Law awards the JD Certificate in Sports Law and the JD Certificate in Entertainment Law through the Sports and Entertainment Law Institute. It is available only to UNH Law residential JD graduates.

*JD Certificate Advisor.* The JD Certificate Advisor for the JD Certificates in Sports and Entertainment Law shall be the Director of the Sports and Entertainment Law Institute or another faculty member appointed by the Dean.

*Academic Requirements.* A student wishing to receive the JD Certificate in Sports Law must complete 15 credits of qualifying courses relating to sports and the law, including core and elective courses as required by the JD Certificate Advisor.

A student wishing to receive the JD Certificate in Entertainment Law must complete 15 credits of qualifying courses relating to entertainment and the law, including core and elective courses as required by the JD Certificate Advisor.

In addition to these academic requirements, the faculty of the Institute recommend participation in workshops and events that will be offered periodically by the Institute and a substantial writing project related to sports or entertainment law, either as part of a course or through an independent-study project, IDEA note, or Law Review note.

#### 1. JD Certificate in Health Law and Policy

UNH Law awards the JD Certificate in Health Law and Policy through the Health Law and Policy Program. It is available only to UNH Law residential JD graduates.

The JD Certificate in Health Law and Policy offers students the health-law essentials necessary to practice in the field of health law, and also allows students the ability to emerge with focused strengths in a health-law area of interest during the selection

of optional course credits, legal residencies, capstones or other independent projects.

*JD Certificate Advisor.* The JD Certificate Advisor for the Certificate in Health Law and Policy shall be the UNH Director of Health Law and Policy Programs or another faculty member appointed by the Dean.

*Academic Requirements.* A student wishing to receive the JD Certificate in Health Law and Policy must complete 15 credits of qualifying courses relating to health law and policy, including core and elective courses as required by the JD Certificate Advisor.

## Rule XIX: Dual Degree Programs

### A. Dual Degree Programs Offered with UNH

1. The University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (law school) and the University of New Hampshire (UNH) offer students the opportunity to earn a Juris Doctor (JD) degree and an additional Master of Business Administration (MBA), or Master of Social Work (MSW), or Master of Public Policy (MPP) degree pursuant to these dual degree program rules.
2. Dual Degree Program defined. The Dual Degree Program differs from the law school Joint Degree Program. Dual degrees are conferred by the law school and another UNH school pursuant to these and related rules. By contrast, joint degrees are offered only by the law school. For instance, the law school offers JD students the opportunity to earn a JD degree and an additional degree such as a Master of Intellectual Property (MIP) or Master of Laws in Intellectual Property (LLM). The law school confers both degrees in the joint degree program.
3. These rules apply to all students enrolled in a dual degree program. Additionally, all other JD degree academic rules apply to JD students enrolled in a dual degree program. Where conflict between other JD academic rules and these rules exists, these dual degree rules shall apply and supersede conflicting rules. Moreover, while a JD student is enrolled in a Master's degree program at UNH, the academic rules governing that degree program also apply to the student.

### B. Eligibility Requirements for JD Students to Apply for and Matriculate into Dual Degree Programs

1. **Prospective JD Students.** A prospective law student may matriculate as a Dual Degree student provided that the law school and UNH have accepted the student into both programs on the student's first day of law school.
2. **Matriculated JD Students.** Following matriculation at the law school, a JD student may apply to the MBA, MSW or MPP program at any time prior to the end of the JD student's second semester.
3. Regardless of whether a student is eligible under B. 1 or 2, a JD student must achieve a B (3.0) average at the end of the first JD year to be eligible to matriculate into or apply to a dual degree program. Before matriculating into a UNH Master's degree program, the student must supply to the UNH Master's degree program a transcript and letter signed by the Law School's Assistant Dean of Students confirming the applicant's academic eligibility to participate in the UNH Master's degree program.

### C. Dual Degree Planning and Advising

1. 1L students entering law school as dual degree candidates. By the end of the second semester, an eligible dual degree candidate will meet with the faculty advisor and the Academic Advising Office to plan a course of study for the dual degree program. The student must submit a plan to the Registrar and to the Master's degree program by June 30.
2. All other dual degree candidates. Students who are eligible and wish to enroll in a dual degree program after their first year of law school must meet with their faculty advisor, immigration advisor (if relevant), Financial Aid and the Academic Advising Office to determine the feasibility of completing the degree within the timeframe permitted and to discuss the impact of the dual degree to their financial arrangements for tuition, including scholarships, and how the remaining semesters will be billed. After these meetings, all such students shall submit their curricular plans for approval by the Academic Advising Office.

### D. Admission Requirements

Admission of a JD student into any dual degree program is conditioned on the JD student satisfying all the requirements herein and the admission policies applicable to any applicant seeking admission into the UNH Master's degree program.

### E. Degree Requirements for JD/MBA Candidates

1. To receive a dual degree, the candidate must successfully complete the minimum number of credits required for both the JD and the Master's degree, complete the required coursework, meet the law school's residency requirements, fulfill all financial obligations to the law school and comply with the law school's conduct code.
2. Transfer of Course Credits. Provided that the grades earned satisfy the requirements of JD Rule I.C., and the student is in good academic standing in both programs, the following transfer of course credits may occur:
  - a. **MSW dual degree program**
    - i. The Social Work program will accept 9 law school credits earned in certain courses toward the MSW as outlined in the JD-MSW dual degree protocol or other relevant documentation.
    - ii. The law school will accept up to 12 MSW course credits toward the JD as outlined in the JD-MSW dual degree protocol or other relevant documentation.
  - b. **MPP dual degree program**
    - i. The Public Policy program will accept 9 law school credits and certain courses toward the MPP as outlined in the JD-MPP dual degree protocol or other relevant documentation.
    - ii. The law school will accept up to 12 MPP course credits toward the JD as outlined in the JD-MPP dual degree protocol or other relevant documentation.
  - c. **MBA dual degree program**
    - i. The MBA program will accept 9 Law credits toward the MBA. Courses eligible for transfer from the JD program to the MBA program are<sup>1</sup>:



Code	Title	Credits
LGP 920	Contracts	4
LGP 960	Torts	3
LGP 952	Property	4

ii. The law school will accept up to 12 MBA credits toward the JD, from among the following:

Code	Title	Credits
ADMN 840	International Business	3
ADMN 912	Managing Yourself & Leading Others	3
ADMN 919	Accounting/Financial Reporting, Budgeting, and Analysis	3
ADMN 930	Financial Management/Raising and Investing Money	3
ADMN 950	Data Driven Decisions	3
ADMN 960	Marketing/Building Customer Value	3
ADMN 970	Economics of Competition	3

Provided that the grades earned satisfy the requirements of J.D. Rule I.C. and the student is in good academic standing in both programs;

### 3. Other classes

The law school may accept class credits other than those noted in 2 (a – c), provided that the law school Assistant Dean of Students concludes that a different course will be appropriate to achieve the student's educational objectives. To be effective, the decision must be in writing signed by the Assistant Dean and maintained by the Registrar in the student's academic file.

### 4. Registration and Transcript Required

Upon receipt of an official transcript showing successful completion of a Master's degree class, the law school will transfer course credits from that program that apply toward the JD degree.

### 5. Calculation of JD Class Rank.

- For purposes of calculating JD class rank, the JD student will be considered as part of the JD class as defined by Rule I(C).
- The dual degree student's class rank in the JD program will be calculated:
  - For JD/MBA Students: each semester following the standard ranking process.
  - For all other dual-degree programs: after the first day of classes in the student's first full-time law school semester after the student completes the master's degree program requirements and re-enters the JD program.
- Only those classes taken by the JD student in the JD program or those credits from classes taken in a Master's program that are permitted to transfer back to the law school under this rule will be used to calculate class rank. Classes taken in a master's program that do not transfer back to the law school under this rule will not be used to calculate class rank.

### 6. Consequence of Dual Degree Program Withdrawal or Transfer.

If, after the law school accepts transfer credits from a student's Master's degree program, the student chooses not to pursue a Dual degree, no credits attributable to the Master's degree shall apply toward the JD degree.

<sup>1</sup> This totals ten (10) credits, but UNH will adjust the transfer number of credits to total nine (9).

## F. Academic Information

- In any semester, a student enrolled in a Master's degree program may enroll in a maximum of twelve (12) credits at the law school. In no case shall a dual degree student's combined credit load exceed seventeen (17) credits during a semester or any portion of a semester.
- Residency Requirement. #Dual degree students shall follow their approved curriculum map in order to meet the law school's residency requirement.
- Eligibility for other law school programs. #Dual degree candidates are eligible to participate in law programs as follows:
  - Law Review.*

Dual degree candidates are permitted to participate in Law Review with permission of the Law Review Faculty Advisor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or their designee.

#### b. Moot Court Competitions and Advisory Board.

Dual degree candidates are permitted to participate in a Moot Court competition or on the Advisory Board with permission from the Moot Court Board Faculty Advisor and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or their designee.

#### c. Joint Degree Programs

Dual degree candidates are not eligible to participate in the law school's joint degree programs. #However, candidates may pursue an LLM degree offered by the law school following completion of the dual degree program.

## G. Conferring of Juris Doctor

- A dual degree candidate will receive the Master's Degree and the JD degree upon satisfactory completion of the requirements for receiving each degree.
- A dual degree student may participate in the law school graduation ceremony with the class in which the student matriculated at the beginning of the JD degree program even though the student may not have completed all requirements for earning the law school degree until December of the graduation year. However, the student may be considered a member of the next year's graduating class for ABA reporting purposes if the ABA so mandates.

## H. Dual Degree Protocols or Policies

In addition to these rules, additional law school, business school and graduate school requirements for tuition, financial aid, admissions, and grading may be specified in other policies.

Adopted by Faculty 05/15/2014

## Rule XX: Credit Hour

### A. Calculating Classroom (Or Direct Faculty Instruction) Credit Hours in the Semester Residential Program

- Exam Classes.** For those classes that require written exams (including multiple choice exams) or an assigned final paper.
  - Calculating time.** To calculate total classroom or direct faculty instruction time (not including written examinations or final



papers), the Registrar schedules each class to meet for a minimum 50 minutes for each credit hour over 14 sessions per credit (regardless of the length of the term). Any session missed for illness, weather, or other cancellation will be made up to ensure the 14 per-semester course requirements.

- b. **Scheduling flexibility.** Each semester the Registrar will schedule each course in a schedule slot that allows faculty to meet a 60-minute hour if the faculty member chooses. If the faculty chooses to meet for a 60-minute hour, the faculty will hold 12 sessions per credit. If the faculty member chooses to meet for 50-minute hours, then the faculty will hold 14 sessions per credit. It is the faculty member's responsibility to ensure each class meets for the minimum seat time required for each credit.
  - c. **Exams.** After each Term or Semester of instruction, examination periods are scheduled over the course of two weeks.
    - i. If a comprehensive final exam is given (in class or take-home), it shall be scheduled during the examination period for at least 60 minutes per credit. If multiple assessments are given throughout a course, the allotted time for the aggregate of the assessments, including the final examination, must total at least 60 minutes per credit. Faculty members may, at their discretion, require additional time for completion of an examination.
    - ii. Classroom time for legal writing courses and seminars may be scheduled so that class meeting times may vary from week to week, so long as the total of classroom meeting times, including student conferences, is at least the equivalent of 50 minutes per credit multiplied by 14 and the final paper or writing project requires at least 60 minutes per credit to complete.
2. **Non-Exam Schedule Courses.** Those courses do not require written examinations or final papers.
    - a. **Calculating time.** To calculate total classroom or direct faculty instruction time (not including written examinations or final papers), the Registrar schedules each class to meet for a minimum 50 minutes for each credit hour over 14 sessions per credit (regardless of the length of the term). Any session missed for illness, weather, or other cancellation will be made up to ensure the 13 per-semester course requirements.
    - b. **Scheduling flexibility.** Each semester the Registrar will schedule each course in a schedule slot that allows faculty to meet for a 60-minute hour if the faculty member chooses. If the faculty chooses to meet for a 60-minute hour, the faculty will choose between holding the minimum 13-sessions. If the faculty chooses to meet for a 50-minute hour, the faculty will meet hold 14 sessions. It is the faculty member's responsibility to ensure each class meets for the minimum seat time required for each credit.
    - c. **Block or irregularly scheduled classes.** For courses that do not meet on a weekly basis, the total hours of classroom and out-of-class student work shall total at least 42.5 hours per credit.
  3. **Make up class.** Any faculty member who must miss a regularly scheduled class session for any reason must schedule a make-up class of equal time, live or on-line.

## B. Calculating Classroom (or Direct Faculty Instruction) Credit Hours in the Immersion Residential Program.

1. Aligned with full term residential classes, Intensive Residential Program classes must meet minimum in-class and out-of-class hours. We hold two types of Immersion courses:
  - a. Immersion courses that are integral to another course. These semester-long residential or Hybrid JD courses will include required Immersion seat-time. In residential courses, the Immersion component will be calculated by the faculty member and the Registrar to ensure that the minimum number of in-person hours are met across the semester. In the Hybrid JD time, this required Immersion component will be determined by the Hybrid JD office, in keeping with the ABA variance governing the program.
  - b. Stand-alone Immersion courses. These classes, in which the seat-time requirement, follow the process set out for Block or irregularly scheduled classes, in part I.B.3, above.

## C. Calculating Out-Of-Class Student Work Hours

1. **Course reading and preparation.** Faculty shall require outside student work that reasonably approximates a minimum of 120-minutes per course credit hour per week, multiplied by 15. That outside work may include, but is not limited to: reading assignments, additional reading of treatises and course related materials, case briefing, written assignments other than examinations, problem sets, participating in out-of-class simulations and role playing exercises, research assignments, posting to an on-line discussion board, court or other observations, meetings with the instructor, practice questions and practice exams, CALI exercises, participating in study groups, review sessions, and other work that assists in the comprehension of course content, such as outlining and studying for examinations. The criteria for estimating out of class work will be set by the Faculty.
2. **Syllabus.** Readings and other assignments shall be indicated on the course syllabus
3. **Record keeping.** All faculty shall submit their syllabi to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or a designee. In so doing, the course instructor certifies that the class time and outside work assigned reasonably approximates the requirements of Standard 310(b)(1).
  - a. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall keep all course syllabi on file and review them on a regular basis to determine whether assignments and outside work complies with Standard 310(b)(1).

## D. Calculating Credit Hours for asynchronous Hybrid JD or Online Learning Classes

1. Students may receive credit to the extent allowed by ABA Standards for asynchronous online learning courses that are in compliance with ABA Standards or the Hybrid JD program ABA variance.
2. Online learning courses shall require at least 42.5 hours of calculated direct student work per credit.
3. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or a designee shall collect and review course development seat-time calculations and syllabi

for online courses, to ensure that developed courses and courses as delivered comply with Standard 310(b).

## E. Calculating Credit Hours for Clinics and Residencies

- Students must complete:
  - 42.5 hours for 1 credit;
  - 85 hours for 2 credits;
  - 127.5 hours for 3 credits;
  - 170 hours for 4 credits;
  - 255 hours for 6 credits;
  - 282.5 hours for 9 credits;
  - 467.5 hours for 11 credits;
  - 510 hours for 12 credits;
  - 552.5 hours for 13 credits; and
  - 595 hours for 14 credits
- Students enrolled in clinical courses or Residencies must complete required hours and submit time keeping records in accordance with established clinic or Residency program.
- Credit may be withheld for any student who fails to comply with this rule.

## F. Calculating Credit Hours for Independent Research Projects or Directed Study

- Hours earned for Independent Studies.** Students may do Independent Study for credit. In the usual case, credit will be for one, two or three credits. Students must complete a minimum of 42.5 hours of work for one credit, 85 hours of work for two credits, and 127.5 hours of work for 3 credits.
- Registration and Certification of Independent Study Work.** Students undertaking an Independent Research Project or Directed Study and the supervising faculty member shall submit a Certification form at the end of the project, which certifies the number of hours the student has spent on the project or study. See Rule VIII. The Registrar's office will retain the forms.
- Credit may be withheld for any student who fails to comply with this rule.

## G. Calculating Credit Hours for Journal and Law Review Participation

- Minimum credits.** Students must complete a minimum of 42.5 hours of work for one credit and 85 hours of work for two credits.
- Criteria.** The criteria for estimating Journal and Law Review work will be set by the Faculty Advisors and Editors-in-Chief of the Journal and Law Review.

## H. Calculating Credit Hours for Co-Curricular Competitions (e.g., Moot Court, and Trial Advocacy Competitions)

- Credit option.** Students may participate in co-curricular competitions without receiving credit. If the student wishes to receive academic credit, the student shall do so through an Independent Research Project.

- Credit hour requirements.** Students seeking credit shall submit timesheets to their competition coach(es) or the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Advisory Board or a designee every two weeks. Students must complete a minimum of 42.5 hours of work for one credit, 85 hours of work for two credits, and 127.5 hours of work for three credits.
- Credit may be withheld for any student who fails to comply with this section.

## I. Calculating Credit Hours for Courses Taken at Other ABA Accredited Law Schools

- Study away.** As a condition of approval of a student's application to take classes at another ABA Accredited Law School, an official from the school offering the course must certify in writing to the Vice Dean for Students, the Registrar, or their designees that the credits for the course(s) to be taken comply with Standard 310(b).
- Transfer credits.** As a condition of approval of transfer credits, an official from the school from which the applicant is seeking to transfer must certify in writing to the Registrar and the Vice Dean for Students that the credits for the courses taken comply with Standard 310(b).

## J. Course Approval

- Course Proposals.** All proposals for new courses must include a paragraph justifying the number of credits to be awarded, including a description of both classroom hours and the estimate of out-of-class work. The Curriculum Committee must assess this information when determining how many credit hours should be granted for the course or other academic activity. In approving new courses, the Curriculum Committee will determine whether the number credits to be awarded complies with Standard 310(b).
- Record keeping.** The Chair of the Curriculum Committee and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall keep these forms on file.

## Appendix: Credit Hour Time Requirement

**Classroom or Direct Faculty Instruction Hours** (including exam time)\* (50 x 15 divided by 60) multiplied by **Out of Class Hours** (120 X 15 divided by 60) equals total hours per credit hour.

*\*Not all courses are required to have this amount of "seat time," but all courses must meet the overall hours in the Total Hours Per Credit column.*

## Graduate Programs Academic Rules & Regulations

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law offers graduate programs in residential and online formats, and allows lawyers and non-lawyers to pursue a post-graduate degree in three specialized areas of the law: Intellectual Property, Commerce and Technology, and International Criminal Law and Justice.

Intellectual Property degrees and programs available include LLM, Master's, and a graduate certificate. LLM and Master's degrees are available in residential and online formats. The graduate certificate in IP is available in residential and online formats.

Commerce and Technology degrees and programs available include LL.M., Master's, and a graduate certificate. All three are available in residential format only.

International Criminal Law and Justice degrees and programs available include LL.M., Master's, and a graduate certificate. All three are available online only.

UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law also offers a Joint Degree option, where Juris Doctor (JD) candidates may complete both a JD and a Master of Laws or a JD and an interdisciplinary master's degree, in the same time period.

The University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law, formerly Franklin Pierce Law Center, has been fully accredited by the American Bar Association since 1974. In addition, UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law is accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.

## I. Scope, Applicability of Rules, and Admissions

### A. Scope and Applicability of Rules

1. **Programs Offered.** The UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) offers graduate degrees in Commerce and Technology, Intellectual Property, and International Criminal Law and Justice. These rules apply to all students who are enrolled as graduate degree or graduate certificate candidates at the law school.
2. **Applicable Rules.** Unless otherwise stated herein, the Academic Rules of UNH Law Juris Doctor program apply to graduate and graduate certificate students.

## B. General Admission Requirements

1. The Admissions Office will establish criteria for the admission of applicants after consultation with the respective Program Chairs of Commerce and Technology, Intellectual Property, and International Criminal Law and Justice, or their designees. The Admissions Office shall report to the faculty annually on their criteria for admission.

## II. Course Enrollment

### 1. Program Plan

1. All Residential LL.M., Master's and Graduate Certificate candidates will consult with their faculty advisor to complete a Program Plan.
2. All Online LL.M. and Master's candidates should consult with their faculty advisor and/or Academic Program Chair each semester, prior to the selection of their courses.
3. Students are responsible for ensuring that their Program Plan meets their objectives; for example, students wishing to use their LL.M. degree to gain admission to a U.S. state bar exam are responsible for ensuring that they are otherwise qualified to take that bar exam.

### 2. Timing of, and Access to, Required Graduate Courses

1. **Course Offerings.** Core required courses for Graduate Program Students will be offered annually. UNH Law is not obligated to offer LL.M., Master's or graduate certificate courses in the summer or in the same semester every year (if not otherwise

offered annually), or to give priority or access to any limited-enrollment course in the JD degree course of study, solely for the purpose of enabling a candidate to complete a LL.M. or Master's degree within a certain time period or within a specific enrollment sequence.

## 3. Independent Study

### 1. Eligibility.

- i. Residential LL.M. and Master's candidates may elect to enroll in Independent Study credits with approval from the supervising faculty member.
- ii. Online LL.M. and Master's candidates may be eligible for Independent Study credits with the Program Director's approval. In the absence of a Program Director, approval can be given by the Associate Dean or their designee.
- iii. Joint degree candidates must comply with the requirements in the JD Academic Rules and Regulations (Independent Study) to determine applying Independent Study credits towards their program.
- iv. Graduate certificate candidates are not eligible for Independent Study credits.

### 2. Grading and Supervision.

- i. Independent Study courses for Residential LL.M. and Master's candidates will be graded on the Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory (O/S/U) basis.
- ii. A candidate is responsible for coordinating with a faculty member to complete the required forms to register for an Independent Study course. The candidate must have the approval and supervision of a faculty member.
- iii. The Associate Dean or designee may approve an adjunct faculty member to supervise an Independent Study course.

## 4. Residency and Consecutive Enrollment Requirements

1. **Residential LL.M. and Master's** candidates must complete two (2) semesters of full-time enrollment (at least 10 credits completed each semester) at UNH Law, or an approved equivalent enrollment in a part-time UNH Law program.
2. **Full-time Online LL.M.** candidates must complete three (3) consecutive enrollment terms (8 credits per term) including two (2) semesters and one (1) summer term.
3. **Part-time Online LL.M.** candidates must complete their degree requirements within thirty-six (36) months. Students can request a waiver of this to the Associate Dean or their designee.
4. **Full-time Online Master's** candidates must complete three (3) consecutive enrollment terms (minimum 8 credits per term) including two (2) semesters and one (1) summer term.
5. **Part-time Online Master's** candidates must complete the degree requirements within sixty (60) months.
6. **Online graduate certificate candidates** must complete their certificate requirements in five (5) semesters.
7. **Residential graduate certificate candidates** must complete one (1) semester of full-time enrollment (defined as 15 credits) at UNH Law or an approved equivalent enrollment in a part-time UNH Law program.
8. **Program Time Limits:** A candidate must meet the requirements for any UNH Law LL.M. or Master's degree within five academic

years of matriculation or such shorter period as provided in L below for non-residential programs.

## E. Part-Time Enrollment

LL.M., Master's or graduate certificate candidates may enroll on a part-time or full-time basis, and may change their status from full-time to part-time or from part-time to full-time. Requests for a change in status must be in writing and approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

## F. Enrollment in J.D. Courses

With approval of their faculty advisor, Graduate Students may enroll in J.D. Courses other than their Core Required Courses and Degree-Specific Required Courses, except that enrollment in first-year J.D. required courses is not permitted. Graduate Students are encouraged to choose for Other Courses primarily courses which strengthen their academic speciality area (Commerce and Technology, Intellectual Property, or International Criminal Law and Justice, as the case may be); to that end, Graduate Students may not exceed twelve (12) credits outside of their academic speciality area without permission from the Program Chair for their Program. Graduate Students are reminded that they may, however, audit courses of interest. Should a course exceed its enrollment cap, preference will be given to students based on planning and graduation needs; Graduate students are alerted that this may result in preference to J.D. students for courses above the enrollment cap.

## III. Graduate Program Grading

### A. Letter Scale

All graduate degree and graduate certificate candidates, except joint degree candidates, will be graded on a "High Honors", "Honors", "Pass", and "Fail" grading scale.

### B. S/U Option

A student may exercise the option not to receive a letter grade (HH-F scale) in one elective offering, unless the instructor has limited the evaluation to letter grades only. This option is available for a (1-3) credit course. A student may not exercise the S/U option for a course needed to fulfill a degree requirement or for a course needed to fulfill an elective requirement. For this purpose, a course which would qualify as meeting a requirement, which the student has already satisfied is an elective. In the event of successful completion of such offering, the student shall receive a grade of Satisfactory (S). In the event that such offering is not successfully completed, the final grade shall be Unsatisfactory (U). A grade of S is not calculated in the GPA, while a grade of U is equivalent to a failing grade and impacts the GPA. No student under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Academic Standing and Success shall be allowed to opt for S/U grading without permission of the committee. (Adopted by faculty 3/5/2015)

### C. Rank and Curve

Graduate degree candidates will not be given a class rank nor will their grades be factored into any curve applicable to JD students enrolled in the same course.

### D. Assessments

In courses in which graduate and JD program students are enrolled, a professor may administer alternative exams or assessments for non-JD students.

### E. Grade Values

1. For purposes of converting graduate program grades into a grade point average, the following values will be applied:
  - i. A High Honors equals 4 points;
  - ii. A Honors equals 3 points;
  - iii. A Pass equals 2 points; each
  - iv. A Fail grade equals zero points.

### F. Numerical Equivalents

A "High Honors average" will include any numerical average of grades on this scale falling at or above 3.5. An "Honors average" will include any numerical average of grades on this scale falling at or above 3.0 and below 3.5. A "Pass average" will include any numerical average of grades on this scale falling at or above 2.0 and below 3.0.

### G. LL.M. Degree Candidates GPA Requirements

1. Degree candidates who hold a JD degree must maintain an "Honors" average to be granted the LL.M. degree.
2. Degree candidates who do not hold a JD degree must maintain a "Pass" average to be granted the LL.M. degree.

### H. Master's Degree GPA Requirements

Master's candidates must maintain a "Pass" average or higher to be granted the Master's degree.

### I. Graduate Certificate GPA Requirements

Graduate Certificate candidates must maintain a "Pass" average or higher to be granted the certificate.

### J. Advanced Standing Applicants.

Sections (A) through (I) are inapplicable to graduate degree candidates who seek advanced standing admission to the J.D. program. Such candidates must notify the registrar of their intent to apply to the J.D. program no later than 6 weeks after matriculating at UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law. Advanced standing applicants will be graded according to J.D. Rule IV, including taking the same assessment as J.D. students except that such applicants shall not be included in the course's B-mean calculation, if applicable. Degree candidates who do not matriculate into the J.D. program may elect to have their Rule IV grades converted into the graduate program grading scale described above. Professors will assign advanced standing applicants grades on the J.D. and graduate grading scale. Students who are not admitted to the J.D. program may elect to receive their graduate grades. (Adopted by faculty 10/1/2015)



## IV. Transfer Credits

### 1. Transfer Credits Process <sup>1</sup> (revised by faculty 12/2019)

1. Per New England Commission Higher Education (NECHE) Standards for Accreditation 4.41, credits from other institutions toward the awarding of a graduate degree at this institution are permitted on a strictly limited basis to ensure the integrity of the degree awarded.
2. Up to 9 of the elective credits required for a graduate degree may be credits earned at another accredited institution's graduate program if those credits at the other institution did not lead to the granting of a degree from that institution. These credits will be awarded at this institution toward a graduate degree only upon approval of the chair of the applicable graduate program. The standards to apply in considering allowing the transferred credits are as follows:
  - i. the course must be substantially the equivalent of the corresponding course in UNH Law's curriculum;
  - ii. the hours of credit for such courses must be not less than one (1) hour less than the credit hours granted for UNH Law's corresponding course (Revised by faculty 6/1/2018);
  - iii. To obtain credit, a grade of C or better must be earned, as determined under subdivision 4 of this rule; and,
    1. The grade earned in the other institution will not be included in the student's GPA.
  - iv. The allowable transfer credit shall be the credit granted by the school at which the credit is earned, irrespective of whether UNH Law allows more or less credit for a substantially similar course.
3. Any student or prospective student with an application on file may apply for transfer credits in accordance with this rule by providing the following to the Chair of the respective graduate program via e-mail to the Chair no later than 10 days prior to matriculation:
  - i. Official Transcript
  - ii. Course Descriptions: The course description should provide sufficient information for the program director to assess whether the contents of the offering would be approved for inclusion in UNH Law's curriculum.
  - iii. Syllabi (if available)
  - iv. Any other pertinent information (that the Chair of the respective graduate program determines is necessary)
4. All transferred in credits are counted against the student's quota of pass/fall classes.

### 2. Required Course Waiver

Upon petition by a residential graduate degree candidate, the Associate Dean or Designee may waive a graduate course requirement if the candidate has achieved a grade with a value of 2.0 or greater in a course, offered by an ABA-approved law school, that is substantially the same as the UNH Law required course. Such a waiver does not transfer credits in but does permit the student to substitute another UNH Law course for the waived required course.

## V. Academic Standing

### A. Standard.

- a. **Residential Students.** A "Fail" grade in any required course, or failure to meet the minimum GPA at the end of any semester, will place a graduate candidate within jurisdiction of the Committee of Academic Standing and Success (CASS)
- b. **Online Students.** A "Fail" grade in any required course, or failure to meet the minimum GPA at the end of attempting eight credits, will place a graduate candidate within jurisdiction of CASS.

### B. CASS Review

CASS will review the candidate's academic record and written academic plan to determine the probability of academic rehabilitation, will provide written direction on how the candidate may repair their academic standing, and will specify in writing the consequences of continued failure to meet standards.

### C. Option for Master's Degree

Residential and Online LL.M. candidates who are unable to meet the minimum GPA requirement will be offered the option of a Master's degree if they meet that program's requirement.

### D. Committee Plan for Remediation; Academic Dismissal.

1. The committee may permit online LL.M. and Master's degree candidates under its jurisdiction to continue one additional semester beyond the semester in which they attempted their eighth credit if there is reason to believe the candidate may be able to reach minimum standards by the end of his or her next eight credits of studies.
2. If the residential candidate is unable to meet minimum GPA and credit requirements at the end of the additional semester permitted under (a), above, the candidate will be academically dismissed from the LL.M. or Master's program. If the candidate holds a US JD and cannot meet the minimum 3.0 GPA requirement, but meets the 2.0 GPA requirement, the candidate will be awarded the Master's degree.
3. If the online candidate is unable to meet minimum GPA requirements at the end of the additional eight credits permitted under (b), above, the candidate will be academically dismissed from the LL.M. or Master's program. If the candidate holds a US JD and cannot meet the minimum 3.0 GPA requirement, but meets the 2.0 GPA requirement, the candidate will be allowed to continue as the Master's candidate.
4. Any graduate candidate subject to the terms of any academic probation must satisfy such terms or be automatically dismissed from the program.

## VI. Graduation

### A. Recommendation and Timing

A graduate degree or graduate certificate candidate must file an Intent to Graduate form in the time frame and manner prescribed by the Registrar. Diplomas are conferred in May, September, and December.



## B. Participation in Ceremony

Residential LL.M. and Master's candidates who enroll in summer courses following their academic program may participate in the May graduation ceremony, but the degree will not be conferred until after completion of their academic coursework. Candidates for graduate degrees who have completed more than half the required credits for a degree may participate in Commencement, receiving a blank diploma. Their names will be foot or end noted in the program. January matriculants for graduate degrees are ineligible to participate in Commencement at the end of their first semester.

## VII. Financial Obligations and Tuition

### A. Satisfying Financial Obligations

All graduate candidates must satisfy outstanding financial obligations to UNH Law. Any candidate who has not paid outstanding tuition at the end of any given semester may not register for the next semester or enroll in a legal residency. A business office hold will be placed on their record. Any candidate with a business office hold on their account will not be allowed to receive official grades or transcripts and they will not be eligible to graduate.

### B. Tuition and Completion of Degree

All full time residential graduate candidates, are expected to complete their program within one year of enrollment (one fall, and one spring semester). Any full-time residential candidate who enrolls in subsequent semesters will be charged additional tuition. These courses will be charged at the current per credit rate, with no tuition waiver.

## VIII. Degree Requirements for LL.M. Candidates

### A. General Requirements

To be recommended for the LL.M. degree all candidates must successfully complete a minimum number of credits, complete the required coursework, meet the school residency or continuous enrollment requirements, fulfill all financial obligations to University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law), and comply with UNH Law's Conduct Code. Unless otherwise stated, all rules apply to LL.M. candidates regardless of the program in which they are enrolled.

### B. Required Credits

1. **Number of Credits to earn degree.** LL.M. candidates must successfully complete a minimum of twenty-four (24) credits from a selection of required and elective courses. Those LL.M. candidates admitted without a JD or JD degree equivalent must complete thirty (30) credits from a selection of required and elective curriculum.
2. **Maximum Number of Credits**
  - a. Residential LL.M. candidates may not enroll in more than 17 credits per academic semester.
  - b. Online LL.M. candidates may not enroll in more than 12 credits per academic semester or 12 credits in the summer term.
3. **Maximum Number of Credits a Candidate May Attempt**
  - a. Residential LL.M. candidates may attempt 34 credits total between the the fall and spring semesters. Additional credits may

be taken at the current per/credit rate if the candidate desires, subject to the per semester credit limitations noted above in (a) through (c).

- b. Online LL.M. candidates may attempt no more than 28 credits.

## C. Coursework

Candidates must complete a variety of required and elective courses, depending on the program in which the candidate is enrolled.

### 1. Core Required Courses

- a. Effective January 1, 2015 residential LL.M. candidates must complete the following required graduate skills curriculum, unless the candidate has successfully completed equivalent courses in a US J.D. program:
  - i. LIP 801 Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy
  - ii. LIP 894 American Legal Process and Analysis I or equivalent training
  - iii. LIP 895 American Legal Process and Analysis II
- b. Online LL.M. candidates must complete the following required courses for the International Criminal Law and Justice degree:
  - i. LCR 923 International Legal Research
  - ii. LCR 924 International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar
  - iii. LCR 925 Comparative Criminal Justice Systems
  - iv. LCR 929 Capstone Research Project
- c. Online LL.M. candidates must complete the following required courses for the Intellectual Property degree:
  - i. LIP 913 International and Comparative Intellectual Property
  - ii. LCR 923 International Legal Research
  - iii. LIP 944 Fundamentals of Intellectual Property
- d. In addition, LL.M. candidates for the Intellectual Property degree must choose one of two Practice Tracks:
  - i. Required courses for the Patent Practice Track:
    1. LIP 954 Patent Law
    2. LIP 961 Patent Practice and Procedure I
    3. LIP 962 Patent Practice and Procedure II
  - ii. Required courses for the Copyright/Trademark Track:
    1. LIP 912 Copyright Law
    2. LIP 977 Trademarks and Deceptive Practices
    3. 3 credits of additional coursework related to Copyright/Trademark law and practice

- e. Part-time online LL.M. candidates must complete the following required courses for the International Criminal Law and Justice degree before enrolling in any elective offered towards the degree:
  - i. LCR 925 Comparative Criminal Justice Systems
  - ii. LCR 924 International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar
  - iii. LCR 923 International Legal Research

### 2. Degree- Specific Courses

- a. Residential LL.M. Intellectual Property candidates must complete a minimum of three (3) courses and a minimum of seven (7) credits from the following elective curriculum:
  - i. LIP 912 Copyright Law
  - ii. LIP 950 Copyright Licensing

- iii. LIP 944 Fundamentals of Intellectual Property
- iv. LIP 954 Patent Law
- v. LIP 961 Patent Practice and Procedure I
- vi. LIP 962 Patent Practice and Procedure II
- vii. LIP 951 Technology Licensing
- viii. LIP 977 Trademarks and Deceptive Practices
- b. Residential LL.M. Commerce and Technology candidates must complete a series of courses in three (3) degree-specific elective areas:
  - Intellectual Property
  - Transactions/Information Age Commercial Law
  - International Perspective and Regulation/Tax
- c. Residential IP and CT LL.M. candidates must complete their program requirements by selecting additional approved electives.
- d. Online LL.M. candidates must complete their electives from the following approved curriculum:
  - i. International Criminal Law and Justice degree
    - 1. LCR 914 CyberCrime
    - 2. LCR 928 Drugs and Weapons Trafficking
    - 3. LCR 921 Human Trafficking I
    - 4. LIP #957 Intellectual Property Crimes
    - 5. LCR 922 International White Collar Crime
    - 6. LCR 927 Piracy and Terrorism
    - 7. LCR 926 International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals
  - ii. Intellectual Property degree - Copyright/Trademark Track
    - 1. LIP #957 Intellectual Property Crimes
    - 2. LIP 928 Intellectual Property Management
    - 3. LIP #906 Patent Strategies for Business
    - 4. LIP 997 Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age
    - 5. LIP 918 Trade Secrets Law
    - 6. LIP 954 Patent Law
    - 7. LIP 961 Patent Practice and Procedure I
    - 8. LIP 962 Patent Practice and Procedure II
    - 9. Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director
  - iii. Intellectual Property degree - Patent Track
    - 1. LIP 912 Copyright Law
    - 2. LIP #957 Intellectual Property Crimes
    - 3. LIP 928 Intellectual Property Management
    - 4. LIP 997 Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age
    - 5. LIP #906 Patent Strategies for Business
    - 6. LIP 977 Trademarks and Deceptive Practices
    - 7. LIP 918 Trade Secrets Law
    - 8. Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director

## IX. Degree Requirements for Master's Candidates

### A. General Requirements

To be recommended for the Master's degree all candidates must successfully complete a minimum number of credits, complete the required coursework, meet the school residency or continuous enrollment requirement, fulfill all financial obligations to UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law (UNH Law) and comply with UNH Law's Conduct Code. Unless otherwise stated, all rules apply to Master's candidates regardless of the program in which they are enrolled.

### B. Required Credits

1. **Number of Credits.** Master's candidates must successfully complete a minimum of thirty (30) credits from a selection of required and elective curriculum.
2. **Maximum Number of Credits per Semester**
  - a. Residential Master's candidates may not enroll in more than seventeen (17) credits per academic semester.
  - b. Online Master's candidates may not enroll in more than twelve (12) credits per semester without special permission from the Associate Dean or their designee.
3. **Maximum Number of Credits per Program**
  - a. Residential Master's candidates may attempt thirty-four (34) credits between the fall and spring semesters.
  - b. Online Master's candidates may attempt no more than 30 credits without permission from the Associate Dean or their designee.

### C. Course Work

1. **Core Required Courses**
  - a. Residential Master's candidates must complete the following required curriculum:
    - i. LIP 894 American Legal Process and Analysis I or equivalent training
    - ii. LIP 895 American Legal Process and Analysis II
    - iii. LIP 801 Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy
  - b. Online International Criminal Law and Justice Master's candidates must complete the following required curriculum:
    - i. LCR 929 Capstone Research Project
    - ii. LCR 925 Comparative Criminal Justice Systems
    - iii. LCR 914 CyberCrime
    - iv. LCR 928 Drugs and Weapons Trafficking
    - v. LCR 921 Human Trafficking I
    - vi. LCR 924 International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar
    - vii. LCR 923 International Legal Research
    - viii. LIP #957 Intellectual Property Crimes
    - ix. LCR 922 International White Collar Crime
    - x. LCR 927 Piracy and Terrorism
    - xi. LCR 926 International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals
  - c. Online Intellectual Property Master's candidates must complete the following required curriculum:

- i. LIP 913 International and Comparative Intellectual Property
- ii. LCR 923 International Legal Research
- iii. LIP 944 Fundamentals of Intellectual Property

d. In addition, LL.M. candidates for the Intellectual Property degree must choose one of two Practice Tracks:

- a. Required courses for the Patent Practice Track:
  - i. LIP 954 Patent Law
  - ii. LIP 961 Patent Practice and Procedure I
  - iii. LIP 962 Patent Practice and Procedure II
- b. Required courses for the Copyright/Trademark Track:
  - 1. LIP 912 Copyright Law
  - 2. LIP 977 Trademarks and Deceptive Practices
  - 3. 3 credits of additional coursework related to Copyright/Trademark law and practice
- e. Residential Master's of Commerce and Technology candidates must complete a series of courses in three (3) component areas:
  - Intellectual Property
  - Transactions/Information Age Commercial Law
  - International Perspective and Regulation/Tax

## 2. Degree-specific Courses

- a. Residential Master's IP candidates must complete a minimum of three (3) courses and a minimum of seven (7) credits from the following elective curriculum:
  - i. LIP 912 Copyright Law
  - ii. LIP 950 Copyright Licensing
  - iii. LIP 944 Fundamentals of Intellectual Property
  - iv. LIP 954 Patent Law
  - v. LIP 961 Patent Practice and Procedure I
  - vi. LIP 962 Patent Practice and Procedure II
  - vii. LIP 951 Technology Licensing
- b. Online Master's IP candidates must complete their electives from the following approved curriculum:
  - i. Intellectual Property degree - Patent Track
    - 1. LIP #906 Patent Strategies for Business
    - 2. LIP 997 Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age
    - 3. LIP 912 Copyright Law
    - 4. LIP 977 Trademarks and Deceptive Practices
    - 5. LIP 918 Trade Secrets Law
    - 6. LIP #957 Intellectual Property Crimes
    - 7. LIP 928 Intellectual Property Management
    - 8. Additional Electives Selected from a List Provided by Program Director
  - ii. Intellectual Property degree - Copyright/Trademark Track
    - 1. LIP 928 Intellectual Property Management
    - 2. LIP 997 Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age
    - 3. LIP 954 Patent Law
    - 4. LIP 961 Patent Practice and Procedure I
    - 5. LIP 962 Patent Practice and Procedure II
    - 6. LIP 918 Trade Secrets Law
    - 7. LIP #957 Intellectual Property Crimes
- c. Residential IP and CT Master's candidates must complete their program requirements by selecting additional electives from an

approved elective curriculum list or by selecting courses Other Courses.

## 3. Other Course Selection

- a. Residential Master's candidates may not enroll in courses other than the approved courses, without permission of the Program Chair and the Associate Dean.
- b. The Associate Dean may schedule courses designed for and open only to graduate students.
- c. Residential Master's candidates may take up to four (4) legal residency credits. Master's candidates who elect to take summer courses or legal residency credits as part of their academic program will not be awarded their degree until all course work is complete.

# X. Degree Requirements for Joint Degree Candidates

## A. General Requirements

1. **Purpose.** The UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law Joint Degree program allows candidates to complete both a Juris Doctor and a Residential Master's of Laws (LL.M.) or an interdisciplinary Master's degree in the period they have committed to the Juris Doctor program. Juris Doctor candidates may not elect the Online LL.M. or Master's degree as a method of completing a joint degree.
2. **Application.** Candidates can apply for joint degree status at the beginning of the second semester of the first JD year. Applicants will not be formally enrolled in the Joint Degree program until completion of their first year of JD study. Joint degree candidates are required to submit a shortened application. Application forms are available online and in the Admissions Office. Applications for joint degree status will not be accepted after the first day of classes in the JD applicant's sixth semester.

## B. Required Credits

1. **Number of Credits for the LL.M.** The LL.M. degree for joint degree candidates is a 24-credit degree. To be awarded the degree, candidates must complete 12 credits over and above the minimum JD degree credit requirement (currently 85 credits), and meet Rule II requirement.
2. **Number of Credits for the Master's.** The Master's degree for joint degree candidates is a 30-credit degree. To be awarded the degree, candidates must complete 15 credits above the minimum JD degree credit requirement (currently 85 credits), and meet Academic Rule II requirements.
3. **Maximum Number of Credits per Semester.** Joint degree candidates may not enroll in more than seventeen (17) credits per academic semester.

## C. Coursework

Joint degree candidates must meet Rule II (LL.M.) or Rule III (Master's) requirements for required and elective curriculum.

## D. Program Planning

JD candidates should plan their Joint Degree program of study well in advance of enrolling in the program, preferably during the spring semester of the first year of JD study. Candidates must develop a

program plan and seek approval of the plan from their assigned IP faculty advisor.

## XI. Requirements for Graduate Certificate Candidates

### A. General Requirements

To be recommended for the graduate certificate all candidates must successfully complete the required coursework, meet the school residency requirement for one semester, if a residential candidate, and fulfill all financial obligations to UNH Law and comply with UNH Law's Conduct Code.

### B. Required Credits

1. **Number of Credits.** Graduate certificate candidates must successfully complete fifteen (15) credits from a selection of required and elective curriculum.
2. **Maximum Number of Credits.** Graduate certificate candidates may not enroll in more than seventeen (17) credits per academic semester.

### C. Coursework for Graduate Certificate Candidates

All residential graduate certificate candidates must complete a variety of required and elective courses, depending on the program in which the candidate is enrolled.

#### 1. Required Courses

- a. Intellectual Property graduate certificate candidates must complete the following required curriculum:

Code	Title	Credits
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3

- b. Commerce & Technology graduate certificate candidates must complete the following required curriculum:

Code	Title	Credits
LIP 894	American Legal Process and Analysis I	3
LIP 980	E-Commerce and The Law	2

2. **Elective Courses.** Graduate certificate candidates must complete their certificate by selecting additional electives from an approved elective curriculum list or by selecting courses made available under these rules. (The approved course list will be provided by the Director of Commerce & Technology Program or the Director of Intellectual Property Center, as appropriate.)

### D. Coursework for Online Graduate Certificate Candidates

Online graduate certificate candidates must complete a variety of required and elective courses, depending on the program in which the candidate is enrolled.

#### 1. Required Courses

- a. Intellectual Property online graduate certificate candidates must complete the following required curriculum:

Code	Title	Credits
LIP 954	Patent Law	3
LIP 944	Fundamentals of Intellectual Property	3
LIP 961	Patent Practice and Procedure I	3
LIP 962	Patent Practice and Procedure II	3

- b. International Criminal Law & Justice graduate certificate candidates must complete the following required curriculum:

Code	Title	Credits
LCR 924	International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar	3
LCR 925	Comparative Criminal Justice Systems	3

2. **Elective Courses.** Online graduate certificate candidates must complete their certificate by selecting additional electives from an approved curriculum list or by selecting courses made available under these rules. (The approved course list will be provided by the Director of Online Programs.)

## XII. Non-Degree Online Students

(approved by faculty 2/4/16)

### A. General Requirements

Non-Degree online students may take online courses in the online IP and ICLJ programs, if space is available after the enrollment of program students. They will be billed at the same rate as the online LLM and Master's degree candidates in the IP and ICLJ programs.

### B. Application

To apply to take an online course, a non-degree student must complete an application and submit a transcript that reflects completion of at least an undergraduate degree. The applicant need not submit letters of recommendation.

### C. Proof of Language Ability

A non-degree student must meet the language requirements of Rule I. B. (3) of these rules.

### D. Credit Limit

A non-degree online student may take no more than 9 credits. If the non-degree online student decides at any time to enroll in the online IP or ICLJ program, that student must seek the approval of the approval of the Admissions director or director's designee and the program chair by submitting an application in the form specified by the Admissions director or designee.

## Course Descriptions

- [Blockchain Cryptocurrency \(LAW\) \(LBC\)](#) (p. 61)
- [Business Law \(LAW\) \(LBS\)](#) (p. 61)
- [Clinical \(LAW\) \(LCL\)](#) (p. 63)
- [Criminal Law \(LAW\) \(LCR\)](#) (p. 67)
- [Daniel Webster Scholar \(LAW\) \(LDWS\)](#) (p. 69)
- [General Practice \(LAW\) \(LGP\)](#) (p. 70)
- [Intellectual Property \(LAW\) \(LIP\)](#) (p. 77)
- [Law \(LAW\) \(LAW\)](#) (p. 84)
- [Public Interest Law \(LAW\) \(LPI\)](#) (p. 86)
- [Research \(LAW\) \(LRS\)](#) (p. 86)
- [Skills \(LAW\) \(LSK\)](#) (p. 87)
- [Sports Wagering \(LAW\) \(LSW\)](#) (p. 90)

## Blockchain Cryptocurrency (LAW) (LBC)

### LBC 905 - Blockchain, Cryptocurrency & the Law

**Credits:** 1-3

This course will introduce students to the core concepts, history and legal implications, of blockchain's distributed ledger technology, cryptocurrencies (including Bitcoin, Ethereum etc.), smart contracts, and decentralized applications (a/k/a dApps).

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Business Law (LAW) (LBS)

### LBS 904 - Antitrust Law

**Credits:** 3

This course explores the regulation of marketplace competition by the antitrust laws. Students learn the tools and analytical techniques necessary for assessing the antitrust risks of corporate and individual behavior. Primary focus will be on U.S. Federal antitrust laws, but state laws and the international considerations as will also be briefly covered. Particular attention is paid to competition law and antitrust policy challenges arising in the information age economy. Since the U.S. Supreme Court is the most important interpreter of the antitrust laws, analyzing cases decided by the Court, and how the Court has changed its attitude over the years about certain business practices in response to developments in economic conditions, the political climate, or the Court's understanding of their effects on other businesses and the public, is a key focus. Students learn the tools and analytical techniques necessary to assess the antitrust risks of corporate and individual behavior. Hybrid Juris Doctor students cannot take this course for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LBS #905 - European Union Competition Law

**Credits:** 1

To explore the basis for the inclusion of competition law and policy, together with the rules on state aid, within the European Union founding treaties and subsequent amendments. To examine the similarities in the structure of EU competition law and US antitrust legal provisions. To contrast the role of the state in the enforcement of competition law in the EU when compared with the role of the state and the private citizen in US antitrust procedure. To determine the effectiveness of sanctions in EU competition law, including the powers of EU and member state enforcement agencies and the role of intra member state and international co-operation.

**Prerequisite(s):** LBS 904 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

### LBS 906 - Bankruptcy

**Credits:** 2

This is a basic course designed to provide all students with a familiarity and working knowledge of the United States Bankruptcy Code, bankruptcy courts and how each work in practice. In general, the course will be divided into three main topics. First, the class will review and discuss the fundamental principles on which the entire Bankruptcy Code is based. Second, there will be a review of consumer bankruptcies under Chapter 7s and Chapter 13s. Thereafter, the balance of the course will focus on corporate and business reorganizations under Chapter 11. The class utilizes a casebook together with the Bankruptcy Code and the bankruptcy rules. The course involves substantial reading and preparation.

**Prerequisite(s):** LBS 907 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LBS 907 - Business Associations I

**Credits:** 3

This course introduces the basic concepts of business associations. While the primary emphasis is on corporations, the course also covers agency relationships, partnerships, limited liability companies, and other unincorporated business entities. Course topics cover: entity formation; the roles and purposes of the different associations; the power and authority of parties to act on behalf of the associations; liability - including liability avoidance; implied and fiduciary duties; shareholder rights; and corporate governance.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LBS 912 - Transactional Legal Practice - Simulating the Startup

**Credits:** 2 or 3

Transactional Legal Practice teaches the art of business lawyering through the lens of entrepreneurial transactions. By helping simulated "startup" clients turn innovations into business associations and contractual arrangements, we give form and legal effect to concepts. In this course, we build business-law translational and structuring skills through simulated client interactions and assess student achievement of knowledge objectives through quizzes and skills objectives through assignments. There is no final exam.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated up to unlimited times.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LBS 932 - Personal Income Taxation

**Credits:** 3

This is the introductory tax course and focuses on federal personal income taxation. The course covers a range of topics, including income and deductions, accounting methods, transactions resulting in capital gain, tax deferral, and choice of the taxable person. In addition to introducing students to tax law, the course has three further objectives. 1. Complex Statutory Analysis. The course helps students comprehend and apply complex statutes and regulations. 2. Income Tax Policy and Evaluation. The course introduces students to tax policy and how taxation is used to incentivize certain behaviors while discouraging others. 3. Overview of Tax Issues in Other Practice Areas. Finally, the course addresses how tax law affects other areas of the law. The only math required for this course are basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division computations.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LBS 933 - Multistate Tax, Business Taxes, and the Constitution

**Credits:** 2 or 3

Multistate Tax examines the fundamental tax and economic relationships between states, companies, and individuals. Who has jurisdiction to tax the activities of companies and individuals when those activities cross state lines? What federal or state constitutional provisions limit multistate taxation? How are the changes in our economy regarding the delivery of products, services and intangibles affecting the policy choices of states? How does a company apportion its profits among the many states in which it conducts business activity? What other taxes do businesses pay and what alternatives exist to the corporate income tax? What role does economic development or politics play in state tax policy? This course explores each of these topics not only through the case method but also by examining the statutory framework of this rapidly evolving subject area.

**Prerequisite(s):** LBS 932 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading



**LBS 934 - Real Estate Transactions****Credits:** 2

This course will consider legal principles and practice issues involved in common real estate transactions, and require the exercise of related legal practice skills. Topics will include: marketing and contracts for the sale of real estate, real estate brokers, mortgage financing, recording acts, title examination, deeds, closing and escrow, title insurance, surveys and boundary lines, mortgagor's and mortgagee's rights, foreclosures, distressed real estate, and transaction accounting.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS 939 - Mergers and Acquisitions****Credits:** 2 or 3

This course introduces students to U.S. law associated with buying and selling businesses; commonly referred to as mergers & acquisitions (M&A law). The course is designed to provide students with a fundamental understanding of the legal aspects of M&A transactions. The course covers: transaction mechanics; the appraisal remedy; successorship to assets (including asset transferability and buying assets from financially-troubled or bankrupt companies); successorship to liabilities (including liability avoidance strategies and successor liability); acquisition documents; due diligence; the role U.S. securities laws play in M&A transactions; board and shareholder duties; and national security issues surrounding foreign acquisitions of U.S. corporations. A solid understanding of M&A law is core to students wishing to practice as business lawyers or intellectual property lawyers. Buying and selling companies is fundamental to almost every business in the world.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS #940 - Advanced Mergers & Acquisitions****Credits:** 1

This course will include (i) a discussion of the fiduciary duties of directors in the context of change of control transactions, (ii) a detailed discussion of customary provisions included in transaction agreements for private and public M&A transactions, and (iii) a discussion of recent Delaware case law on the "cleansing" effect of shareholder and "material adverse effect" provisions.

**Prerequisite(s):** LBS 939 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS 942 - Wills Trusts and Estates****Credits:** 3

This course examines the various methods by which property is transferred at death. Topics covered include: 1. the law of intestacy; 2. wills, including the interpretation of wills, the formalities of execution and revocation, testamentary capacity, and undue influence; 3. will substitutes, such as inter vivos gifts and joint tenancies; and 4. trusts, including modification and termination, administration, and the rights and interests of beneficiaries and creditors. The course will also examine the inheritance rights of surviving spouses and children, and special considerations regarding health care directives and living wills. The estate, gift and income tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code affecting gratuitous property transfers will be reviewed in limited detail. Open to all students after their first year and is recommended for taking the bar exam. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS 943 - Securities Regulation: Public and Private Securities Markets****Credits:** 3

This course introduces students to U.S. securities regulation, with a focus on the issues faced by startup companies. The course provides a detailed look at startups and their securities regulatory including both private and public securities transactions. The course covers: the Securities Act of 1933; the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; the basic principles of securities law; private securities offerings; initial public offerings and other public securities offerings; basic corporate finance; securities regulation liabilities (e.g., antifraud provisions and insider trading); state securities regulation; secondary trading of securities; and significant regulatory reforms. While primarily a law course, this course also includes significant business, economic and finance elements (although a background in those areas is not necessary).

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS 946 - In-House Counsel****Credits:** 2

This course focuses on the unique aspects of working as an employed lawyer within an organization. Practice in this setting (whether as the sole in-house lawyer or one of several hundred lawyers around the world) can be intellectually challenging as well as personally and professionally fulfilling. In-house practice can also involve issues and risks which are different from practicing law in a firm. Students will learn about the role and function of in-house lawyers; how to understand and analyze how legal departments within organizations are organized and managed; how to decide whether, and how, to retain and work effectively with outside counsel; and how to recognize, analyze, and deal with special ethical and policy challenges for in-house counsel, including compliance, attorney-client privilege, ethical dilemmas, as well as government prosecution of in-house attorneys.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS #947 - Business Associations****Credits:** 4

This course introduces the basic concepts of business associations. The primary emphasis is on corporations, the course also coverage of partnerships, limited liability companies and other unincorporated business entities. In the course we examine the core concepts of agency and authority and both state and federal aspects of corporate law. Corporate law subjects will include the roles, responsibilities and liabilities of shareholders, directors and officers; fiduciary principles; the organization and operation of closely held corporations; and the basic aspects of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in addition, recent developments in corporate governance law.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LBS #986 - Insurance Law****Credits:** 3

Insurance Law is designed to introduce students to the basic principles governing the creation, sale and enforcement of the most common forms of insurance in the U.S. Students will be introduced to the following insurance lines: personal liability, professional liability, commercial general liability, homeowners, automobile, life and casualty and health. The peculiarities of each line will be discussed as well as the problems common to all lines: moral hazard, adverse selection and outright fraud. The social function of insurance as well as historical anomalies are covered in order to give the student the broadest possible exposure to the issues lawyers confront regularly in this area of practice.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Clinical (LAW) (LCL)

### **LCL 908 - Advanced Intellectual Property and Transaction Clinic**

**Credits:** 2

Continue working on real-life client cases after taking the IP & Transaction Clinic. Students taking the Advanced IP & Transaction Clinic will take on more challenging projects, will assist with supervision of basic IP & Transaction Clinic students, and will gain the proficiency to more quickly and independently bring strategic plans for client objectives to conclusion. Proficient trademark and copyright prosecution, business transactions, sound legal judgment, and good ethics will be expected.

**Prerequisite(s):** (LCL 935 with a minimum grade of D- and (LCL 936 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### **LCL 917 - Criminal Practice Clinic**

**Credits:** 3

The Criminal Practice Clinic is an intensive clinical experience in which students represent indigent clients accused of crimes. This Clinic focuses on the development of client-centered skills in representing clients through all stages of their case. Students manage a client's file, interview and counsel clients, engage in plea negotiations with prosecutors, conduct witness examination at hearings, and represent clients in all phases of criminal trials in the circuit and superior courts. The course requires a minimum of 9 hours each week working on client's cases in the clinic, meeting with clients, or attending court sessions. Grading is based on student performance during client representation. Grading factors include communication with clients, file organization, case analysis and preparation, and interaction with the clinical supervisor. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 918

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D- and LCR 906 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### **LCL 918 - Criminal Practice Class**

**Credits:** 2 or 3

This course is the class component of the Criminal Practice Clinic. Each three hour class session focuses on a particular aspect of criminal practice, such as client interviewing, bail arguments, cross examination, or negotiations. This is a practice-oriented class that emphasizes the practical realities of criminal law practice. Students learn about issues commonly facing the Clinic's indigent clients, including substance misuse, mental health, and modern policing practices. Grading is based on classroom participation and preparation for simulations. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 917

**Prerequisite(s):** LCR 906 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### **LCL 924 - Advanced Criminal Practice Clinic**

**Credits:** 3

The Criminal Practice Clinic is an intensive clinical experience in which students represent indigent clients accused of crimes. This advanced clinical course concentrates on the further development of such skills as managing a client's file, interviewing and counseling clients, engaging in plea negotiations with prosecutors, conducting witness examination at hearings, and representing clients in all phases of criminal trials in the circuit and superior courts. The course requires a minimum of 9 hours each week working on client's cases in the clinic, meeting with clients, or attending court sessions. Grading is based on student performance during client representation. Grading factors include communication with clients, file organization, case analysis and preparation, and interaction with the clinical supervisor. Eligibility: Open to 3Ls only. Prerequisite: Criminal Practice Clinic. Course enrollment is limited to 6 students. Course format: clinic. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D- and LCR 906 with a minimum grade of D- and LCL 917 with a minimum grade of D- and LCL 918 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### **LCL 927 - Civil Practice Class**

**Credits:** 2

On behalf of clients we prosecute and defend cases involving identity theft, unfair trade practices, mortgage foreclosure defense, predatory lending, auto fraud, bankruptcy, unfair sales practices, and debt collection defense. Students are required to interview clients and witnesses, investigate facts, research applicable state and federal law, write pleadings and briefs, and conduct court proceedings from motion hearings to trials. We appear in District, Superior, Federal and Bankruptcy courts. The clinic is operated as a small law firm to familiarize students with many of the practice management systems used by firms throughout the country, including calendaring, conflicts checking, time and billing, word processing, case management and specialized practice software. We will use clinic cases during class to discuss theories and strategy, to practice direct and cross examination and to learn creative analysis and problem solving for our clients. Before all significant court appearances, we spend adequate time practicing clinical exercises in the courtroom. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade. Rule 36 applications must be submitted three weeks prior to the start of class. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 928

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCL 928 - Civil Practice Clinic****Credits:** 2

Representing a variety of clients, we prosecute and defend cases involving identity theft, unfair trade practices, mortgage foreclosure, predatory lending, auto fraud, bankruptcy, and debt collection defense. Students interview clients and witnesses, investigate facts, research applicable state and federal law, write pleadings and briefs, and conduct court proceedings from motion hearings to trials, appearing in Circuit, Superior, Federal and Bankruptcy courts. The clinic is operated as a small law firm to familiarize students with many of the practice management systems used by firms throughout the country, including calendaring, electronic filing, time and billing, case management and specialized practice software. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 927**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCL #932 - Advanced Civil Practice Clinic****Credits:** 2

The Advanced Civil Practice Clinic will provide students the opportunity to further develop the skills to which they were introduced during the basic Civil Practice Clinic, as well as continuing to work on many of the same cases. Students will interview and counsel clients, investigate facts, research and write pleadings and briefs, and solve clients' problems by applying legal principles and theories. I will also try to provide each of the enrolled students an opportunity to represent a client in court proceedings.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D- and LSK 928 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCL 935 - Intellectual Property and Transaction Class****Credits:** 2

The Clinic class is the lecture component of the Clinic experience, and registration for the combination of this Class and the Clinic is required for first-term IP Clinic students. The class will cover lawyering skills, ethics, IP-related skills. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCL 936 - Intellectual Property and Transaction Clinic****Credits:** 2

Students represent real clients in IP prosecution, litigation, and transactional matters in their 6 office hours/week schedule (8.5 in summer) under professor supervision. Clients include artists, businesses, and non-profits. Concurrent registration in the Intellectual Property & Transaction Class (LCL 935) is required. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCL 938 - International Technology Transfer Institute Class****Credits:** 2

ITTI promotes science, technology and innovation in developing countries by building capacity and capability in intellectual property (IP) management, technology transfer (TT) and patent information access, assembly and analysis. This is essential for accelerating knowledge-based, innovation-driven development; ITTI projects thereby promote the public interest by facilitating the development of knowledge, skill and abilities which will catalyze global access to essential, inclusive innovations having broad societal benefit, such as vaccines, medicines, diagnostics, green energy and agricultural technologies. Via the ITTI Clinical Course offering, UNH-Law students are actively involved in ITTI programs and projects, performing patent landscape construction, forging international networks, formulating strategic plans, drafting reports, authoring publications, presenting at professional meetings, and engaging in detailed strategic discussions with key organizations such as the U.S. Departments of Energy and Commerce, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, AUTM, USPTO, the World Bank, WHO, WTO and WIPO. The Advanced ITTI Clinical Course offering typically builds on a previous semester's work product, with greater attention to detail, professional refinement, project completion and possible publication in an academic or scientific journal. ITTI clinical projects include: 1. Working with IP/TT professionals from developing countries to formulate strategies for building capacity towards sustainable technology transfer offices (TTOs) that will serve as hubs for accelerating the development of globally-networked innovation ecosystems. 2. Contributing to training and capacity building to help establish working relationships and future collaborations with colleagues from developing countries. 3. Working with key international and governmental entities, to forge synergistic relationships. 4. Presentations at national and international professional meetings. 5. Preparation of the patent landscape reports. 6. Publications/scholarship. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 939**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCL 939 - International Technology Transfer Institute Clinic****Credits: 2**

ITTI promotes science, technology and innovation in developing countries by building capacity and capability in intellectual property (IP) management, technology transfer (TT) and patent information access, assembly and analysis. This is essential for accelerating knowledge-based, innovation-driven development; ITTI projects thereby promote the public interest by facilitating the development of knowledge, skill and abilities which will catalyze global access to essential, inclusive innovations having broad societal benefit, such as vaccines, medicines, diagnostics, green energy and agricultural technologies. Via the ITTI Clinical Course offering, UNH-Law students are actively involved in ITTI programs and projects, performing patent landscape construction, forging international networks, formulating strategic plans, drafting reports, authoring publications, presenting at professional meetings, and engaging in detailed strategic discussions with key organizations such as the U.S. Departments of Energy and Commerce, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, AUTM, USPTO, the World Bank, WHO, WTO and WIPO. The Advanced ITTI Clinical Course offering typically builds on a previous semester's work product, with greater attention to detail, professional refinement, project completion and possible publication in an academic or scientific journal. ITTI clinical projects include: 1. Working with IP/TT professionals from developing countries to formulate strategies for building capacity towards sustainable technology transfer offices (TTOs) that will serve as hubs for accelerating the development of globally-networked innovation ecosystems. 2. Contributing to training and capacity building to help establish working relationships and future collaborations with colleagues from developing countries. 3. Working with key international and governmental entities, to forge synergistic relationships. 4. Presentations at national and international professional meetings. 5. Preparation of the patent landscape reports. 6. Publications/scholarship. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 938

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCL 940 - Advanced International Technology Transfer Institute Class****Credits: 2**

ITTI promotes science, technology and innovation in developing countries by building capacity and capability in intellectual property (IP) management, technology transfer (TT) and patent information access, assembly and analysis. This is essential for accelerating knowledge-based, innovation-driven development; ITTI projects thereby promote the public interest by facilitating the development of knowledge, skill and abilities which will catalyze global access to essential, inclusive innovations having broad societal benefit, such as vaccines, medicines, diagnostics, green energy and agricultural technologies. Via the ITTI Clinical Course offering, UNH-Law students are actively involved in ITTI programs and projects, performing patent landscape construction, forging international networks, formulating strategic plans, drafting reports, authoring publications, presenting at professional meetings, and engaging in detailed strategic discussions with key organizations such as the U.S. Departments of Energy and Commerce, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, AUTM, USPTO, the World Bank, WHO, WTO and WIPO. The Advanced ITTI Clinical Course offering typically builds on a previous semester's work product, with greater attention to detail, professional refinement, project completion and possible publication in an academic or scientific journal. ITTI clinical projects include: 1. Working with IP/TT professionals from developing countries to formulate strategies for building capacity towards sustainable technology transfer offices (TTOs) that will serve as hubs for accelerating the development of globally-networked innovation ecosystems. 2. Contributing to training and capacity building to help establish working relationships and future collaborations with colleagues from developing countries. 3. Working with key international and governmental entities, to forge synergistic relationships. 4. Presentations at national and international professional meetings. 5. Preparation of the patent landscape reports. 6. Publications/scholarship. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 941

**Prerequisite(s):** (LCL 938 with a minimum grade of D- and (LCL 939 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCL 941 - Advanced International Technology Transfer Institute Clinic**  
**Credits: 2**

ITTI promotes science, technology and innovation in developing countries by building capacity and capability in intellectual property (IP) management, technology transfer (TT) and patent information access, assembly and analysis. This is essential for accelerating knowledge-based, innovation-driven development; ITTI projects thereby promote the public interest by facilitating the development of knowledge, skill and abilities which will catalyze global access to essential, inclusive innovations having broad societal benefit, such as vaccines, medicines, diagnostics, green energy and agricultural technologies. Via the ITTI Clinical Course offering, UNH-Law students are actively involved in ITTI programs and projects, performing patent landscape construction, forging international networks, formulating strategic plans, drafting reports, authoring publications, presenting at professional meetings, and engaging in detailed strategic discussions with key organizations such as the U.S. Departments of Energy and Commerce, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, AUTM, USPTO, the World Bank, WHO, WTO and WIPO. The Advanced ITTI Clinical Course offering typically builds on a previous semester's work product, with greater attention to detail, professional refinement, project completion and possible publication in an academic or scientific journal. ITTI clinical projects include: 1. Working with IP/TT professionals from developing countries to formulate strategies for building capacity towards sustainable technology transfer offices (TTOs) that will serve as hubs for accelerating the development of globally-networked innovation ecosystems. 2. Contributing to training and capacity building to help establish working relationships and future collaborations with colleagues from developing countries. 3. Working with key international and governmental entities, to forge synergistic relationships. 4. Presentations at national and international professional meetings. 5. Preparation of the patent landscape reports. 6. Publications/scholarship. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 940**Prerequisite(s):** (LCL 938 with a minimum grade of D- and (LCL 939 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCL 942 - Immigration Law Class****Credits: 2**

The Immigration Law Clinic (ILC), in conjunction with American Civil Liberties Union of New Hampshire (ACLU-NH), offers up to four students each semester the opportunity to learn immigration law and procedures in a classroom setting and also apply the knowledge to real-life cases under the supervision of SangYeob Kim, Immigration Staff Attorney at ACLU-NH. The ILC consists of two components: classroom and clinical work. The classroom component includes a two-hour per week seminar. For the clinical work component, students will represent immigrants facing deportation from the United States with a primary focus on individuals who are detained by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Clinical work for students may include: appearance before the Immigration Court in Boston for custody redetermination hearings; client interviews; legal research and writing; and oral advocacy; preparation of recently arrived asylum seekers for their credible/ reasonable fear interviews before the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Students may also work on federal habeas corpus before the United States District Court for District of New Hampshire and petitions for review before the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, challenging unlawful detention or deportation. This work will include collaborations with nationally recognized co-counsel/organizations and extensive research and writing on interesting legal issues. Lastly, if warranted, students may participate in community outreach such as Know Your Rights training.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 943**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCL 943 - Immigration Law Clinic****Credits: 2**

The Immigration Law Clinic (ILC), in conjunction with American Civil Liberties Union of New Hampshire (ACLU-NH), offers up to four students each semester the opportunity to learn immigration law and procedures in a classroom setting and also apply the knowledge to real-life cases under the supervision of SangYeob Kim, Immigration Staff Attorney at ACLU-NH. The ILC consists of two components: classroom and clinical work. The classroom component includes a two-hour per week seminar. For the clinical work component, students will represent immigrants facing deportation from the United States with a primary focus on individuals who are detained by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Clinical work for students may include: appearance before the Immigration Court in Boston for custody redetermination hearings; client interviews; legal research and writing; and oral advocacy; preparation of recently arrived asylum seekers for their credible/ reasonable fear interviews before the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Students may also work on federal habeas corpus before the United States District Court for District of New Hampshire and petitions for review before the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, challenging unlawful detention or deportation. This work will include collaborations with nationally recognized co-counsel/organizations and extensive research and writing on interesting legal issues. Lastly, if warranted, students may participate in community outreach such as Know Your Rights training.

**Co-requisite:** LCL 942**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading



**LCL #947 - Advanced Immigration Law Clinic and Class****Credits: 2**

Students in the Advanced Immigration Clinic will build upon beginning skills as they tackle more complicated cases and work with greater independence. Advanced Level Clinic students will attend Immigration Court in Boston as well as accompany clients to meetings before USCIS in Bedford, NH. By the completion of the Advanced Immigration Clinic, students will work on a greater variety of immigration issues including status adjustment, naturalization, family reunification, inadmissibility issues, removal and deportation and domestic violence, sexual assault and/or trafficking cases.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 933 with a minimum grade of D- and LCL 941 with a minimum grade of D- and LCL 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Criminal Law (LAW) (LCR)

**LCR 905 - Criminal Law****Credits: 3**

The course covers the concepts and topics typical of substantive criminal law courses. We investigate the elements that define crimes and defenses. We look at certain constitutional doctrines as bearing on the limits of legislative authority to define conduct as criminal. The course offers a good opportunity to practice the skills of statutory interpretation, and confronts students with the policy and ethical questions underlying choices and implementation about what conduct should be defined as criminal, and under what circumstances the law should recognize excuses or justifications for otherwise criminal conduct. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCR 906 - Criminal Procedure I: The Law of Criminal Investigation****Credits: 3**

This course is best understood as "Cops, Robbers and the Constitution." It falls within the categories of constitutional law and criminal practice. It focuses on the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and investigates the constitutional regulation of police investigatory activity from one's first encounter with the police through the beginning of trial. Its principal focus relates to the law governing searches and seizures, and the law regulating police interrogation of suspects though it will also cover a few other related topics. Eligibility: Required JD course. Course format: lecture. Recommended for taking the bar exam. Grading: other (see syllabus), 100%. No S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCR 907 - Criminal Procedure II: The Law of Criminal Adjudication****Credits: 2**

The course covers major topics in the adjudicatory process. At the end of the semester, you should be conversant with the most important doctrines in the areas covered. This means that you will not only know the black-letter rule in those areas in which there are black-letter rules, but also that you will understand how to construct legal arguments about disputes that are not clearly resolved by precedent. We strive for an understanding not only of the surface structure of the criminal adjudicatory process, but also for an understanding of the competing values and policies that the rules reflect.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCR 914 - CyberCrime****Credits: 3**

As society becomes more dependent on data and networks to operate our businesses, government, national defense and other critical functions, the risks posed by hacking, 'malware' and cyberattacks escalate. Although cybercrimes can be analogized to more traditional criminal law violations, the technology that offenders employ is very new, making hackers more elusive and the damage they cause often more widespread. Cybercrime examines both new and traditional laws that govern damage caused to or through networks, especially the Internet. With good preparation, good class attendance and constructive participation, students will gain the following: 1. an intermediate technical understanding of cyberattacks; 2. knowledge of conduct that is prohibited under security and privacy laws; and 3. an ability to critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of security laws and relevant case law. Cybercrime will provide students with a competitive advantage for practicing law in this cutting-edge field.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCR 921 - Human Trafficking I****Credits: 3**

This seminar will explore legal and social issues confronting both human trafficking survivors (foreign nationals and U.S. citizens) and law enforcement within the United States and globally. The seminar will begin with an overview of legal systems for prosecuting traffickers and legal systems affecting survivors of human trafficking, including international law, U.S. criminal, immigration law and labor law. The seminar will then be devoted to exploring advocacy efforts in the U.S. Congress and executive branch to date to hold traffickers accountable while providing assistance to victims of trafficking. In particular, the seminar will look at: U.S. Congress' efforts to combat trafficking through the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, and executive branch action and federal appropriations funding to implement the Act. The class will also cover challenges to these efforts including inter-agency coordination, definitional issues and political and ideological cleavages within the broader anti-trafficking movement. The seminar will also focus on the Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Department of Justice's efforts to prevent and prosecute human trafficking and protect the victims of trafficking, the Department of Labor's efforts to better document and deter trafficking and the Department of Health and Human Services efforts to provide services to victims of trafficking, especially children.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCR 922 - International White Collar Crime****Credits:** 3

It was Edwin Sutherland, an American sociologist of the early 20th century who first began to appreciate and understand white collar crime and distinguish it from other criminality. He was also the first to define it, calling it "crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation". Today, international white collar crime is a global phenomenon which reaches into the highest levels of transnational business and commercial behavior, government, and politics. It includes, but is not limited to, old fashioned graft and corruption, tax evasion, money laundering, securities and market manipulation, banking and insurance violations and fraud, influence peddling and even election fixing. This course is intended to provide the ICLJ's advanced students with a thorough understanding of what white collar crime is, where it is, how it is executed, what is being done to combat it, and what dangers it presents to established and emerging nations. The course will examine the approaches to these problems used in countries that have a strong interest dealing with white collar criminal issues. In addition, international best practices and standards will be critically assessed.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 923 - International Legal Research****Credits:** 2

Students learn the standard sources used in foreign and international law as well as tools and strategies needed to effectively research a relevant topic in this online, asynchronous class. Weekly modules include an introduction coupled with weekly hands-on exploration of international law using subscription electronic sources and free internet tools. Research strategy is discussed and used to create research plans (living documents for tracking and evaluating your research progress). A research guide on an international legal topic is the capstone project that allows students to practice and solidify the process and method of foreign and international legal research. Students report on research process and discuss obstacles and strategies. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 924 - International Criminal Law and Justice Seminar****Credits:** 3

This course is a survey of the field of international criminal law. It asks students to consider foundational questions about what counts as an international crime; when an individual country may have jurisdiction over crimes that occur outside the country's boundaries and when and over what crimes an international body may have jurisdiction. It introduces students to the international criminal court; the special tribunals; domestic and international efforts to combat terrorism and an array of transnational crimes like drug trafficking, cybercrimes, white-collar crimes etc. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 925 - Comparative Criminal Justice Systems****Credits:** 3

Only a small portion of international criminal law disputes are resolved in some form of international court like the International Criminal Court or a special tribunal. The majority are instead resolved in a domestic court system, meaning that, effectively, the practice of international criminal law occurs in a number of different criminal justice systems. This course familiarizes students with the varieties of criminal justice systems around the world. Though each country or region has its own individual system tailored to its history and culture, regional and cultural similarities exist in the structure and approach of individual systems. The course will ground students in the major types of criminal justice systems around the world, from the Anglo-American system to a European system to an Islamic system. The course will look both at individual systems from countries that have a strong presence in the world of international criminal law and at the general principles that underlie the differences in major systems.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 926 - International Criminal Court and Special Tribunals****Credits:** 3

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is the only permanent international mechanism for prosecuting international crimes. Though the scope of its jurisdiction is limited, it has had a powerful presence in the development of international criminal law principles. The special tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and for Rwanda (ICTR), both UN-created ad hoc tribunals, have played a significant role in the aftermath of two international crises. This course will ground students in the jurisdictional scope of the ICC; the substantive definition of crimes within its jurisdiction; its procedural rules and the substance and nature of its rulings. The course will also ground students in the practice, procedure of the ICTY and the ICTR.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 927 - Piracy and Terrorism****Credits:** 2

This course will explore the law and practice relating to crimes of terrorism and piracy. We will explore how states have come to define and prosecute these crimes and the subsequent implications for individual liberties, international norms, and the ever evolving role of the state in protecting national security. Course materials will include treaties, statutes, case law, historical essays, contemporary commentary and news articles, executive orders, and other works. We will cover various themes including: competing international and domestic definitions of the crimes of terrorism and piracy; the law governing states' jurisdiction to prosecute such crimes; the nexus between terrorism and piracy and the laws of armed conflict—such as that governing detention, trials, and targeted killing; as well as the law governing surveillance for counter-terrorism purposes and the anti-piracy efforts of non-state actors. The course will focus on contemporary U.S. law and policy, but will also provide historical context.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LCR 928 - Drugs and Weapons Trafficking****Credits:** 3

Weapons and drug trafficking are among the largest underground industries in the world. Generating hundreds of billions of dollars in annual revenue, and spawning a global industry of money laundering, trafficking has profound effects not only in the developing world but also in the well-established economies of Europe, Asia and North America. Trafficking leads also to a series of collateral social issues including increased crime rates, profound societal effects and costs, rampant public corruption and large-scale funding of terrorist activities. This course familiarizes students with the origins and present state of international trafficking in weapons and drugs and the money laundering practices used to conceal it from detection. It includes an examination of how trafficking is conducted on a global scale, what efforts have been undertaken to combat it, and what the international community is doing to address the many complex issues involved. International standards and cross-cultural obstacles are examined, as are political implications. The course will examine the approaches to these problems used in countries that have a strong interest or participation in trafficking. In addition, international best practices and standards will be critically assessed.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 929 - Capstone Research Project****Credits:** 3

This course serves as the capstone to the process begun with the International Criminal Law Survey course. Students will complete a significant research and writing project on a subject of their choice under the supervision of a faculty member. The project will include a set of deadlines for outlines and drafts as well as frequent interaction with the Professor. The emphasis will be on a product reflective of a significant analytical effort rather than a merely broad descriptive one.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LCR 931 - The Innocence Practicum****Credits:** 1

Students will be assigned cases that the New England Innocence Project is screening to determine whether they are worthy of litigation. Through the course of one or more semesters, students will investigate every detail of the case from reading transcripts, doing legal research and interviewing witnesses to acquiring case files from prior attorneys and searching for still-existing evidence in court files and/or police custody. They will most often meet with the defendant (who at this point is not their client.) for an interview to gather additional information.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 2 credits.**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

## Daniel Webster Scholar (LAW) (LDWS)

**LDWS 901 - DWS Trial Advocacy****Credits:** 3

Trial Advocacy is a 2-L simulation course. Using the interrogatories and deposition transcripts they obtained in Pretrial Advocacy, students try their hand at controlling the witnesses in the trial setting. They also participate in a simulated criminal trial from beginning to end, complete with a student jury that deliberates. Students are taped so that they can watch and reflect upon their performance, keeping weekly logs of their progress. They receive feedback from peers, professors, lawyers, judges, jurors and witnesses. At the end of the course, each scholar prepares a reflective paper in which, using the MacCrate skills and values as a guide, the student identifies those skills and values that were addressed in the course, reflects upon the student's own perceived strengths and weaknesses, and discusses how the student plans to cultivate strengths and improve weaknesses. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LDWS 902 - DWS Business Transactions****Credits:** 3

Business Transactions is a 3-L course offered to students enrolled in the Daniel Webster Scholars program. The course exposes students to a range of business transactions including business formation, management, dissolution and sale, as well as how to handle common matters which small businesses will likely encounter, such as creating financing documents, promissory notes, security agreements, mortgages, real estate closings, the foreclosure process, non-compete agreements, mechanics' liens, as well as other transactions. Students will negotiate solutions to ten different simulated transactions and business problems, and draft appropriate documents to implement the solutions they negotiate with opposing counsel. Eligibility: Required DWS course. Course format: simulation. Grading: other (see syllabus), 100%. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LDWS 903 - DWS Miniseries****Credits:** 2

The Miniseries is a number of short course modules which expose 2-L students to numerous areas of practice, including family law, conflicts of law, secured transactions and negotiable instruments. Students are also exposed to client counseling skills which will be further developed in the Capstone during the 3-L year. The family law section includes simulation involving typical family law problems and the completion of documents required for an uncontested divorce. Students also receive training to become qualified as DOVE (Domestic Violence Emergency) attorneys so they can participate in DOVE's North Country Project providing telephone advice as part of their experience. Conflicts of law, secured transactions and negotiable interests are presented primarily in a lecture format.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LDWS 904 - DWS Negotiations & ADR****Credits: 3**

DWS Negotiations & ADR is a 2-L simulation course primarily involving interest-based negotiation, mediation, arbitration and collaborative resolution. Students role-play in a variety of settings. The skills and theories introduced are applicable to life generally and practice specifically. Student performances are often taped so that students can observe themselves and learn from that experience. Students prepare negotiation outlines in advance of each session and keep weekly skills logs reflecting upon their progress. They also receive feedback from their peers and professors as well as from practitioners who observe sessions. In addition to the negotiation problems that are designed by the professors, the scholars may be asked to find problems from current events. At the end of the course, each scholar prepares a reflective paper in which, using the MacCrate skills and values as a guide, the student identifies those skills and values that were addressed in the course, reflects upon the student's own perceived strengths and weaknesses, and discusses how the student plans to cultivate strengths and improve weaknesses. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LDWS 905 - DWS Capstone****Credits: 2**

This course primarily focuses upon the client/lawyer relationship and developing the listening, analytical and counseling skills necessary to be a competent lawyer; it also provides exposure to the law office management/business side of law practice. In this course, as in the real world, students are assigned roles in various given factual situations that involve multiple areas of substantive law, without being first guided as to what issues are relevant. Clients are then interviewed, necessary research is performed, and advice is given. Students observe and provide feedback to each other using the same assessment forms that standardized clients will later use. This familiarizes the students with what is later being tested and makes them more conscious of the skills necessary to interview a client successfully. Twice during the semester, students interview trained standardized clients who use a standardized fact pattern. The standardized clients provide written and oral assessments of student interviewing skills based upon a standardized form. A satisfactory competency score for at least one of the interviews is required as a component of the DWS alternative bar exam. Anyone not receiving a satisfactory score will have an opportunity to conduct another interview after receiving feedback. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LDWS 942 - DWS Pretrial Advocacy****Credits: 4**

Pretrial Advocacy is a 2-L simulation course. Each of the two sections is a law firm. Each firm has an experienced litigator/professor in the role of "senior partner," and the 2L scholars are "junior associates." There are also two 3L scholars in each firm who serve as "senior associates". Actors play the roles of the parties and various witnesses. Working both in small groups and alone, the junior associates: interview clients and witnesses; prepare or answer a complaint; prepare and answer interrogatories; take and defend a deposition with an actual court reporter who takes it in "real time" and provides a transcript; prepare a motion or an objection to a motion for summary judgment which is then argued before a real judge in the judge's courtroom; and prepare a final pretrial statement for submission to the court. Throughout the semester, the "junior associates" also submit time sheets to their "senior partners." "Junior associates" receive constructive feedback from their "senior partners," "senior associates," and each other, as well as from court reporters, judges, attorneys, standardized clients and witnesses. They also observe and critique their taped deposition and oral argument performances. At the end of the course, each scholar prepares a reflective paper in which, using the MacCrate skills and values as a guide, the student identifies those skills and values that were addressed in the course, reflects upon the student's own perceived strengths and weaknesses, and discusses how the student plans to cultivate strengths and improve weaknesses. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## General Practice (LAW) (LGP)

**LGP 900 - The Legal Profession****Credits: 1**

In this course, students acquire a basic understanding of the numerous career paths available to lawyers, explore basic concepts of legal professionalism, understand the fundamentals of the business of law, practice the "soft skills" necessary for effective lawyering, and develop an individual career development strategy for exploring their unique professional interests throughout the next three years. During classes, students meet practitioners from a variety of practice areas. The attorneys address various business and professional issues they handle on a daily basis so that students can begin to discern not only the legal and business issues in different legal practices, but also the professional standards that attorneys will expect of them in the workplace. During a portion of each class, students apply the information they learned from the attorneys to a practical aspect of their own professional development. Students also research and establish a mentoring relationship with a practitioner, attend networking events, participate in community service projects, attend additional events, meetings, and conferences and practice other "soft skills" as requirements of the course. This class meets for two hours every other week. Students are expected to complete several specific written assignments. Grading is S/U and is based on attendance, participation and satisfactory completion of all projects and written assignments. This is a required 1L course.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LGP #902 - Access to Justice****Credits: 1**

This class explores the barriers that low-income and vulnerable individuals face when interacting with the civil side of the justice system, as well as how effective advocacy can help overcome these obstacles. Tackling complex access to justice issues requires substantive work across a range of doctrinal topics, including Property, Civil Procedure, and Family Law. It also requires understanding new and emerging solution spaces to addressing structural access to justice issues, including medical-legal collaboratives. Students receive significant opportunities to practice analyzing these issues by writing responses to bar exam style essays, as well as engaging in other forms of problem-solving. Students thinking about taking the Uniform Bar Exam (UBE) are especially encouraged to take this class, as it will offer in-depth immersion into the strategies and tactics necessary for succeeding on all MEE (Multi-State Essay Exam) essays.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 903 - Administrative Process****Credits: 3**

Administrative law is the law of how government agencies operate. Topics covered include the mechanisms through which agencies act, the constitutional constraints on their actions, and the ways in which the executive, legislative, and judicial branches can exercise oversight and control over those actions. By the end of this course, students should be prepared to identify and analyze the stages of administrative rulemaking and adjudications; apply constitutional doctrines that constrain agencies such as due process, nondelegation, and separation of powers; and apply statutory and constitutional doctrines governing administrative actions and judicial review of those actions. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 904 - Current Issues in Health Law and Policy****Credits: 2**

This course will teach students key provisions of federal law regulating the health care delivery and finance system through an analysis of the Affordable Care Act and its historic implementation, and key health policy issues facing our country including our policy responses to public health issues such as the COVID-19 pandemic, opioid crisis and access to health insurance coverage. Students will review currently debated policy implications, legal challenges and remaining health policy issues. Students will be guided through two short writing assignments and choose a longer in depth and current topic on health law or policy. Satisfies upper level writing requirement.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 906 - Statutory Interpretation****Credits: 2**

This course, taught by the Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of NH, offers instruction in statutory interpretation, with emphasis on three areas: (1) practice, meaning advocacy in litigation and judicial opinions; (2) doctrines: textual and substantive canons of statutory construction; and (3) competing theories: textualism, intentionalism, purposivism (legal process theory), and pragmatism. Despite its theoretical aspects, this is a highly practical course.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 907 - The Future of National Fiscal Policy****Credits: 2**

In this interdisciplinary capstone, which satisfies the upper-level writing requirement, students will examine current data, law, projections and policy trends as they identify and assess the nation's long-term fiscal challenges, such as growing deficits and debt, health care cost growth, domestic investment needs, Social Security insolvency and more. Two major projects articulating practical solutions to such challenges will serve as the midterm and final assessments. Both will include written and oral presentation components.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 909 - Civil Procedure****Credits: 4**

This introductory Civil Procedure course considers the issues that litigants and lawyers face in civil lawsuits filed in American federal courts. The course explores the current state of American civil litigation, the remedies a federal court may provide, the various stages of a federal civil lawsuit (including discovery), adjudicatory jurisdiction, subject-matter jurisdiction, the role of state law in federal courts, and joinder of parties and claims.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 910 - Secured Transactions****Credits: 3**

This course examines the rules governing transactions in which personal property and fixtures are used as collateral to secure an obligation. This body of law addresses not only the rights of the debtor and creditor inter se but also the rights of third parties with an interest in the collateral. The primary source of authority is Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, but students will also be introduced to other applicable laws, including primarily the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP #913 - Modern Payment Systems: Art 3 to Mobile Money****Credits: 1**

Money and the "financial system pipes" through which it flows are essential for commerce and the smooth functioning of society. Not surprisingly, governments worldwide heavily regulate these critical monetary and financial components. To complicate matters, these systems are changing and evolving to accommodate an international information age economy and new technologies. This course will examine modern payment systems with an eye on the applicable U.S. legal and regulatory environment. This will include Article 3 (drafts and promissory notes) and Article 5 (letters of credit) of the Uniform Commercial Code to provide an understanding of the legal context established by the Uniform Commercial Code for payments and money transfer. From there the emergence and regulation of credit, debt and pre-paid cards are examined. The journey ends with an exploration of new payment methods such as mobile money and the challenges that they pose to the legal and regulatory machinery.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory



**LGP 914 - Secured Transactions-UCC Art 9****Credits: 1**

The Uniform Commercial Code has eleven substantive articles and according to the Uniform Law Commission "Article 9, Secured Transactions, may be the most important of the eleven." Debt and buying on credit is a common, if not essential, element of modern life. In the process of acquiring debt our creditors may want some assurance that they will be repaid. This is often in the form of collateral. When the collateral is personal property, we often become party to secured transactions governed by Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. This course is focused on providing a foundational understanding of Article 9 and to help develop the skills necessary to identify and analyze situations involving secured transactions. Since most bar examinations include coverage of UCC Article 9 this course can be critical for successful bar passage.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP #915 - Conflict of Laws****Credits: 2 or 3**

This course cuts across all substantive subjects and much of Civil Procedure. When parties or their affairs are involved in more than one jurisdiction, it becomes necessary to decide whose law to apply. Say a private jet made in Washington, sold to an airline based in Georgia breaks up over LaGuardia, scattering bodies and damaging property on the ground in both New York and Connecticut, leaving heirs resident in several states and countries, all bringing lawsuits. Whose law of products liability, wrongful death, inheritance, measure of damages, statute of limitations, etc. will be applied, and will the decisions in some cases have binding effect in others. Or a rich person of ambiguous domicile dies and different states try to tax the estate. Or a NH court refuses to defer to a custody order of another state, or of Quebec, because one parent has brought the child here.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 916 - Constitutional Law****Credits: 4**

This introductory Constitutional Law course familiarizes students with the Constitution's three primary functions: (1) to create the three branches of the federal government and distribute power among them; (2) to allocate power between the federal government and the states; and (3) to limit the extent to which government may infringe individual liberties. The course explores the nature of federal judicial power, theories of constitutional interpretation, separation of powers, federalism, substantive due process, and equal protection. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 917 - Comparative Constitutional Law****Credits: 2**

This course examines and compares the constitutional law of several different nations with a focus on three central themes: constitutional systems and the concept of constitutionalism, the role of judicial review, and the identification and enforcement of fundamental rights. In the area of fundamental rights, we will consider how different constitutional systems recognize and protect rights of religious freedom, privacy, and personal autonomy. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 918 - Constitutional Law I****Credits: 3**

In the first of two courses, Constitutional Law I examines the structure of the U.S. government, with a focus on the allocation and separation of powers, judicial review, justiciability, and federalism.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 919 - Contract Design****Credits: 3**

When a transaction and the relevant law are thoroughly understood, a good lawyer should be able to write a clear and effective contract before consulting forms and checklists. Although transactions are infinitely varied, there is a structural logic common to all contracts that can help the lawyer clarify the parties' objectives and understandings, see alternatives, organize the performances, anticipate difficulties, minimize or allocate risks, and provide for contingencies or disputes. First we will study this structural logic, the anatomy and physiology of contracts. The second part of the course will be more detailed application to several archetypal transactions, with their characteristic problems and solutions: Commercial Services, Purchase and Sale of Real Estate and of a Business, LLC Operating Agreement. The reading will be a short drafting text, cases involving drafting or design problems or oversights, and a bunch of clauses and contracts. In each part of the course there will be drafting exercises in class and out, starting with individual clauses. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 920 - Contracts****Credits: 3-4**

Contracts is your introduction to the law of voluntary transactions. How do we make enforceable promises? How do we interpret them? When and how can they be undone or excused? If they are broken without lawful excuse, what till the law do about it? Most of the law about ordinary contracts is Common Law – the accumulated and evolving mass of decisions by courts in England and the U.S. There are also important types of contracts controlled by the Uniform Commercial Code, adopted in nearly identical form by the legislatures of each of the states. We will study both the common law and Article 2 of the Commercial Code which governs contracts for the sale of goods. Other things go on in a Contracts class. With trivial exceptions, contracts are made of words. Care in using and interpreting words is vital for lawyers. Contract-making also requires anticipating and providing for contingencies. The course is as much about developing professional habits of thought as it is about rules and vocabulary. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 921 - Constitutional Law II****Credits: 3**

In the second of two courses, Constitutional Law II explores federal constitutional rights, with a focus on equal protection, due process, and the First Amendment protections for free speech and religion.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 918 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 922 - Employment Law****Credits:** 3

Using the Case File method developed in business schools, this course hones students' legal analysis skills in the context of a wide array of employment law problems. For each class students will read a case file that includes a memo from a senior attorney presenting a client with an employment problem and a number of relevant cases and statutes. During class discussion students will be required to analyze the relevant law in the context of the client's problem. Students analyze problems concerning employment contracts, wrongful termination claims, employees' rights to privacy, defamation in employment, and a variety of employment discrimination claims. Throughout the course, students are challenged to make nuanced judgments necessary to advise clients about likely outcomes. To make these judgments students must consider and weigh the law, facts, procedural hurdles, legal costs, business realities and human consequences of the problems their clients face. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 923 - Ethics and Government Service****Credits:** 2

This course provides a rigorous introduction to the legal framework surrounding public integrity and government ethics for civil servants. The course will discuss federal ethics rules as applied to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as state and municipal frameworks. This course will allow students to explore the legal complexities related to ethics law and regulations regarding employee conduct and the associated challenges for lawyers who represent clients in ethics matters. Students will increase proficiency in practical legal writing skills by producing substantial pieces of written matter applying the law and framework in this course to a set of facts.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 924 - Evidence****Credits:** 3

Evidence is a Prerequisite for Trial Advocacy, Expert Witnesses & Scientific Evidence and Patent Litigation. This course involves the study of law governing the flow of information into trials, focusing on the Federal Rules of Evidence. The course emphasizes the development of the skill of factual analysis and of the methods for analyzing evidentiary problems. It is not a course on the memorization of a body of rules. Rather, the principles underlying the rules and, in particular, their application are the focus. This course is recommended for taking the bar exam. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 925 - Expert Witness and Scientific Evidence****Credits:** 3

This course recognizes that whatever type of lawyering one does (from patent litigation to criminal defense to personal injury to commercial), one must have an ability to manage effectively expert witnesses and scientific evidence. This course functions as an Advanced Evidence and Advanced Trial Advocacy course. It examines the law as to the admissibility of and limitations on expert testimony and on scientific evidence. It requires students to develop a competence in the use of experts during litigation by participation in simulated direct and cross-examination exercises as well as admissibility exercises. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** (LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and (LSK 928 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 926 - Family Law****Credits:** 3

This course provides an overview of the law as it relates to modern families, including defining a family, the parties' relationships with each other and their children as well as the consequences of dissolution of the family. The main topics covered will be marriage, divorce, spousal and child support, encroachments on family privacy, and rights and obligations of individuals in families. The subject matter also covers abortion, alternative methods of bringing a child into a family as well as government involvement in the family. Family law is in a period of rapid change in the 21st. century. Participants in various family situations search for legal change to accommodate the rapid change in society. Court decisions, lawyers' arguments and the legal issues themselves all show the impact of societal, political, and economic change in the field of family law practice. The course will also explore how the law has evolved, and is continuing to evolve, in recent years. Class time will be used for lecture and discussion regarding text materials. The course is designed to cover the law on a national scope.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 927 - Gender and the Law****Credits:** 3

This is a survey course providing students with an overview of an array of issues involving gender. Topics will include definitions of gender and sexuality; a review of some Supreme Court decisions affecting gender issues; reproductive rights; surnames; and immigration. Additional topics are Title IX and sports; domestic violence; sexual harassment; the treatment of women in news reporting; and, women lawyers. Class time will be used for lecture and discussion regarding text materials. The course is designed to cover the law on a national scope utilizing federal and state cases and federal statutes that impact gender.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 929 - First Amendment Law****Credits:** 3

This course will provide an intensive examination of the First Amendment's free speech and religion clauses. The freedom of speech aspect of the course will consider the various theoretical underpinnings for affording protection to expression and will explore how the protections afforded speech vary depending on (1) the kind of speech regulated, (2) the location where the speech occurs, and (3) the nature of the regulation at issue. The religion aspect of the course will consider the different doctrinal approaches to enforcing the free exercise clause and explore the limitations on government action imposed by the establishment clause. Course readings will include a case book and additional readings provided by the instructor.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 930 - Health Law and Industry Regulation****Credits:** 3

This course will provide students the practical regulatory knowledge base necessary to practice in the area of health law by teaching how the health care delivery system is regulated from a business perspective. Students analyze how providers navigate a complex and changing regulatory environment by reviewing the basic federal and state legal frameworks regulating health insurance, payment reform mandates and the Affordable Care Act implementation, business structures and tax, Medicare and Medicaid, fraud and abuse including Stark/Antikickback and antitrust. Students review a variety of case studies and hear from experts in the field of health law on current topics in order to highlight the interplay between health care delivery, business and regulation.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 903 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 931 - Health Law****Credits:** 2-3

This course provides a general introduction to the law of health care in the United States. Students will gain an understanding of the legal and policy considerations that shape the relationships between providers (physicians and hospitals) and patients and how different areas of law have developed when applied within the health care industry. Because health law is a broad subject matter, this course will cover a wide range of topics in brief, including the physician-patient relationship, informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, medical malpractice, regulatory compliance, conflicts of interest, human subjects research, and end-of-life decision-making.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 933 - Immigration Law****Credits:** 3

Immigration law is complex and multi-faceted; it touches on other substantive areas of the law including constitutional law, criminal law and foreign policy. By the end of the semester students should be able to think critically about the historical, theoretical and constitutional context of immigration law, including division of immigration power between federal and state government as well as limits to the federal immigration power under the United States Constitution and the Amendments; possess a good understanding of the core principles of immigration law, its norms and practices; develop analytical skills to question and appraise immigration law policies and practices; identify current immigration issues in the United States, including analyzing the constitutionality and rationality of recent state and federal legislative enactments and proposals; and explore causes of present immigration problems and violations and what possible steps might Congress or states take to remedy flaws in current legislation on immigration. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 934 - Inclusion@Work****Credits:** 1 or 2

Organizations have transitioned from diversity as a compliance issue to inclusion as a business necessity. Beyond risk management, legal counsel is expected to help establish corporate policies and practices with an inclusive lens. This introductory course provides students with awareness of the importance and role of inclusive leadership in an increasingly globalized and dynamic marketplace. Students will learn about inclusive concepts such as unconscious bias, intent-impact and insider-outsider dynamics. Particular attention will be given to differentiating diversity from inclusion, traditional versus modern practices and levels of application (i.e. individual, group, systemic and marketplace).

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 939 - Privacy Law****Credits:** 2

Privacy is the study of society's efforts to draw boundaries between different contexts in which information flows. In recent years, privacy law has become one of the most important and pressing issues for businesses, consumers, and government officials of all kinds. This course will survey legal regimes governing the collection, use, and dissemination of information. Topics of discussion will include information dissemination and the First Amendment, associational privacy, the privacy torts, consumer privacy on the internet, the role of the Federal Trade Commission, medical privacy, government surveillance and the Fourth Amendment, privacy and national security, and international privacy regimes.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP #940 - European Union Privacy & Data Governance Law****Credits:** 1

This course will examine the background to the emergence of privacy and data governance law in the European Union. It will contrast the English common law approach to privacy with that of France and Germany. It will examine the establishment of a European wide approach to data protection and privacy. In particular it will examine in detail the new General Data Protection Regulation provisions, including the discretion of member states. It will further explore the responsibility of non EU entities when acquiring data on EU citizens and the ability to transfer that data outside of EU using data protection equivalency, international agreements or contractual provisions between private entities. Finally the course will examine the protection of e-Privacy and the move towards an Open Data society in the EU for non-personal data.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 951 - Professional Responsibility****Credits:** 3

Professional Responsibility provides an in-depth study of the law of lawyering. The coverage includes the provisions of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, bar admission, malpractice, and the "business of law," such as multijurisdictional practice, advertising, and practices with professionals from other disciplines. The course will also expose students to the criticism of the ethics of the legal profession and discuss the use of the adversarial system as the dominant model for our justice system. The course will use the problem-method as its primary vehicle to structure the discussion. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LGP 952 - Property****Credits: 4**

This course will introduce and illustrate the fundamental legal concepts and terms involved in the control of property, including real estate, personal property, intangible property, and intellectual property. With primary emphasis on real property, topics covered include the rights and powers of ownership, how property rights are acquired and conveyed, how those rights can be shared between people simultaneously and over time, and how property rights can be divided, regulated, and restricted by the government. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 953 - Remedies****Credits: 3**

In this course students review the major kinds of relief clients can obtain in claims involving torts, contracts, property and other civil causes of action - all of which are tested on the bar exam. The course focuses on three major kinds of remedies - damages, injunctions, and restitution - through readings, solving problems, and short writing assignments. Classes will be focused on solving problems through active team-based learning strategies. During the course students will show in writing and orally how lawyers solve problems in the area of remedies- what laws they use, how they apply them to new facts, and how they use those facts to make arguments to judges or juries. To successfully complete this course students will: 1. Analyze and synthesize primary and secondary authorities; 2. Solve legal problems; 3. Investigate facts, including developing and questioning inferences; 4. Make legal arguments; 5. Understand how to access and information related to remedies; 6. Think critically about law, policy and alternatives to legal remedies; 7. Draft legal documents that communicate clearly, are persuasive, and comply with applicable rules; 8. Learn the basic law and policy of remedies: damages, injunctions, and restitution; 9. Evaluate the advantages of pursuing different remedies to achieve clients' objectives; and 10. Participate professionally in class. This course is recommended for taking the bar exam.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 956 - Pro Sports Law: Unique Relationship, Leagues, Team and Players****Credits: 2**

This course examines various legal issues affecting professional sports industries and the relationship between leagues, teams, players and affected third-parties. Topics include related issues in antitrust, labor, work stoppages, contracts, intellectual property, advertising/brand management, torts, franchise relocation, immigration, disability and pension systems, anti-discrimination, regulation of private associations, regulation of athlete agents and their ethical duties, sports broadcasting and esports. Pursuit of careers in sports law, especially becoming attorneys for teams or leagues or becoming sports agents, is also covered.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 958 - Sports Law****Credits: 2**

This course will explore the unique set of legal and social structures that intersect with sports in the United States. It will challenge students to debate underlying principles and rethink the legal, policy and ethical boundaries that surround the sports industry. To that end, students will learn key concepts related to the law of private associations, antitrust law, labor law, torts, intellectual property, broadcasting and communications laws, and technology and privacy laws.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 960 - Torts****Credits: 3**

This course exposes students to the fundamentals of the major tort doctrines, focusing primarily on negligence and introducing intentional torts, strict liability, and products liability. Through reading primary authorities - cases and statutes - and secondary authorities such as the Restatement of Torts, jury instructions, and related materials, students learn legal principles. Working on skills-based exercises, students practice analyzing and applying torts principles to factual scenarios. During the course students show in writing and orally how lawyers solve problems in the area of torts - what laws they use, how they apply them to new facts, and how they use those facts to make arguments to judges or juries. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 963 - Law and Mental Health****Credits: 2**

This course equips students to manage all phases of legal proceedings in which mental health evidence and testimony are utilized. Students will review theories of law and mental health; assessment, treatment, credentialing, ethics, and practice standards; competency, sanity, and commitment proceedings; mental injury, antidiscrimination, and educational entitlements; delinquency, abuse/neglect, and child custody determinations; and practical aspects of forensic consultation, expert witness retention, and the lawyer's own mental health.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 964 - Drug Law****Credits: 3**

Students will learn how the US regulates the development, marketing, sale, and consumption of legal and illegal drugs. They will explore the history of the FDA and DEA, the regulation of prescription medicines, the history and implications of the war on drugs, and the challenges of implementing harm-reduction strategies. The course will be useful to students interested in a variety of fields including health law, criminal law, mental health law, pharmaceutical regulation, and cannabis law.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 969 - Article II Sales****Credits: 2**

The Sales course is a continuation of contract doctrine from your first semester Contract Law course. While Contract Law focused on the common law's approach to contracts, Sales will focus on statutory approaches. U.C.C. Article 2 (sale of goods) will be the main focus of the course, but we will also explore other code approaches to sales. We will explore international sales and the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (the CISG). We will also look at electronic commerce through the Uniform Electronics Transactions Act (UETA) and Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-Sign). This course is recommended for taking the bar exam. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 970 - Preliminary Bar Exam****Credits: 0**

The preliminary bar exam is a requirement for all 1L students, as set forth in the Student Handbook p.53 The prelim will assess students' substantive knowledge of Torts, Contracts, Property, and Civil Procedure, as well as the essential skills necessary for success on the bar exam. Students will not receive course credit for the prelim, and it will not be used to calculate GPA or class rank.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LGP 971 - BioInnovation Research Collaboration and the Law****Credits:** 2-3

This course will explore the legal, regulatory and business issues that arise from the research, development, manufacturing and sale of innovative bio-medical products. Students will work through a case study to simulate the collaborative development of a product, learning in a dynamic and multi-disciplinary classroom. The curriculum will track key areas of the law that impact the development of innovative products, specifically cutting edge issues that arise when bringing together industry, academia and government collaboration around bio generation. Students will emerge from this pilot program ready for the challenge of identifying the issues facing companies working in bioinnovation space and specifically those companies seeking services from ARMI, Inc.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 972 - Valuation and the Law****Credits:** 1-2

Valuation is a prerequisite for thoughtful decision-making. The old management adage—you can't manage what you don't measure—remains true today. In business, sound decision-making involves placing reasonable values on assets and strategies to identify the best decisions among competing, but uncertain, choices. While valuation has long been used by businesses to improve decisions, it has been slow to develop as a wide-ranging decision tool in the legal setting. As a result, valuation principles are too often ignored or poorly implemented in legal settings. Valuation should be a fundamental skill possessed by most lawyers. Consider just a few of the legal settings that require valuation to make properly informed decisions:

- Developing remedies in the litigation context.
- Making sue-or-settle decisions.
- Crafting effective laws and regulations.
- Determining how much to spend on legal services.
- Developing and executing business strategies that are based on legal rights (such as intellectual property strategies).
- Evaluating the success or failure of negotiations.

In each of these contexts, the decision-maker must make a value judgment (the option chosen is better than options not chosen), whether the decision-maker appreciates it or not. For example, when a client decides to settle a lawsuit, she has valued the settlement alternative higher than the litigation alternative. Therefore, the choice is not whether to employ a valuation analysis. Rather, the choice is whether to employ an intelligent valuation analysis that helps inform the decision or to employ a jumbled process that ignores such valuable information. One reason (and probably the most powerful reason) for the slow development of valuation analysis in the legal setting is the common misperception that valuation is too difficult. This course will seek to disprove that notion. This course will teach students how to apply valuation principles in their future legal practice and become more effective lawyers. Strong math skills are not required. We will not employ any mathematical concepts beyond what is required in a 6th grade math class.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 973 - Extended Bar Review****Credits:** 2-3

This course is designed to jumpstart your bar exam preparation by developing your substantive knowledge and sharpening your critical bar exam success skills. Specifically, you will receive in-depth review of highly tested topics in Contracts, Evidence, Torts and Real Property. You will then put that knowledge to use working through practice MBE and essay questions. You will learn how to develop a strong but flexible framework to resolve bar exam problems, sharpen your reading comprehension, issue identification, rule mastery, critical thinking and legal analysis skills.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 979 - Animal Law****Credits:** 3

Animal law is the fastest developing field of law in the nation. It is an interdisciplinary practice, encompassing several areas of the law such as property, contracts, torts, constitutional law, criminal law, and even intellectual property. In addition, there are federal and state laws specific to animals, such as trusts and cruelty statutes. This class will focus upon both areas. There will be a strong emphasis on your communication skills: thoughtful and consistent class participation is required. Each week we will address a new area of law, and how it applies to animal law. Class one will be a review of the common law as it relates to animals; class two will be a case file or in class exercise based upon class one.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 981 - Consumer Law****Credits:** 3

Consumer Law examines contemporary consumer law, situating its statutes in the common law of tort and contract. The class is organized around a consumer transaction, including how businesses attract consumers, the terms of the products or services purchased, and the remedies or enforcement tools available if the deal goes awry. In addition to longstanding important topics such as unfair or deceptive acts and practices, warranties, and consumer credit law, the class examines how the consumer law landscape is changing. Issues include technological advances that raise privacy concerns; the increase in automobile debt and student loans; and the work of the newest federal agency, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. This class will not be exclusively about "consumer protection" but instead will consider consumer law from multiple viewpoints, including those of businesses that are regulated by consumer law and those of policymakers who are charged with protecting the public interest in a fair marketplace.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP #982 - Corporate Finance****Credits:** 3

Corporate Finance is designed to provide students with an understanding of the funding sources and the structure of corporate financial transactions. The course will focus on the tools necessary for a lawyer to render legal opinions in the financial sector; and will help students understand the finances behind negotiating a merger, taking a client private (LBO) or public (IPO) and litigation of complex class actions and derivative suites. Topics covered include: time value of money, workings of capital markets, valuation, basic accounting, and basic corporate securities.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP #983 - Economics for Lawyers****Credits:** 3

Economics for lawyers exposes students to a broad survey of economic, statistical, financial and accounting concepts which play a crucial role in determining the outcome of legal disputes. Students will not become expert in these technical areas but will be exposed to both the mechanics and subtleties of these tools. The goal is to educate and train students so that they will be better prepared to understand a dispute, craft an argument, or prepare a witness.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading



**LGP #984 - Intl Sales & Comm. Arbitration****Credits:** 3

International Sales and Commercial Arbitration provides an overview of the law governing international sales of goods and international commercial arbitration, focusing primarily on the U.N. Convention on the International Sale of Goods, the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, and the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 985 - Natl Security:Counterterrorism****Credits:** 3

National Security: Counterterrorism is an in-depth look at counterterrorism in the United States. Examines the competing conceptions and definitions of terrorism at the national level and the institutions and processes designed to execute the national security on terrorism. Includes the study of the balance between national security interests and civil liberties found in the following topical areas: relevant Supreme Court decisions, legislative provisions in response to acts of terrorism, operational counter-terrorism considerations (including targeted killing), intelligence gathering (including interrogations), policy recommendations, the use of military tribunals or civil courts in trying suspected terrorists, the emerging law regarding enemy combatants and their detention, and the arguable need for new self-defense doctrines at the global level.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP #987 - Int'l Business Transactions****Credits:** 3

International Business Transactions is a general course covering the fundamental issues that affect business in today's global marketplace. Topics covered include legal issues associated with financing commercial transactions, transnational contracts, and foreign direct investment in countries abroad. The course will emphasize the role of international trade institutions, GATT treaties, and federal trade law.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 989 - Civil Rights Litigation****Credits:** 2

This course focuses on litigation under 42 U.S.C. 1983 - the principal vehicle for civil rights claims prosecuted in the federal courts. The primary emphasis of the course is on the practical and procedural aspects of civil rights litigation, including matters such as standing, immunities, various issues relating to pleading and proof, the availability and choice of remedies, and the recovery of attorneys' fees. The course is designed to give students the practical knowledge required to effectively litigate civil rights claims in the federal courts while providing insight into the larger jurisprudential debate that has shaped the law in this area.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LGP 990 - Law Special Topics****Credits:** 1-3

Special topics courses explore emerging developments in the law or take advantage of special expertise provided by visitors and guest faculty. Courses offered under this title are approved by the Associate Dean and may be designated to meet skills or advanced writing requirements. Special topics classes may only satisfy elective credit and are available only to law students after their first year of study and graduate students by permission.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 15 credits.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Intellectual Property (LAW) (LIP)

**LIP 801 - Graduate Legal Research and Information Literacy****Credits:** 1

This required one credit course introduces graduate students to the basic research tools and strategies a beginning intellectual property or commerce and technology professional needs to work in their practice area and engage in lifelong learning to keep their education current. The course focuses on: primary and secondary legal authority with lesser coverage on fact research, current awareness and practice tools and strategies; mandatory and persuasive authority; accessing, evaluating and updating secondary legal sources, court decisions, statutes and administrative rulemaking; developing a coherent research strategy including cost effective research; and appropriate choice of electronic formats. Students will be exposed to LEXIS, Westlaw and free web sites. At the end of the first semester students should be able to take a legal issue and determine the extent of legal information needed; access the needed legal information effectively and efficiently; evaluate legal information and its sources critically; incorporate the selected legal information into their understanding of the issue; understand the economic, legal and social issues surrounding the use of legal information; access and use information ethically and legally. Classes involve a mix of lecture, discussion and the opportunity to work directly with relevant print and electronic resources through assigned problems. In addition to a graded research midterm and final, students must successfully complete weekly research assignments. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 802 - Intellectual Property, Technology Transfer and Global Development****Credits:** 2

With an open seminar format for discussion and exploration of emerging topics in the field of IP and global development, this course is open to all students, does not have a formal prerequisite, but students are expected to understand the fundamental principles of IP covered and conduct rigorous interdisciplinary research: as such, this course will contribute to the students' overall information literacy. Students are therefore expected to be diligent, professional, independent and responsible for their project deliverables. Topics to be covered in this course include, but are not necessarily limited to, the WIPO Development Agenda, WTO TRIPs, International Technology Transfer and Access to medicines. Assigned readings will not be reviewed in class via recitation, but rather as a springboard for informed discussion and formulation of concepts which add to the knowledge base in this complex and rapidly evolving field of study. Specific, measurable, student learning outcomes include greater knowledge of the role of IP in economic development, skills in performing complex interdisciplinary research and values related to formulating policy and strategic options which foster equitable and sustainable application of IP to the development of emerging economies. Students will be graded on an S/U/O basis. Evaluation will be based on equal weighting of 1) Attendance and thoughtful participation, 2) Professional presentation of a project paper to the class, 3) Final project paper of approximately 25 pages. Project subjects will be determined during the initial several weeks of the course, in consultation with the professor. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Law Master's Grading

**LIP #855 - Graduate Programs Contracts****Credits:** 3

In its simplest form, contract law deals with the world of legally enforceable agreements. The goal of this course is to introduce students to U.S. contract law, focusing primarily on the common law's approach to contract law. While U.C.C. Article II (sale of goods) is an important component of contract law and will be mentioned, it will not be a focus of the course. This course is recommended for taking the bar exam. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Law Master's Grading**LIP 894 - American Legal Process and Analysis I****Credits:** 3

This course introduces UNH Franklin Pierce School of Law LL.M. and Master's students to American common law and statutory legal reasoning, predictive legal writing, and some aspects of American civil procedure. Through a combination of lectures, group work, periodic guest speakers, and written assignments, students gain a working knowledge of common law legal analysis. Students will be exposed to various aspects of American civil procedure and will learn helpful study skills, such as how to read and brief a case, how to outline, and how to organize an essay exam. The course enhances the practical legal skills students need to think, write, and work effectively in their studies at UNH Law and in subsequent careers. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 895 - American Legal Process and Analysis II****Credits:** 2

This course builds upon the work begun in American Legal Process and Analysis I. Students continue to develop their analytical skills regarding American common law and statutory legal reasoning. Students gain a working knowledge of client advocacy through working on short assignments related to or involving intellectual property issues. The course enhances the practical legal skills students need to think, write, and work effectively in their studies at UNH Law and in subsequent careers. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Law Master's Grading**LIP 905 - Valuation and Intellectual Property****Credits:** 1

Intellectual property is an increasingly important asset in the modern economy. Recent examples of infringement litigation resulting in multi-million dollar awards have only served to further emphasize this observation. The positive and negative reactions of the market to the e-commerce euphoria are a reflection on the importance of IP. Today's successful attorney or business person must be able to assist in the identification, preservation and use of valuable knowledge and information assets. One important skill needed to help meet these objectives is an ability to understand the elements that drive IP value and the business enterprise and to understand the economic impact of various IP exploitations.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #906 - Patent Strategies for Business****Credits:** 2

This course covers legal strategy and best practices for obtaining, evaluating, and monetizing patents, primarily in the US, but also with international considerations. Students learn to tailor their patent activities based on the size and situation of the relevant organization. Examples will focus on the differences between the needs of: a small entrepreneurial startup, a growing small-to-medium sized enterprise, a large established commercial business, and a licensing-based entity. Patent application claim techniques, filing decisions, cost concerns, pre-litigation opinions, cease and desist letters, and due diligence methods will be compared and contrasted based on the goals and competitive positions of the organization. Freedom to operate steps to avoid litigation will also be covered.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 954 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 912 - Copyright Law****Credits:** 3

This course will introduce students to fundamental principles of U.S. copyright law. The legal protection of "creative" content as an intangible property right has been statutorily recognized in the U.S. for over 200 years. While legal rights in such works are often seen as rooted in economic rationale, the law has changed over time, in response to technological challenges and international developments. The course will therefore also provide students with an understanding of how U.S. copyright law functions and adapts in this changing environment. Students with an interest in any branch of modern intellectual property law and how it responds to modern challenges will benefit from this course. Hybrid Juris Doctor students cannot take this course for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 913 - International and Comparative Intellectual Property****Credits:** 3

This graduate course examines select issues of intellectual property law in both an international and comparative context. The course introduces the basic contours of international principles, treaties and institutions regarding IP, including significant substantive and procedural differences between the United States and other countries (with a focus on the U.S., Europe, and Asia). The course explores why and how international and regional IP regimes have been created, and how they have been implemented, interpreted, and enforced. Students will become familiar with some of the most significant of these regimes in each area of IP. While the course assumes a general background in IP law, in-depth knowledge of IP law in the U.S. or in any other country is not required.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 914 - Amateur Sports Law: Legal Issues in Youth, College and Rec Sport****Credits:** 2

This course examines legal issues in interscholastic and intercollegiate sports. Topics include: Title IX gender discrimination; antitrust (including combinations of competing schools/conferences); constitutional law (including freedom of speech/association/religion); contract law, land use and environmental law issues for recreational sports; the regulatory authority of high school athletic associations; regulation of private educational institutions and sports associations; torts and insurance-related issues of schools for injuries suffered by athletes and spectators; the evolving conception of college athletes as professionals; athletic participation in taxpayer funded youth sports by home-schooled students; drug testing; legal responsibilities of coaches to safeguard amateur players (including from concussions and unsafe practice conditions); and participation in sports by disabled athletes. Pursuit of careers in sports law, especially compliance positions at universities and colleges, is also covered.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 915 - Entertainment Law****Credits:** 2

This seminar will examine current issues in entertainment law. We will approach entertainment law through a combination of materials that may include statutory and case law; pending legal disputes and current events; problems and hypotheticals; sample transactional documents; and research projects. Topics will include some or all of the following: rights of publicity, trademark, copyright, misappropriation of ideas, life rights, privacy rights, defamation, advertising and endorsement, constitutional issues, representation, insurance, labor and employment, and contracts. As we discuss individual doctrines in the context of entertainment law, we will consider how the doctrines relate to one another and how industry norms shape practices and outcomes. The industries we will consider include motion pictures, television, music, radio, theater/dance, publishing, advertising, video-games, apps, and other interactive digital media.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 917 - Federal Trademark and Copyright Registration Practice****Credits:** 2

Master the fundamentals of trademark and copyright prosecution, learn about international trademark registration practice, and learn about practice before the U.S. PTO Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. Simulation exercises on trademark searching, trademark application filing, responding to office actions, and filing a copyright application will be assigned. The final exam will cover the connective tissue of strategy decisions, client counseling, and international filing. The course additionally addresses the reason and process for the recordation of instruments at the USPTO and the Copyright Office.

**Prerequisite(s):** (LIP 944 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D- or (LIP 977 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 918 - Trade Secrets Law****Credits:** 2

The focus of this course will be on understanding the nature and impact of trade secrets law in the US on domestic and global business practices. The course will examine: (a) the theory behind trade secret protection; (b) comparisons with approaches to the protection of valuable commercial information in other jurisdictions; (c) the definition of a "trade secret" in the US; (d) elements of the misappropriation of trade secrets tort at the state level; (e) the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 and the Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 at the federal level; (f) scope of civil and criminal liability for trade secret misappropriation; (g) duties of confidentiality in relation to trade secrecy; (h) loss of status of a trade secret; (i) trade secrets as a(n) (intellectual) property right; (j) defenses to trade secret actions; (k) remedies for misappropriation of a trade secret. Hybrid Juris Doctor students cannot take this course for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 919 - Advanced Patent Litigation****Credits:** 2

This course will develop skills necessary for effective trial advocacy using the framework of a patent case. The course will cover generating a theory of a case, opening statements, direct and cross examination of lay and expert witnesses, and closing arguments, as well as other trial skills such as voir dire, impeachment, and handling adverse witnesses. Students will also focus on patent-specific trial skills such as arguing claim construction and questioning a technical expert witness. The students will primarily "learn by doing" and so the course will focus on oral advocacy and trial practice. Students will receive individual feedback on their performances. The course will culminate in a full patent mock trial. Instructor permission required to enroll.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LIP 954 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 920 - Copyright Policy****Credits:** 2

Current copyright law became effective over 40 years ago and many of its provisions were drafted a decade or more before that. Congress has made piecemeal adjustments since that time, but many of the law's staple doctrines have become strained. In this seminar, students will examine the range of challenges facing the copyright system and the perspectives of the various stakeholders involved in discussions about how to solve them.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 912 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 922 - Video Gaming & Intellectual Property****Credits:** 1-3

The U.S. video game industry generated \$90.3 billion in annual economic output in 2019 while supporting nearly 429,000 U.S. jobs. New Hampshire has at least 11 video game related companies, 4 college programs, and 2 varsity Esports teams adding over \$83 million to the local economy. The video game market could easily become a \$300 billion industry by 2025, and the need for lawyers versed in video game law will similarly grow.

This issue-spotting overview course covers the essential intellectual property (IP) issues encountered in the gaming industry: content creation, content acquisition, and content protection. Topics are explored from the position of Copyright, Trademark, Patent, and Trade Secret protections, as well as the intersection of IP issues in context with business formation and employment law issues. Broader legal topics surrounding distribution, revenue generation, and player management will be introduced as well.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 923 - Trademark Searching****Credits:** 1-3

This course will introduce students to the principles of searching trademarks records at the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, underscoring the connection between trademark prosecution practice and trademark law theory. The course will provide students with strategies for navigating Trademark Office records from a former Trademark Examining Attorney and with an understanding of how the U.S. trademark registration process functions under the Lanham Act. Students with an interest in trademark prosecution, litigation and transactional practice will benefit from this course.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 924 - Cannabis & Intellectual Property****Credits:** 1-3

Cannabis (marijuana) is listed on Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, and the possession, sale, and use of marijuana remains unlawful at the federal level. Meanwhile, cannabis legalization is sweeping the nation on a state-by-state basis. This federal and state divide presents unique challenges to businesses serving patients and consumers in the cannabis industry and the lawyers who advise them. This one-unit course will provide an overview of the current state of the cannabis industry, identify key legal and business challenges, and explore how lawyers are helping their clients address these challenges. The course will lay the groundwork for the type of issue spotting and creative thinking required to navigate the legal and business landscape of this emerging legal field.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 928 - Intellectual Property Management****Credits:** 1-2

Intellectual Property (IP) Management is intended for third year law students as a "capstone" course building on IP courses taken in the second and third years of law school. It is a practical, hands-on course designed to bridge academia and real-life private or corporate practice and is meant to provide the IP professional with a solid foundation in proactive counseling in the area of intellectual property. Exemplary topics include invention harvesting or extracting; invention records and disclosures; inventorship and ownership issues; laboratory notebook practice; patent searching; criteria and procedures for determining type of IP protection, particularly whether to file for patent protection or maintain as trade secret; trade secret policies and protection; IP education; IP audits and due diligence investigations; outside submissions; trademark practice (searching and clearance); international filing considerations, agreement practice, and other aspects of corporate IP management including understanding, developing, executing and/or managing IP strategies, IP committees, and IP budgets consistent with overall business objectives. Eligibility: Open to all except 1Ls. Course format: lecture. Grading: other (see syllabus), 100%. This course may be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #930 - Patent Licensing****Credits:** 1-3

This course addresses legal issues related to patent licensing based upon general commercial needs and requirements. This course will focus on understanding the intersection of patent rights and limitations, contractual provisions and the objectives of the business. The course will look at key licensing agreement interpretation issues and restriction on patent rights that should be considered when licensing patent rights. Students will look to understand different business scenarios and how to think about structuring licensing relationships and agreements to fulfill the business objectives.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 931 - Media Law****Credits:** 1-3

This course offers broad exposure to various legal issues confronted by mass media enterprises, ranging from traditional broadcasters and similar internet-based services, to the major internet platforms and the new class of "media enterprises" that they spawned, such as YouTube influencers and TikTok stars. By examining current issues and events, students will navigate areas of law including defamation, rights of publicity and privacy, newsgathering and right of access, advertising, broadcast and internet regulation, intellectual property, and antitrust – to understand how the law's staple doctrines apply to the business of producing and distributing news, information, and entertainment for mass audiences.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 932 - Name, Image & Likeness in Sports****Credits:** 1-3

This course centers on the rights of athletes to control their identifying characteristics. Legal reforms call for college athletes to be able to hire agents and negotiate the use of their names, images and likenesses with video game companies, apparel companies, trading card shows, athletic camps and other industries. The NCAA regards these reforms as unlawful and has lobbied Congress for a federal solution. This course examines NIL rights and their relationship to other legal conventions, including rights of publicity, media law, agency law, video game law, trademark law, copyright law, labor law, antitrust law and "influencers" and the law.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 934 - Intellectual Property & Entrepreneurship****Credits:** 1-3

This course concerns the intersection between intellectual property and entrepreneurship, and how overlaps and conflicts regarding stakeholder interests create both opportunities and responsibilities for attorneys. This course explores the realms of creativity and innovation, ethical considerations, research & development, idea evaluation, intellectual property protection, business plans, sales & marketing, licensing contracts, and other topics to understand the entrepreneurial process and considerations for legal practice. This course consists of lectures, presentations, readings, notes, discussions, resources and experiences designed to introduce the concepts associated with examining the entrepreneurial process.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 935 - Doing Business in China****Credits:** 2

China has presented unprecedented business opportunities as well as unique challenges over the past few decades. And this dynamic landscape will further intensify in the new normal of COVID-19. This two-credit course will provide an overview of the underlying policy, economic and legal frameworks, highlight recent developments on IP protection and enforcement, antitrust and other regulatory compliances in particular. Guest speakers (in-house counsel and law firm practitioners) will share their experiences from doing business in connection with China, as well as offer best practices on culture intelligence and negotiation skills needed to be successful. The course will also explore growing areas that may lead to robust opportunities in China.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading



**LIP 936 - IP Colloquium****Credits:** 1-3

Companies are using traditional forms of intellectual property in non-traditional ways – this is especially true for companies in new business areas, as well as established businesses that find themselves in new frontiers. This one-credit course will examine different companies in transformational situations to see how they are using intellectual property. Each of the lectures will bring the legal leader from each company, sharing their experiences, challenges and issues of first impression. In addition to how each business uses copyrights, patents and trademarks, the course will also explore the challenges and nuances with privacy, antitrust, trade secrets and contracts.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 938 - Intellectual Property Issues Faced by Today's Industry****Credits:** 2

This course will address recent IP issues faced by corporate America by going through the patent infringement suits caused by converging technologies, privacy concerns, and the implications of artificial intelligence. The course will also lay the ground work for thinking about potential upcoming intellectual property battles. The course will focus on legal and business strategy, and how they fit together.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #939 - Intellectual Property Policy****Credits:** 1-3

The practice of law goes beyond interpreting what judges, Congress and administrators mean when they issue decisions or enact rules and laws. Influencing what bills get taken up by Committees, are voted on by Congress, and what those bills actually say is an important part of daily practice life for many attorneys. So too is influencing regulators views, influencing the judicial branch through amicus filings, and even the lobbying the Solicitor General. This happens behind the scenes but plays a vital role in implementation of law and policy. This course will explore this intersection of law and policy.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #940 - Supreme Court & the CAFC: IP Tug of War****Credits:** 1-3

Each class will cover a Federal Circuit Decision and the certiorari petition filed in U.S. Supreme Court. The second hour of the class will be a complete and exhaustive discussion of the U.S. Supreme Court Opinion and the oral argument at the Supreme Court.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 941 - From The Silver Screen to Broadband Streams: Media and Entertainment In An Era of Change****Credits:** 2

This course examines the legal and business issues that have arisen in the media and entertainment industries –film, television, music, sports, and video games – arising from rapid improvements in technology that have, in turn, led to significant shifts in the way entertainment and media is produced, distributed, and consumed. Students will be exposed to the business and legal implications of the transition from traditional intermediary - driven distribution models to direct-to-consumer streaming offerings, strategic considerations surrounding expansions into ancillary businesses such as sports and video games, and the importance (and challenges of) protecting intellectual property in an era of content ubiquity.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #943 - Music Law****Credits:** 2

Music Law is a seminar designed to provide students with an introduction to the areas of law and types of contracts involved in a transactional music law practice. Students will learn how copyright and trademark rights are created, protected and exploited and how various contracts are handled within the music industry. Students will submit a final paper on a provided topic that demonstrates a mastery of the topics covered during the term.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 944 - Fundamentals of Intellectual Property****Credits:** 1-3

Beyond the basics, the course explores underlying policy goals and conflicts among types of intellectual property, for example, the tension between patent and copyright protection or the tension between federal and state protection. It also considers goals and conflicts with other laws such as free speech. It also considers matters such as the extent to which various types of IP are "property," available remedies, sources of law, and responsibilities of the two main IP agencies as well as those of various courts. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #947 - Current Issues in Intellectual Property****Credits:** 3

This seminar will investigate a variety of legal and policy issues underlying the development of intellectual property law (patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret, and related areas). The investigation will focus on issues that may affect all areas of IP, such as, regulating non-practicing entities ("trolls"), protecting three-dimensional objects, or specific areas (depending on student interest), such as: excluding protection of abstract ideas/natural laws in patent law; the scope of "fair use" in copyright law in the digital age; the availability of trademark protection against off-shore counterfeiters, or the newly-passed federal trade secrets act. These, of course, are only examples of the myriad of issues raised in our global and rapidly changing economy. Prereq: One IP course or Prior Work.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 948 - Pharmaceutical Patents: Drug Wars: Patent Protection in the Life Sciences Industry****Credits:** 1-3

In the life sciences industry, which encompasses pharmaceuticals and biopharmaceuticals, patent protection and exclusivity rights are of critical importance. For industry innovators, patents and exclusivity rights are essential for companies and academic institutions to protect and recoup the very substantial research and development investments that are made to discover and develop new medicines and biologics that can treat and cure ailments, diseases, and other medical conditions. For generic drug and biosimilar manufacturers, challenging those patents –and the financial incentives to do so—allows them to manufacture and market affordable medicines with relatively small investments. The Federal Courts, U.S. Congress, and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have created a body of case law, statutes, and regulations that are tailored to this industry. These laws and regulations provide both incentives to innovators to bring new products to market, and also incentives to those who seek to market generic equivalents or biosimilars of the products before the innovators' patent rights and exclusivities expire. This course will delve into many of the laws and regulations that should be understood by anyone who is interested in patent litigation, prosecution, or licensing in the life sciences industry.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading



**LIP 950 - Copyright Licensing****Credits:** 2

This course will cover the principal international conventions, namely, Universal Copyright, Berne, Rome, and Geneva, WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, including current problems in the international copyright arena in light of recent tendencies toward greater reciprocity and the emergence of new kinds of works – computer programs, data bases, multi-media works, etc.– and new rights, –digital transmission right, etc.– involving, in particular, problems due to new technologies. It will also deal with WTO/Trips, NAFTA, bilateral treaties and unilateral measures as a new mechanism in international copyright relations. The last part of the course will cover copyright within the European Union (EU) including European Court of Justice jurisprudence and EU harmonization measures. Comparative copyright law in terms of principles, methods and problems as well as the differences between the system of copyright and the system of droit dauteur will also be covered. Format: Lecture.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 951 - Technology Licensing****Credits:** 2

This course will focus on general licensing concepts and principles, as well as more creative licensing arrangements involving the licensing of patents, trade secrets and trademarks. The course will provide an emphasis on understanding and drafting key licensing clauses, valuation and royalty determinations, antitrust and misuse problems, international licensing, negotiation strategies including understanding the role of the lawyer and client, and administration of license agreements. The course will address various licensing scenarios including licensing in (your client licenses from a third party), licensing out (your client licenses to a third party), university licensing and collaborative licensing arrangements. The course may involve legal research in select areas and hands-on negotiation as part of the grading.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 952 - Technology Transfer****Credits:** 1-3

This course is an overview of the fundamentals of university technology transfer as practiced in the USA. Topics include policy, statutes, case law, best practices in intellectual property management, patent strategy, licensing, valuation, equity and startups. Technology transfer office operations, including management, staffing, organization and marketing are covered. In addition, important representative agreements are reviewed including Non-Disclosure Agreements (“NDAs”) and Material Transfer Agreements (“MTAs”).

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 954 - Patent Law****Credits:** 3

Patent systems and patent laws exist to promote investment in and development of technology. The recently-enacted America Invents Act (AIA) and certain U.S. Supreme Court decisions over the last 5 years have brought the most dramatic changes to U.S. patent law in more than 50 years. This course focuses on the fundamentals of U.S. patent law including patentability, infringement, inventorship, and ownership. The course will also explore some of the underlying themes in patent law as well as the purpose of and justifications for a patent system. The course reading includes the patent statute (Title 35 of the United States Code) both pre-AIA and post-AIA and selected case law primarily from the U.S. Supreme Court and U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The course will generally address both the procurement and enforcement of U.S. patents. Although this course will cover the legal principles underlying patent claim drafting and patentability, this course will not focus on patent practice and procedure. Hybrid Juris Doctor students cannot take this course for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP #957 - Intellectual Property Crimes****Credits:** 3

This course will provide a survey of the growing body of criminal law that relates to the misappropriation and infringement of intellectual property, primarily in the area of copyright, trademarks and trade secrets. The coverage will be presented in a manner that is accessible to students whose primary career interest is either criminal practice or IP practice. Eligibility: Open to all except 1Ls. Course enrollment is limited to 16 students. Course format: lecture. Grading: other (see syllabus), 100%. This course may be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 960 - Art Law****Credits:** 2-3

This course will cover legal issues related to the production, distribution, exhibition and sale of works of visual art. Topics will include copyright issues, moral rights, branding concerns, theft, counterfeiting and the unique legal challenges posed by museums and galleries, including corrupt practices, deaccessioning, and discrimination based on race, gender, sexual and gender identities, nationality, religion and other personal characteristics. Students will be required to author at least one work of visual art themselves using ordinary household objects.”

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 961 - Patent Practice and Procedure I****Credits:** 1-3

Students will learn to draft patent claims that are acceptable to the US Patent & Trademark Office and to the United States courts. Students will become familiar with the statutes, regulations, practice and customs that guide the drafting of acceptable patent claims.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 962 - Patent Practice and Procedure II****Credits:** 3

Students will build on their basic claim drafting skills by learning the rules, regulations, customs, and practices for dealing with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) when filing and prosecuting patent applications. Students will draft one complete patent specification and claims as well as responses to two USPTO Office Actions. Students may also prepare additional documents for filing with the USPTO. The course format is 2 hours per week of traditional lecture and discussion to cover theory and general principles plus regularly scheduled small group section meetings with a local practicing attorney. During the small group section meetings, the practicing attorney will discuss and provide feedback on the patent application and responses prepared for the course. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** (LIP 954 with a minimum grade of D- and (LIP 961 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 963 - International Trademark Registration****Credits:** 2

This practice-based course covers international treaties governing trademark protection, national level trademark examination rules and practices, oppositions and cancellations, maintenance of trademark registration, worldwide portfolio strategizing including a comparison of national filings and Madrid Protocol filings, assignments of trademarks and related issue of differing national laws banning the trafficking of trademarks, ethics, legal representation rules, and information literacy for attaining and assessing national law changes.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 964 - Intro to Digital Brand Protection****Credits:** 1-2

This course will offer an overview of how trademarks are represented on the Internet, the specialized strategies needed to protect them online, and why a digital brand protection strategy is of the utmost importance for all organizations in the 21st century.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP #967 - Patent Office Litigation****Credits:** 1

Patent Office Litigation includes powerful proceedings for challenging the validity of a U.S. patent. Learn to assess various options for clients and maximize potential positive outcomes of the process, regardless of your client's legal position, in a practical, hands-on, two-day intensive Master Class. Patent Office Litigation refers to post grant proceedings before the USPTO. This class previously focused on ex parte and inter partes reexamination. The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (AIA) created new proceedings for challenging the validity of patents at the USPTO and did away with inter partes reexamination. These new proceedings include inter partes review, post grant review, and covered business method proceedings. The course now focuses on basic strategy considerations, procedure and practice tips for these new proceedings as well as for ex parte reexamination. Since a large number of inter partes reexaminations are still pending before the USPTO, that proceeding will also be briefly covered.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 961 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 973 - Advanced Patent Law Seminar****Credits:** 1-2

The America Invents Act (AIA) is the most significant reform of US patent law in over sixty years. It brings in its wake numerous procedural changes that will transform how patent attorneys approach their filing and litigation strategies, in addition to difficulties that are certain to arise due to the continuing application of the current patent law. Case law from the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC), which has exclusive jurisdiction over patent cases emanating from all the district courts, already illustrate some of the issues that the AIA is likely to give rise to. Following the implementation of the AIA, the CAFC will have an even greater influence over the development of patent jurisprudence. This course will examine some of the more significant changes under the AIA through the use of statutory interpretation and in-depth analysis of CAFC case precedents. It will complement the existing doctrinal patent law courses and develop students' awareness of the intricacies of patent practice as well as their skills in statutory analysis and case law interpretation.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 954 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 977 - Trademarks and Deceptive Practices****Credits:** 3

This course will examine the precepts of trademark and unfair competition law. We will investigate issues of ownership, registration, goodwill, misappropriation, infringement, and dilution in the context of words, phrases, symbols, slogans, product design, and trade dress. The course will also explore related issues such as false and comparative advertising, rights of publicity, and fair use. Hybrid Juris Doctor students cannot take this course for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LIP 979 - Intellectual Property Enforcement at the International Trade Commission****Credits:** 1

This course examines the role of the International Trade Commission (ITC) in investigating allegations of unfair trade practices relating to intellectual property rights. While up to 90% of the ITC's cases revolve around patents, the ITC also investigates cases relating to copyright, trademark and trade secret violations. The focus of this course will be on Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which establishes the ITC's jurisdiction, and will cover all aspects of litigation at the ITC, from the institution of an investigation under Section 337 to available remedies. The course will also review recent ITC decisions and appeals from the ITC to the Federal Circuit.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 954 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LIP 980 - E-Commerce and The Law****Credits:** 2

E-Commerce and the Law is designed to encourage examination of the rapidly evolving areas of the law that seek to resolve the issues of ownership, privacy, liability, and access (among others) as they relate to information and knowledge technologies. Commerce, the sum of individual transactions that drive our society and create value, has been molded and sometimes disrupted by the opportunities and challenges presented by advances in information technology. One could say that this course is an overview and look into the future of law for the ever-changing digital and information age economy, and the legal environment that will define and shape legal practice in the coming decades. In many ways this course supplements and builds on the subjects in the classical legal curriculum with examples of how changes in technology are manifesting themselves in new legal problems and issues for the economy and society.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #981 - Online Brand Management****Credits:** 2

Learn about rules that apply to domain names and websites and how those rules are adopted and applied; about rights protection mechanisms such as take-downs, dispute resolution in connection with domain names, and new realms of domain name space; about domain names as property rights and conflicts between free use of internet space, privacy, and brand owners; and, about defensive internet presence through use of website policies. The course format will comprise lectures, online attendance at an ICANN meeting, online discussion posts, and collaboration meetings. Students – individually or in groups - will be asked to make approximately 2 class presentations and submit a final paper or paper surrogate (e.g. ongoing blog, white paper, or ICANN comments).

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 983 - Intellectual Property Issues in Sports and Entertainment Law****Credits:** 2

This course approaches sports and entertainment law through the lens of intellectual property. By studying cases, current events, and controversial disputes, students will expand their substantive doctrinal knowledge of the major IP rights regimes, including copyright, trademark, trade secret, right of publicity, and patent law, all in the context of the sports and entertainment industries. Over the course of the semester, they will learn about how each regime factors into the legal challenges that arise within the sports and entertainment industries, and will consider how each set of rights can be used to protect the various entities that comprise each industry.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 987 - Internet Law****Credits:** 2

The internet has changed almost every area of modern life, and the law is no exception. This course studies the computer and network technologies underlying the internet, how those technologies are challenging the assumptions underlying pre-internet law, and how judges, policy makers, and private actors have responded to those technologies. Topics covered typically include jurisdiction, online speech, intermediary and platform liability, privacy, computer abuse laws, and net neutrality.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP 997 - Mining Patent Information in the Digital Age****Credits:** 2

This course is a cross platform "consumer" survey course to search, mine and manipulate patent and non-patent literature data for legal and business applications. It is taught in collaboration with patent data vendors and related guest speakers. This is a hands-on course. The work product is a novelty/prior art report. Themes of this course include: multiplicity of sources, types of sources, multiple access points to same data, who uses patent data sources, why use patent data sources, factors to choose access points, search approaches, who drives the dollar chain for searches, free, low fee and premium patent sources, in house and/or outsource searches, considerations as to who performs differing types of searches, what is the standard of care for patent searches and how to deal with questions of lack of integrity in patent documents.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LIP #999 - International and Comparative Sports Law: Examining the Global Perspectives****Credits:** 1

This course examines the international and comparative dimensions of sports and the law. These dimensions are increasingly important as the practice of sports law becomes more global. Topics include: the Olympic movement (IOC and the Olympic Charter); the governance of international sports competitions including international federations (FIFA, IAAF) and national governing bodies; the World Anti-Doping Agency, the United States Anti-Doping Agency, and the World Anti-Doping Code including the prohibited list; issues surrounding the regulation of supplements and performance enhancing drugs; the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland; professional athletes as "amateurs" and their eligibility for Olympic competition; international torts and dispute resolution; the internationalization of U.S. sports leagues; ambush marketing; international marketing of athletes; and representation of athletes in international sports.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Law (LAW) (LAW)

**LAW 9VS - Visiting Scholars****Credits:** 0

Visiting Scholars.

**Grade Mode:** Not graded**LAW 405 - The American Legal System****Credits:** 4

This course examines the core sources of law in the United States and how the U.S. judicial system is organized. Students will learn how the U.S. Constitution interacts with law and the judicial systems. Students will also be taught overviews of core foundations of law, such as contracts law, torts, property, privacy, defamation, and race and the law. Students will also learn key skills and engage in case analysis, legal reasoning and writing.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LAW #410 - Blockchain and the Law****Credits:** 4

This course will provide students with an engaging overview of blockchain technology, cryptocurrency, and smart contracts to introduce them to the essential information every student should know about the legal implications of this emerging, disruptive global technology. The legal landscape includes government, payment systems, intellectual property, regulation, and civil and criminal liability. Blockchain technology is poised to disrupt virtually every industry on a global scale in ways neither rivaled nor contemplated since the advent of the internet. This course will involve individual and group work and challenge students to consider how this technology will impact their lives, their communities, and the world and prepare them to stay on the leading edge of innovation. Additionally, expert guest lecturers from the ecosystem (tech, law, business) will visit the class.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LAW #415 - What is Intellectual Property?****Credits:** 4

This intellectual property course is open to all UNH undergrads. Intellectual property is the primary means by which the law promotes and protects investment in intangible assets like new inventions, writings and other creative expressions, and branding and other commercial indicators. Intellectual property has become one of the most important components of the economy, playing critical roles in industries as diverse as entertainment, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and even fine wines and cheeses. This course introduces the basic concepts and doctrines of intellectual property. It surveys the major regimes of intellectual-property rights, including copyright, trademark, trade-secret, patent, false-advertising, and privacy laws. The course also considers the normative cases for and against intellectual property and the challenges to intellectual-property laws posed by technological change. No technical background or expertise is necessary.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LAW #420 - Pop Culture and the Law****Credits:** 4

It's 2018. Superhero movies dominate the box office. Instead of buying albums, we're streaming music on smartphones and laptops. Hashtag movements like #MeToo, #NeverAgain, and #BlackLivesMatter shape awareness about social issues from gun violence to sexual harassment and harassment, even as advertisers try to capitalize on and commercialize those movements. Companies pay influencers to increase their brands' market share by posting text, photos, and videos on social media to millions of loyal followers. The entire country is keeping up with the Kardashians, and we watch television while simultaneously engaging with other viewers by using a second and sometimes a third screen. Pop culture trends move quickly. But a complex web of legal regimes shapes and is shaped by those trends and by the ways in which we create and consume. This course introduces a variety of legal concepts and doctrines through the lens of pop culture, featuring but not limited to intellectual property; contract law; advertising and media law; and the First Amendment.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LAW #425 - Entrepreneurs and the Law: from Startups to the Fortune 500****Credits:** 4

This course teaches students about the core principles of business law and deal-making. Those cores include contracts, eCommerce, brand management, corporate transactions and international business deals. Students will learn how business intersects with the law, legal institutions and regulatory bodies. Students will also learn about business attorneys and how their work is very different from that of trial attorneys.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LAW 444 - Asking for It: The History and Law of Sexual Violence in the United States****Credits:** 4

Sexual violence has been perpetrated since ancient times. The #MeToo movement is just one example of the multi-layered and complex prevalence of sexual assault in today's culture. This course addresses sexual assault, its history, and the laws that criminalize it. Through readings, small group discussion, practical applications including a mock trial, and speakers, students will gain insight into how the law shapes rape culture and how, in turn, rape culture affects law.

**Attributes:** Social Science (Discovery); Inquiry (Discovery)**Equivalent(s):** LAW 440A, LAW 444H**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LAW 460 - Sports Law & Current Controversies****Credits:** 4

This is a survey course that explores the legal, regulatory and journalistic systems governing sports. Students learn about the crucial areas of law that relate to sports and the methodologies used to practice in relevant fields. Students also gain valuable instructions on core journalism methods and their application to a sports story attracting national headlines. The course concludes with an application of methodologies in the law and journalism to specific current sports controversies.

**Attributes:** Social Science (Discovery)**Equivalent(s):** INCO 460**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LAW 475 - Getting Ready to Succeed in Law School****Credits:** 2

Getting Ready to Succeed in Law School will teach students how to prepare for a legal education. The course will instruct students on the LSAT exam and offer valuable strategies on how to improve LSAT scores. Such instruction will include administration of practice test questions as well as explanations for answers. This two-credit course will also explain the necessary study skills to excel in law school. Those skills include how to effectively brief a case, develop a course outline, organize an exam answer and identify and explore legal arguments from multiple—and often competing—perspectives. In addition, students will be taught IRAC (Issue, Rule, Analysis and Conclusion), the foundation of legal analysis and writing. Further, students will be exposed to core foundations of law through guest speakers including LAW faculty.

**Grade Mode:** Credit/Fail Grading

## Public Interest Law (LAW) (LPI)

### LPI 912 - Fundamentals of Law Practice

**Credits:** 3

Through hands-on criminal and civil simulations, students will 1. experience the excitement and challenges of working with individual clients; 2. practice multiple lawyering skills, including managing cases, interviewing and counseling clients, negotiating, developing facts, conducting direct and cross examinations, making oral arguments, conducting and defending depositions, and applying statutes and cases; and 3. observe, reflect, and learn from their classmates' and their own performances. Students will regularly practice new skills and receive feedback from classmates, the Teaching Assistant and their Professor. Coursework includes readings, observations, in-class exercises, regular short writing assignments, and three major writing assignments.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LPI 914 - Dispute Resolution

**Credits:** 2 or 3

The vast majority of cases are resolved prior to trial. This course focuses on effective representation of a client's interests using resolution techniques before trial. Students will learn to negotiate directly, including how to deal with the many tactics employed by negotiating parties. They will also gain an understanding of when to consider mediation, arbitration, and collaborative law and how to effectively represent clients in these processes. We will critically examine negotiation, mediation, arbitration and collaborative law, including the legal, ethical and policy issues associated with each process. Classes include lecture, discussion and extensive participatory exercises. Reflective writing is an integral component of the course.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

### LPI 928 - Lobbying and the Legislative Process

**Credits:** 2

This course is designed as a seminar to introduce students to the legislative process and the role of lawyers in legislative advocacy and policymaking. The course will offer students a fundamental overview of the processes and steps for the enactment of legislation, the manner in which legislative texts and legislative history are important to lawyers and the courts, and the connection between lawyers, legislation and the creation of public policy. In addition, students will be directly exposed to lawmaking in action by attending legislative hearings at the NH State House, meeting with state legislators, and interacting with lobbyists who advocate before the state legislature. Through practical exercises, students will develop skills in conducting policy analysis as background for lawmaking, drafting written testimony, and making oral presentations to legislative committees. This class is particularly appropriate for students who want to enhance their exposure to lawyering for social justice.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Research (LAW) (LRS)

### LRS 902 - Giles Sutherland Rich, Patent Law Competition

**Credits:** 1-2

This patent moot court national competition is sponsored by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). The competition is comprised of regional meets in various cities across the nation and a national final meet in Washington, DC. Students write a brief and participate in oral argument during rounds of competition. Students must apply, try out, and be accepted by the Moot Court Board for this travelling team.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

### LRS 905 - Independent Study

**Credits:** 1-4

Students wishing to engage in academic work (such as authoring or co-authoring a paper under the supervision of a faculty member, working in a supervised law firm or in-house position, or some other project, the final work product to be received by the Registrar) may be eligible and able to work with a faculty member to oversee and guide the work, as well as to provide structure, milestones, and assessment of the work. Credits, grading, and prerequisites will depend on the nature of the work and determined in conjunction with the faculty member.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 8 credits.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

### LRS 909 - Saul Lefkowitz Trademarks Competition

**Credits:** 1-2

This national moot court competition that focuses on issues of trademark and unfair competition, is organized by INTA and members of the Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition Committee. Students write a brief and argue the case in regional and national competitions before a panel of volunteer attorneys and judges from various district and other specialized courts (TTAB, USPTO and the Federal Circuit). Students must apply, try out, and be accepted by the Moot Court Board for this traveling team.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

### LRS 910 - Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition

**Credits:** 1 or 2

This national moot court competition focuses on constitutional law and is sponsored by Charleston School of Law. Students will write a brief and participate in oral arguments during rounds of competition. Students must apply, try out and be accepted by the Moot Court Board for this traveling team. (Due to the global pandemic, the competition this year (2020/21) will be virtual.)

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

### LRS 911 - Wechsler Criminal Law Moot Court Competition

**Credits:** 2

The Wechsler Competition hosted by the Buffalo Moot Court Board is the only national moot court in the United States to focus on topics in substantive criminal law. Students will write a brief and participate in oral arguments during rounds of competitions. Students must apply, try out and be accepted by the Moot Court Board for this traveling team. Due to the global pandemic, the competition this year will be virtual.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory



**LRS 930 - Health Law Moot Court Competition****Credits:** 1-2

This competition is of interest to students involved in Health Law and those enrolled in the Certificate in Health Law and Policy. This competition takes place in the fall and is transactional in nature. Southern Illinois University School of Law, along with supporting sponsors the Department of Medical Humanities at the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, the American College of Legal Medicine, and the American College of Legal Medicine Foundation has been sponsoring the National Health Law Moot Court Competition. This competition serves to develop the art of appellate advocacy and to encourage research in the growing field of health law and ethics.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D- and LGP 930 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LRS #931 - John J. Gibbons Criminal Procedure Moot Court Competition****Credits:** 1-2

This national moot court competition focuses on timely issues of criminal procedure and criminal law at Seton Hall University School of Law in New Jersey. Students write a brief and participate in oral argument during rounds of competition. Students must apply, try out and be accepted by the Moot Court Board for this traveling team.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LRS #933 - Evans V. Evans Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition****Credits:** 1-2

This national moot court competition focuses on constitutional law and is sponsored by the University of Wisconsin. Students write a brief and participate in oral argument during rounds of competition. Students must apply, try out and be accepted by the Moot Court Board for this traveling team.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LRS 934 - Touro Law Ctr Natl Moot Ct Comp in Law & Religion****Credits:** 2

Touro Law Center hosts the National Moot Court Competition in Law & Religion. This is a national competition on US Constitutional issues of freedom or religion.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LRS #937 - Spong Competition****Credits:** 2

Students will be required to research and analyze the legal issues from all angles in relation to the research scenario. Students will practice managing a complex, large-scale legal research project and utilizing the research found into a cohesive persuasive brief. Students will need to use secondary and primary sources to understand the substantive and procedural aspects of the legal issue.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 943 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LRS 940 - Anatomy of a Patent Case: Research Tool****Credits:** 1

This course is an upper-level legal research course focusing on fact and legal research tasks and tools that arise at each stage of the life cycle of a patent case. The course will utilize both premium legal research platforms as well as the open web.

**Prerequisite(s):** LIP 944 with a minimum grade of D- or LIP 954 with a minimum grade of D- or LIP 961 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LRS 941 - Health Law Legal Research: Understanding the Administrative Process****Credits:** 1

This course is an upper-level legal research course focusing on health law regulation. This course explores the tools and methods to research federal regulations including primary and secondary sources to understand the administrative process and the major agencies in the health law field.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 903 with a minimum grade of D- or LGP 931 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LRS 942 - Law Practice Technology****Credits:** 1

A combination survey and simulation class. Learning new concepts (AI, document automation, legal analytics, Case Management systems) and being exposed to new software, learning how to evaluate technology, and developing the skills to be successful. Will be using a case matter for students to practice with the software, working on the same case matter effectively, using document automation tools, mock efilings, practicing timekeeping skills, and more.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Skills (LAW) (LSK)

**LSK 900 - Legal Research and Information Literacy****Credits:** 2

Taught in context, each topical section (Patent, Copyright/trademark, Social Justice, Traditional Practice) provides first year students an introduction to basic U. S. research tools and strategies including hierarchy of authority and primary and secondary sources of law. Students learn to develop coherent research strategies to locate information in line with information literacy frameworks. In addition to a graded research midterm and final, students must successfully complete 10 weekly research assignments and two research practicums. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 901 - Advanced Legal Research****Credits:** 2

Advanced Legal Research is a survey of basic and advanced legal research tools and strategies for students to be efficient and cost-effective researchers, no matter what area of law will be practiced. Legal Practice technology will be incorporated into the curriculum along with various research tools to be explored, evaluated and compared. This course will utilize a mix of techniques including lecture, active learning activities, hands on techniques, and evaluation/comparison. Students will be evaluated throughout the semester with a culminating final assessment.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 900 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 903 - Advanced Trial Advocacy****Credits:** 3

Students compete in one of two national trial advocacy competitions during the late winter. You will intensively prepare and conduct a trial with experienced coaches. One regional competition is held in mid-February and the other in late February. National finals (if a team advances) are held one month later. Practice rounds are held before a variety of local judges. UNH Law competes against trial teams from law schools throughout New England. Eligibility: 2Ls and 3Ls. Prerequisites: Evidence & Trial Advocacy. Instructor permission required to enroll. Course enrollment: 12 students. Course format: competition. Grading: other (see syllabus), 100%. No S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 with a minimum grade of D- and LSK 928 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 907 - Legal Residency****Credits:** 4

During a legal residency, students apply classroom knowledge in real-world legal setting by working under the supervision of attorneys and other professionals. Throughout the residency semester, students build skills, personal characteristics, and professional competencies essential to success. Students work in a variety of settings including in state and local government agencies, law firms, judicial chambers, non-profit organizations, or corporations.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 8 credits.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory

**LSK 919 - Legal Analysis and Writing 1****Credits:** 2

This course introduces the fundamental analytical and writing skills used by practicing lawyers. Students learn how to: 1) Read, comprehend, analyze, and synthesize legal issues and authorities; 2) Apply facts to legal issues and authorities; 3) Organize coherent predictive analysis using conventional legal structure and format; 4) Understand and accurately use legal citation; 5) Write clearly and concisely; and 6) Participate as a professional in all stages of the writing process. Students research, write, and format several objective interoffice memos of varying lengths over the course of the semester. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 920 - Legal Analysis and Writing 2****Credits:** 3

This course builds upon and reinforces the goals of Legal Analysis and Writing I, adding persuasive writing and speaking. Lawyers need to be persuasive in their written words and when speaking with others. In addition to practicing and achieving higher proficiency in the six goals for Legal Analysis and Writing I, in successfully completing this course, students learn how to: 1) Organize coherent persuasive analysis using conventional legal structure and format; and 2) Prepare and present an oral argument. In this course, students write a persuasive memo to a trial court, completing a graded outline, first draft, and final brief. Students then prepare and present an oral argument to outside judges in a courtroom setting. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 919 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 921 - Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research I****Credits:** 3

This course introduces the fundamental research, analytical, and writing skills used by practicing lawyers. Students learn how to: 1) Identify, locate, and know how and when to use primary and secondary sources of law, and how to validate them; 2) Develop coherent research strategies to client presented legal problems; 3) Read, comprehend, analyze, and synthesize legal issues and authorities; 4) Apply law to facts; 5) Organize coherent predictive analysis using conventional legal structure and format; 6) Understand and accurately use legal citation; 7) Write clearly and concisely; and 8) Practice professional expectations. Students research, write, and format several objective interoffice memos of varying lengths over the course of the semester.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 922 - Legal Analysis, Writing, and Research II****Credits:** 3

This course further develops and reinforces the goals of the Legal Analysis Writing and Research I, adding persuasive writing and oral advocacy. Building on the skills from LAWR I, students learn how to: (1) organize coherent persuasive analysis using conventional legal structure and format; and (2) prepare and present an oral argument. Specifically, in this course, students write persuasive memos to trial courts and argue their motions to their peers, and to outside lawyers and judges. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** LSK 921 with a minimum grade of D-.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 924 - Negotiations Workshop****Credits:** 2

In this interactive workshop, students will identify and learn different theories and types of negotiations. Negotiating effectively is important in any profession, but it is critical for attorneys to sharpen and hone these skills for the benefit of clients. Negotiations occur at all levels of an attorney's practice, whether that practice is in a small firm environment, in litigation, in a corporate setting, or working with a governmental entity. Students will apply their negotiation skills to a variety of situations. Class time will be divided between discussion of selected readings, interactive negotiations, and guest attorneys who will discuss some of their own negotiated agreements. Class attendance and participation is mandatory. Course enrollment is typically limited due to the nature of simulations.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 6 credits.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 925 - Policy Considerations in Evolving Areas of the Law****Credits:** 2

Technology regulation is expanding in both scope and geography, and becoming inextricably linked with national security and politics. This course explores how the judicial, legislative and executive branches grapple with commercial and government interests in developing policy with respect to antitrust, patent, copyright, privacy, data, and security issues. The course will enable students to explore various perspectives related to policy-making, and will feature a series of speakers representing the different branches of government, lobbyists, and private companies in their respective approaches to the development and applications of technology-related legal fields.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 927 - Intensive Trial Advocacy Program****Credits:** 2

The Intensive Trial Advocacy Program (ITAP) is a multi-part, full-immersion program where students will learn the goals of trial advocacy. The methods for achieving those goals will include: case analysis; direct and cross examination; admission and use of exhibits; opening statements and closing arguments; witness preparation.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**LSK 928 - Trial Advocacy****Credits:** 3

Sections of this course are taught by judges and experienced trial attorneys. This course provides a foundation for the development of the variety of skills necessary for effective trial advocacy no matter what the forum. Development of a theory of a case, file organization and pretrial preparation are emphasized, as well as the more traditional oral trial skills such as closing argument and cross-examination. Students regularly participate in exercises simulating segments of civil and criminal trials. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 924 (may be taken concurrently) with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LSK 929 - Intensive Deposition Advocacy Program****Credits:** 1-2

The Intensive Deposition Advocacy Program (IDAP) is a multi-part, full-immersion program, which will teach the skills of taking and defending a deposition. A deposition is an information gathering tool that is utilized during the course of litigation. In this "learn by doing" course, you will have several short lectures, but the bulk of the course will be performance based. In other words, we will simulate the deposition setting and you will actually take and defend the deposition of a fact witness.

**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**LSK 934 - Legal Residency****Credits:** 11

During a legal residency, students apply classroom knowledge in real-world legal setting by working under the supervision of attorneys and other professionals. Throughout the residency semester, students build skills, personal characteristics, and professional competencies essential to success. Students work in a variety of settings including in state and local government agencies, law firms, judicial chambers, non-profit organizations, or corporations.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**LSK 940 - Moot Court Board Advisory****Credits:** 1

Moot Court Advisory Board members are typically third year students, selected by the outgoing Moot Court Board during the Spring semester. Board members are responsible for organizing, coaching, and developing the moot court program from year to year. The class is a year-long commitment. Moot Court Board Members select the upcoming year's moot court competitors and determine the teams. Each Board Member coaches a team, often for the same competition that the Board Member competed in during the prior year. The coach supports the team's writing of the competition brief; provides feedback as competition rules allow; organizes and conducts rigorous oral argument practice for competition preparation; communicates with the board's Chief Justice about team progress/needs; works with law school staff to register the team and develop travel plans. Board Members organize the intramural competition in the Fall Semester and assist the Chief Justice of the Board in any additional duties. Board Members use their leadership, organizational, and analytical skills to continually improve this student run advocacy program.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 8 credits.**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**LSK 943 - Appellate Advocacy****Credits:** 2

Appellate Advocacy is a writing intensive course designed to teach the different components of appellate brief writing, as well as effective appellate oral advocacy. One or two case problems (depending upon the particular professor) are assigned throughout the semester, modeled after actual court cases. Students will be taught how to master the facts of a case, the rule of law applicable to the particular legal problem, and the policy underpinning the rule of law. Paramount goals of the course include professionalism and instructing students on clear, persuasive, organized, and strategic written and oral communication skills necessary for effective legal advocacy. While AA focuses on the appellate practice setting, the written and oral advocacy skills students will acquire are applicable to all settings of legal practice. Grading will be based on one or two appellate briefs, oral arguments, meaningful class participation and other assignments. This course cannot be taken for an S/U grade.

**Prerequisite(s):** (LSK 919 with a minimum grade of D- and (LSK 920 with a minimum grade of D- and (LSK 900 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LSK 945 - Judicial Opinion Drafting****Credits:** 2

This course is designed to appeal to students planning to either participate in a legal residency with a judge or to enter the market for a judicial clerkship. Students critically discuss the theories of case resolution articulated and applied by prominent jurists, develop their own theories of case resolution, identify and consider the varying audiences for trial and appellate court orders and opinions in both the state and federal court systems, and draft and polish a well-written and principled opinion that they can use as a writing sample when applying for a legal residency position or a judicial clerkship.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

**LSK 948 - Legal Residency****Credits:** 6

During a legal residency, students apply classroom knowledge in real-world legal setting by working under the supervision of attorneys and other professionals. Throughout the residency semester, students build skills, personal characteristics, and professional competencies essential to success. Students work in a variety of settings including in state and local government agencies, law firms, judicial chambers, non-profit organizations, or corporations.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 12 credits.**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**LSK 949 - Legal Residency Class****Credits:** 1

Through the legal residency class, students reflect upon, and internalize, the legal and professional skills developed through their legal residencies. Students: establish learning goals for the semester; apply attorney-client confidentiality and privilege concepts; submit weekly time sheets; write regular reflections regarding their experiences; participate in discussion forums and workshops on professionalism topics; engage in self-evaluation; and complete a final reflective project.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated up to 4 times.**Grade Mode:** Law Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**LSK 950 - Pro Bono Scholars****Credits:** 1

The course teaches essential lawyering skills applicable to pro bono scholars who are dedicating themselves to public interest lawyering through the NYS Pro Bono Scholars Program. That program allows students to take the February bar exam in their 3L year, and to spend March - end of May working full time in a public interest organization. The course also is offered to other students eligible for February Bar exams in states such as Texas. The course supports the students by focusing on issues such as: Informed Trauma, Implicit Bias/Cultural Competency, Working with Pro Bono Counsel, ethical practice and supervision and feedback.

**Prerequisite(s):** LGP 951 with a minimum grade of D-.**Grade Mode:** Graduate Credit/Fail grading**LSK 953 - Writing for Practice****Credits:** 3

This course is designed to help second- and third-year students develop the kinds of writing, organization, critical thinking, editing and collaborative work skills essential to law practice and passing the bar. Students will work on multiple short (less than 5 pages) weekly assignments, engaging them in reading the law; conceptualizing, outlining, writing, editing, and revising legal documents; practicing writing concisely and clearly; researching and using samples, templates, and other practice-based resources; and working on related tasks. These assignments are designed to help students sharpen their ability to write any kind of legal document, using the appropriate format for the intended audience. The course will focus primarily on civil matters and will include some writing on criminal issues. The course's focus on essential skills, organization, analysis, doctrine, precision and conciseness, will transfer to writing in any legal setting.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LSK 960 - Law Journal Staff****Credits:** 2

Staff members on Law Review and IDEA will help prepare and publish issues of each academic journal by performing editing and cite-checking tasks as assigned by each journal's editorial board and will write student notes, original pieces of legal scholarship contributing to the understanding of the legal field on topics of interest to each student.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 4 credits.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading**LSK 961 - Law Journal Editorial Board****Credits:** 1-3

Editorial-board members on Law Review and IDEA will help prepare and publish issues of each academic journal by performing editorial tasks including reviewing and selecting articles, engaging in substantive and technical editing, interacting with authors, planning symposia and other events, developing and enforcing editorial policies, and supervising journal staff members.

**Repeat Rule:** May be repeated for a maximum of 4 credits.**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

## Sports Wagering (LAW) (LSW)

**LSW 905 - Intro to US Sports Betting Law and Regulation****Credits:** 3

This introductory course instructs on the key laws, regulations and policies that govern sports betting and gaming in the United States. To that end, students learn insights on the most influential developments - including significant sports betting controversies, critical legislative efforts and instrumental court decisions - in this burgeoning area of law. Specific topics include: the rise and fall of the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act (PASPA); applications of the federal Wire Act and the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act; the interplay between tribal compacts and sports wagering; variations of states' gaming laws; intellectual property and privacy issues stemming from real-time data in sports betting; the legality of fantasy sports and daily fantasy sports; strategic guidance on possible regulatory controversies in a post-PASPA world; and other topics of importance to industry actors.

**Grade Mode:** Letter Grading

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