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2021-2022 Law School Catalog

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All students are expected to abide by all policies included in the Suffolk University Academic Catalog.

Suffolk University assumes no liability for the delay or failure in providing educational or other services or facilities due to causes beyond its reasonable control. Causes include, but are not limited to power failure, fire, strikes by University employees or others, damage by natural elements, public health crises, and acts of public authorities. The University will, however, exert reasonable efforts, when it judges them to be appropriate, to provide comparable services, facilities, or performance; but its inability or failure to do so shall not subject the University to liability.
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Space, Facilities, and Equipment

Suffolk University is composed of buildings and grounds in downtown Boston, East Boston, and Madrid, Spain.

Rosalie K. Stahl Center
73 Tremont St, Boston, MA 02108 – Leased by Suffolk

- Café
- Welcome Center
- Broadcast Studio
- Sawyer Library & University Archives
- Centers including INTO, Center for Teaching and Scholarly Excellence, and Center for Academic Access and Opportunity
• 14 General Purpose classrooms and 2 computer/media lab classrooms
• Health and Wellness Center
• President’s & Provost’s Office
• Administrative Offices
• Academic Offices and Labs
• Mail Room
• Street level leased space to Citizen’s Bank

**Sargent Hall**
120 Tremont St, Boston, MA 02108 – Built by Suffolk in 1999

• 20 General Purpose Classrooms, 1 Computer Classroom
• 3 Court Rooms
• 2 Large function spaces
• Law Library
• ITS Helpdesk Support
• University Bookstore
• Full Service Cafeteria
• Academic/Administrative Offices
• Centers including; Center for Executive Education, Institute for Public Service
• Parking garage facility underground
• Police dispatch center

**Sawyer Building**
8 Ashburton St, Boston, MA 02108 – Owned by Suffolk

• 18 General Purpose classrooms, 15 class labs (computer, design, and media), 12 open labs (not booked for classes for design)
• Suffolk Radio studio
• Interfaith Center
• Art & Design Exhibition and makers spaces (wood shop, materials lab, VR lab, print shop, etc)
• Blackbox Theater

• Café
• Server Room (with auxiliary building systems)
• Administrative offices for Student life and organizations, orientation, performing arts, diversity, and interfaith center
• Centers including; Center for Community Engagement
• Academic offices Mail Room

**Samia Academic Center**
20 Somerset St, Boston, MA 02108 – Built by Suffolk in 2015

• Cafeteria
• 20 General Purpose Classrooms
• Lab facilities for class work and research in Chemistry, Biology, and Physics
• Media lab facilities
• Centers including the Center for Urban Ecology and Sustainability

**One Beacon Street**
1 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108- 1st floor lease space

• 3 classrooms
• Lounge and Office space for Sawyer Business School Center for Entrepreneurship

**Smith Hall**
150 Tremont Street, Boston, MA 02111– Owned by Suffolk University

• 455-bed residence hall featuring 4-10 person suites, as well as, traditional corridor facing rooms with central restroom facilities
• Shared Lounge and Laundry Space
• Residence Life Offices
• Cafeteria
• Street level leased space to Sal’s Pizza

**Nathan R. Miller Hall**
10 Somerset Street, Boston, MA 02108 - Built by Suffolk University

• 345-bed residence hall composed of two bedroom
suites with a shared bathroom

- Shared Lounge and Laundry Space
- Residence Life Offices
- Cafeteria

**10 West Street**
10 West Street, Boston, MA 02111- Owned by Suffolk University

- 281-bed residence hall situated in suite and apartment style living, some units include kitchens and bathrooms
- Shared Lounge and Laundry Space
- Residence Life Offices
- Street level leased space to Back Deck Restaurant

**One Court Street**
1 Court Street, Boston, MA 02108- Owned by Suffolk University

- 300 bed residence hall composed of shared rooms with a dedicated bathroom
- Shared Lounge and Laundry Space
- Residence Life Offices
- Cafeteria

**Modern Theatre Residence Hall**
525 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02111 – Owned by Suffolk University

- 205-bed residence hall composed of two bedroom suites with a shared bathroom
- Shared Lounge and Laundry Space
- Residence Life Offices
- Modern Theatre 185 seat theatre
- Street level retail space

**Ridgeway Building**
148 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114 – Owned by Suffolk University

- Basketball gymnasium and locker facilities
- Work-out facilities

- Administrative

**East Boston Memorial Park**
143 Porter Street, Boston, MA 02128

- Baseball, softball, and men’s and women’s soccer teams train and play home games on the field through a partnership with the city of Boston.

**Madrid Campus**
Calle da la Vina, 3 Madrid, Spain 28003

**Town of Barnstable Town Hall- Cape Cod Extension Campus**
367 Main Street, Hyannis, MA 02601

- Courses offered for the Masters of Public Administration Program. Partnership with Town of Barnstable.
Veterans Benefits and Transition Act

Suffolk University is compliant with the Veterans Benefits and Transition Act of 2018, section 3679 of title 38.

NOTE: A Covered Individual is any individual who is entitled to educational assistance under chapter 31, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment, or chapter 33, Post-9/11 GI Bill® benefits.

Suffolk University must permit any covered individual to attend or participate in the course of education during the period beginning on the date on which the individual provides to Suffolk University a certificate of eligibility for entitlement to educational assistance under chapter 31 or 33 (or a VAF 28-1905 form for chapter 31 authorization purposes) and ending on the earlier of the following dates:

1. The date on which payment from VA is made to the institution.

2. 90 days after the date the institution certified tuition and fees following the receipt of the certificate of eligibility.

Suffolk University will not impose any penalty, including the assessment of late fees, the denial of access to classes, libraries, or other institutional facilities, or the requirement that a covered individual borrow additional funds, on any covered individual because of the individual’s inability to meet his or her financial obligations to the institution due to the delayed disbursement funding from VA under chapter 31 or 33.

Suffolk University requires the following of their Ch. 31 or 33 students wishing to utilize their educational benefits:

• Submit a COE or Statement of Benefits by the first day of classes

• Submit a written request to be certified

• Provide any additional information needed for certification

Please note: Suffolk University will hold a student responsible for any portion of tuition and other fees not covered by the VA (ex: room & board charges).
Degree Requirements

General Requirements

A candidate for the degree of Juris Doctor must be in good academic standing and comply with the following requirements:

1. A candidate must have completed at least six semesters of full-time study in law school or at least eight semesters of part-time study in law school. A student in good academic standing may, in extraordinary circumstances and with the permission of the Dean of Students Office, complete an upper-class year of study at another ABA-accredited law school (see policy on Visiting Out, Study Abroad, and Electives at Non-Suffolk Programs.)

2. A student admitted with advanced standing based on course work completed at another ABA-accredited law school must complete at least four semesters of study at Suffolk University Law School in order to receive the Juris Doctor degree from Suffolk University. In exceptional circumstances this requirement may be reduced at the discretion of an Associate Dean.

3. A candidate’s complete law school record must (i) show a cumulative weighted average of at least 2.000; and (ii) show unsatisfactory grades outstanding in no more than three courses.

A student in good academic standing but in violation of Regulation I(A)(3) may submit a petition to remedy such violation by fulfilling conditions to be determined by an Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Conditions may include retaking a final examination or rewriting a final paper in a course in which the student received an unsatisfactory grade, or repeating a course in its entirety. Completion of such conditions will not affect GPA or credits earned. The conditions set by the Associate Dean for a student to remedy a violation of Regulation I(A)(3) shall be final and not subject to appeal.

Regulation I(A)(3) does not supersede the academic standing provisions of Regulation II(C). Satisfying the requirements of Regulation I(A)(3) does not entitle a student who is not in good academic standing under Regulation II(C) to be restored to good academic standing.

4. The ABA, as a national accrediting authority for law schools, has established in ABA Standard 311(a) that a law school shall require, as a condition for graduation, successful completion of a course of study of not fewer than 83 credit hours, at least 64 of which shall be in courses that require attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction at the law school. Suffolk University Law School requires all students to complete at least 84 credit hours of study in order to be eligible to graduate. The Law School adheres to the definition of “credit hour” established in ABA Standard 310(b), as set forth in Regulations I(B)(2) and I(C)(2).

5. Prior to graduation, every student must satisfactorily complete:
   a. Six credits of upper-level experiential learning courses (as defined by ABA Standards 303 and 304),
   b. Two continuing legal education seminars, and
   c. A minimum of 50 hours of practice-based learning completed in any of the following ways:
      i. First Year Summer Internship Program placement;
      ii. 50 hours of legal work completed through the Pro Bono Program; or
      iii. 50 hours of legal work completed under the supervision of an attorney.

Students completing Sections b and c of this requirement must submit certification of completion to the Academic Services Office.

Part-time students in the Evening Division are exempt from section c. of the requirement, but are encouraged to complete it.

[Rule I.A.5. approved by law faculty on 2/13/14 and amended 5/19/16. Rule I.A.5. applies to students entering the law school in the Fall 2015 semester and later.]

6. All students are required to take a Diagnostic Exam covering selected bar-related subjects taught during the first year of study in the day division and the first two years of study in the evening division. Results of the diagnostic exam will be reported to students but will not appear on their transcripts and will not affect
their grade point averages. However, students are required to complete the Diagnostic Exam in order to be eligible to graduate, and this requirement will be included in each student’s degree audit. The Diagnostic Exam may be offered in an online format. Students scheduled to graduate before 2020 will be required to take the exam during designated periods in their final year of study. Students scheduled to graduate in 2020 or later will be required to take the exam during designated periods in the fall of their second year of study if enrolled in the day division or the fall of their third year of study if enrolled in the evening division.

[Approved by law faculty on 4/17/14]

7. All students must complete the required courses in Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, Legal Practice Skills, Property, Torts, and Professional Responsibility.

8. All students must complete the Legal Writing Requirement (see Rule I. H.)

9. All students graduating before January 1, 2021 must complete the Base Menu Requirement unless they are placed on Academic Warning or are subject to the requirements of Rule II. C. 1. e.

10. All students are subject to the provisions of the Academic Standing Requirements (Rule II.C.) and must complete any requirements set forth under Rule II.C. or by the Academic Standing Committee.

11. The Law Faculty may revise these degree requirements or impose additional requirements from time to time. Students will be provided advance notice of such changes.

12. Degrees are awarded by the Trustees at Suffolk University on the recommendation of the faculty. Recommendation may be withheld by the faculty for good cause other than failure to meet the foregoing requirements.

Day Division

[Revisions to Rule I. B approved by law faculty on 11/30/17]

The Day Division course of study consists of three academic years (6 semesters) of full-time study. Day Division students must devote a substantial amount of time to the study of law. First-year students in the Day Division are expected to treat the study of law as their sole occupation during the academic year. Upper-class students in the Day Division are strongly encouraged to limit employment and volunteer work to no more than 20 hours per week during the academic year. Additional limitations on outside commitments, including employment, may be set for students subject to action under Rule II.C. (Academic Standing Requirements).

1. Credit Hour Requirements: The academic year consists of two semesters, the first or fall semester, commencing in August and the second or spring semester, commencing in January. The Day Division course of study requires six semesters of class work. Completion of a total of 84 credit hours is required in order to earn the Juris Doctor degree.

2. Credit Hour Policy: The study of law, as well as its practice, requires diligent preparation, engaged attention, and thoughtful reflection. In order to prepare students thoroughly for legal practice, the Law School adheres to the federal and ABA definitions of a credit hour. Standard 310(a) of the American Bar Association Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools requires that: “A law school shall adopt, publish, and adhere to written policies and procedures for determining the credit hours that it awards for coursework.” ABA Standard 310(b) provides:

A "credit hour" is an amount of work that reasonably approximates:

(1) not less than one hour of classroom or direct faculty instruction and two hours of out-of-class student work per week for fifteen weeks, or the equivalent amount of work over a different amount of time; or

(2) at least an equivalent amount of work as required in subparagraph (1) of this definition for other academic activities as established by the institution, including simulation, field placement, clinical, co-curricular, and other academic work leading to the award of credit hours.

The Law School adheres to ABA Standard 310 concerning credit hours. The following policies and procedures are intended to comply with Standard 310.

(a) Credit for Classroom Instruction

The number of credit hours awarded for a course is a representation of the amount of work that the course requires. A credit hour signifies a certain minimum amount of classroom or instructional time, plus time for out-of-classroom student work expected in the course, such as class preparation, homework assignments, papers, projects, exam study, and examinations. In general, the definition of credit hour calls for two hours of out-of-classroom work to
be required for every hour of classroom instruction.

The specific number of weekly classroom and out-of-classroom hours required to satisfy the definition of a credit hour depends on the length of the relevant academic term, as set forth below.

(i) **Fall and spring terms**

The Law School’s fall and spring terms each consist of a thirteen-week session and a two-week examination period. Fall and spring term courses must adhere to the following minimum requirements, except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (c)-(f) below.

In courses with a final examination scheduled during the examination period, students will ordinarily be required to:

- meet for 55 minutes per credit each week for thirteen weeks;
- sit for a final examination during examination period of at least one hour per credit, but not to exceed three total hours in duration;
- and spend, on average, at least 2 hours and 10 minutes per credit each week on out-of-class work for thirteen weeks plus the week of the final examination.

Table 1 illustrates the application of these minimum requirements to fall and spring courses ranging from 1-4 credits.

**Table 1 (Fall and Spring Courses)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Classroom Time per Week (13 Weeks)</th>
<th>Examination, Including Exam Week (14 Weeks)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55 minutes</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
<td>5190 minutes (86.5 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>110 minutes</td>
<td>120 minutes</td>
<td>7785 minutes (129.8 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>165 minutes</td>
<td>180 minutes</td>
<td>10320 minutes (172 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>220 minutes</td>
<td>180 minutes</td>
<td>10320 minutes (172 hours)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a fall or spring class is scheduled to meet for fewer than 13 weeks (not including an examination week), it must:

- meet for a total of no less than 715 minutes per credit;
- require a total of no less than 1690 minutes per credit of out-of-class student work over the period of time for which it is actually scheduled; and require a final examination of 60 minutes per credit, but not to exceed three total hours, entailing no less than 130 minutes per credit of out-of-class preparation time, or assessments/projects entailing an equivalent amount of work.

If a fall or spring class does not have a final examination scheduled during examination period, students in the class must be required to complete other assessments or projects sufficient to ensure that the absence of the examination does not cause the total amount of work required for the course to fall below 2595 minutes per credit, or 10320 total minutes for a 4-credit course.

Any faculty member who misses or cancels a regularly
scheduled class session must schedule a make-up class and/or assign an equivalent amount of out-of-class work.

(ii) Summer term

The summer term includes one twelve-week session and a one-week examination period. Summer term courses must adhere to the following minimum requirements, except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (c)-(f) below.

In courses with a final examination scheduled during the examination period, students will ordinarily be required to:
- meet for 60 minutes per credit each week for twelve weeks; sit for a final examination during examination period of at least 60 minutes per credit, but not to exceed three total hours in duration; and spend, on average, at least 2 hours and 20 minutes per credit each week on out-of-class work for thirteen weeks plus the week of the final examination.

Table 2 illustrates the application of these minimum requirements to summer courses ranging from 1-4 credits.

Table 2 (Summer Courses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Classroom Time per Week (13 Weeks)</th>
<th>Examination</th>
<th>Out-of-Class Work per Week, Including Exam Week (14 Weeks)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
<td>140 minutes</td>
<td>2600 minutes (43.3 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>120 minutes</td>
<td>120 minutes</td>
<td>280 minutes</td>
<td>5200 minutes (86.7 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>180 minutes</td>
<td>180 minutes</td>
<td>420 minutes</td>
<td>7800 minutes (130 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>240 minutes</td>
<td>180 minutes</td>
<td>560 minutes</td>
<td>10340 minutes (172.3 hours)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a summer class is scheduled to meet for fewer than 12 weeks (not including an examination week), it must: meet for a total of no less than 715 minutes per credit; require a total of no less than 1680 minutes per credit of out-of-class student work over the period of time for which it is actually scheduled; and require a final examination of 60 minutes per credit, but not exceeding three total hours, entailing no less than 140 minutes per credit of out-of-class preparation time, or assessments/projects entailing an equivalent amount of work.

If a summer class does not have a final examination scheduled during examination period, students in the class must be required to complete other assessments or projects sufficient to ensure that the absence of the examination does not cause the total amount of work required for the course to fall below 2600 minutes per credit, or 10340 total minutes for a 4-credit course.

Any faculty member who misses or cancels a regularly
scheduled class session must schedule a make-up class and/or assign an equivalent amount of out-of-class work.

(iii) Winter session

The winter session, also known as “intersession,” is a one-week term with an examination, paper, or project. Winter session courses ordinarily meet for 750 minutes per credit during the week. Students are expected to spend a minimum of 30 hours per credit on out-of-class work during the week, or an equivalent number of hours over a longer period of time if a paper or project is due on a date after the end of the winter session.

(iv) Special sessions

Any law programs (e.g., overseas law programs) offered for academic credit by the Law School that are not scheduled to correspond to a standard fall, spring, summer, or winter session will be designed to ensure an allocation of weekly classroom time and out-of-classroom work sufficient to satisfy the definition of a credit hour as set forth above.

(b) Out-of-class Student Work in Courses that Involve Classroom or Direct Faculty Instruction:

Out-of-classroom work within the definition of a credit hour may include, but is not limited to: reading assignments; case briefing; study groups and review sessions; written assignments other than examinations (including preparatory memos, journals, and reflections on readings or experience); solving problem sets; participating in out-of-class simulations and role-playing exercises; research assignments; online assessments; posting to an online discussion board; court or other observations; conferences with the instructor, academic support instructors or teaching assistants; and other work that assists in comprehension of course content such as outlining and studying for examinations.

As guidance for approximating the length of time to complete reading assignments, faculty may choose to rely upon academic literature indicating that, on average, a law student can read ten to thirty pages in 60 minutes, depending on the difficulty of the material. This estimate of time to complete a reading assignment does not include time to complete additional study and preparatory work typically required to understand and analyze the reading, such as briefing of cases, review of supplemental material, outlining, practice questions and examinations, CALI exercises, and participation in study groups and review sessions.

All course instructors shall ensure that their course syllabi describe all required out-of-classroom work in sufficient detail to support a determination that such coursework meets the requirements of Standard 310(b)(1) as specified in section 2(a) of this policy. The Associate Deans for Academic Affairs shall keep all course syllabi on file and review them periodically to confirm that the amount of work assigned in each course complies with those requirements.

All proposals for new courses must include a paragraph justifying the number of credit hours to be awarded. The Associate Deans for Academic Affairs shall keep these justifications on file. If a new course requires approval by the Curriculum Committee, the Committee shall make a determination of whether the number of credit hours sought for the proposed course complies with Standard 310(b).

(c) Credit for Clinics and Externships

Clinics and externships consist of a classroom component and a casework component (in the case of in-house clinics) or fieldwork component (in the case of externships). With respect to the classroom component for both in-house clinics and externships, a credit hour may be awarded for 55 minutes of classroom or direct faculty instruction per week, while students are expected to spend, on average, a minimum of 2 hours on out-of-class work per week during the semester performing clinic or externship work, preparing for class, completing class assignments or other academic work related to the course assigned by the supervising faculty member and supervising attorney.

For the casework component of in-house clinics or the fieldwork component of externships, students must complete, at a minimum, 42.5 hours for one credit; 85 hours for 2 credits; 127.5 hours for 3 credits; and 170 hours for 4 credits.

Students enrolled in an in-house clinic or for-credit externship must complete the required hours and submit detailed time logs or otherwise document their time for review by their supervising attorney or faculty instructor in accordance with established clinic and externship policies.

(d) Credit for Directed Study

Students enrolled in an independent Directed Study may be given one or two credits. Students must complete a minimum of 42.5 hours of research and writing work for one credit and 85 hours of research and writing work for two credits.

Students are responsible for keeping a detailed log of their hours and submitting the log to their primary supervising
faculty member at the end of the semester. Students will be evaluated on a credit/no credit basis.

(e) Credit for Student-Edited Law Journals

Student members of law journals are eligible to receive one credit per semester for performing at least 42.5 hours of journal-related work, which may include completion of a note or comment, reading and evaluating journal submissions, and editing and cite-checking articles.

Students are responsible for documenting this time in a manner approved by the faculty advisor of the journal. Students will be evaluated on a credit/no credit basis.

(f) Credit for Moot Court and Mock Trial Competitions

Depending on the competition, students who participate in mock trial or moot court competitions are eligible to receive up to two credits per semester for competition-related work, such as brief writing, appellate advocacy, trial advocacy, arbitration advocacy, negotiation or mediation. Students are responsible for documenting this time in a manner approved by their faculty advisor/coach. Students must complete a minimum of 42.5 hours of work for one credit and 85 hours of work for two credits. Students may elect not to receive credit for participation in interscholastic competitions. Students will be evaluated on a credit/no credit basis.

(g) Credit for Teaching Assistants and Research Assistants

Students who serve as teaching assistants for a course are eligible to receive two hours of credit per semester for performing at least 85 hours of course-related work, such as, assisting with course design and administration, conducting review and discussion sessions, and mentoring students on study skills, time management, exam preparation, legal writing, or other academic skills. Students who serve as research assistants for a faculty member are eligible to receive two hours of credit per semester for performing at least 85 hours of work relating to the supervising faculty member’s project, such as conducting legal research, writing memoranda, editing, and cite checking. Student teaching assistants and research assistants are responsible for keeping a detailed log of their hours for review by the supervising faculty member at the end of each semester. Students will be evaluated on a credit/no credit basis.

(h) Credit for Distance Education Courses

Students may receive credit for distance education courses that are in compliance with ABA Standards, subject to the requirements of Regulation II(L) below. Distance education courses for which students receive credit, whether offered in synchronous or asynchronous format, or a combination, shall require at least 42.5 hours of student work per credit hour. The Associate Deans for Academic Affairs shall collect and review distance education course syllabi on a regular basis to determine whether such courses comply with Standard 310(b).

3. Credit Enrollment Requirements: Day students not participating in the Accelerated JD Program are required to enroll in a minimum of 27 credits each year (not including summer sessions) and 12 credits each semester for 6 semesters (not including summer sessions), except otherwise provided in these Rules and Regulations. Enrollment in more than 27 credits in one academic year will not reduce the 27 credit minimum requirement in any subsequent year, except as otherwise provided in these Rules and Regulations.

Evening Division

1. Credit Hour Requirements: The academic year consists of two semesters, the first or fall semester, commencing in August, and the second or spring semester, commencing in January. The Evening Division course of study requires eight semesters of class work. Completion of a total of 84 semester hours is required in order to earn the Juris Doctor degree.

2. Definition of Credit Hour: The definition of a credit hour for the Evening Division program is the same as for the Day Division, as set forth in paragraph I(B)(2).

3. Credit Enrollment Requirements: Evening students not participating in the Accelerated JD Program are required to enroll in a minimum of 21 credits per year (not including summer sessions) and 9 credits each semester, for 8 semesters (not including summer sessions), except as otherwise provided in these Rules and Regulations. Enrollment in more than 21 credits in one academic year will not reduce the 21 credit minimum requirement in any subsequent year, except as otherwise provided in these Rules and Regulations.

Accelerated JD Program

1. Participation in the Accelerated JD Program is limited to day and evening students admitted to the program by the Office of Law Admission.

2. Credit Enrollment Requirements (Day): Day students in the Accelerated JD Program are required to enroll
in a minimum of two summer semesters and four non-summer semesters of study. Minimum credit enrollment requirements for each semester of study may vary depending on program constraints and will be established by the academic associate deans. Accelerated day students should generally expect to enroll in at least 40 total credits over their first summer, fall, and spring semesters, at least 12 credits in the second summer, and at least 15 credits in the final fall and spring semesters.

3. **Credit Enrollment Requirements (Evening):** Evening students in the Accelerated JD Program are required to enroll in either (a) two summer semesters and six non-summer semesters of study; or (b) three summer semesters and five non-summer semesters of study. Minimum credit enrollment requirements for each semester of study may vary depending on program constraints and will be established by the academic associate deans. Accelerated evening students should generally expect to enroll in at least 33 total credits over their first summer, fall, and spring semesters, at least 28 total credits over their second summer, fall, and spring semesters, and at least 9 credits in each of the final two semesters (third summer and fall, or third fall and spring).

4. **Withdrawal from Accelerated JD Program (Day):** Day students who voluntarily withdraw or are required by the Academic Standing Committee to withdraw from the Accelerated JD Program prior to the second required summer of study will thereafter be subject to the credit enrollment requirements of section I.B. above, and any further summer study will be subject to the limitations of section IV; except that any day student who completes the first required summer of study in the Accelerated JD Program and satisfies all JD degree requirements by the end of the fifth non-summer semester of study will not be required to enroll in a sixth non-summer semester, or, if such student has not earned enough credits to graduate by the end of the seventh non-summer semester, any summer credits earned by the student while enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program may be applied to reduce the student’s course load in the final semester of study, even if such reduction results in a course load of fewer than 7 credits.

5. **Withdrawal from Accelerated JD Program (Evening):** Evening students who voluntarily withdraw or are required by the Academic Standing Committee to withdraw from the Accelerated JD Program prior to the second required summer of study will thereafter be subject to the credit enrollment requirements of section I.C. above, and any further summer study will be subject to the limitations of section IV; except that any evening student who completes the first required summer of study in the Accelerated JD Program and satisfies all JD degree requirements by the end of the seventh non-summer semester of study will not be required to enroll in eighth non-summer semester, or, if such student has not earned enough credits to graduate by the end of the seventh non-summer semester, any summer credits earned by the student while enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program may be applied to reduce the student’s course load in the final semester of study, even if such reduction results in a course load of fewer than 7 credits.

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1. 34 C.F.R. § 600.2 (2015), Regulations of the Offices of the Department of Education.

2. ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools (2014-2015), Standard 310(b)

3. A classroom hour is defined as 50 minutes of direct faculty instruction, assuming a 15-week semester. An hour of out-of-classroom work is defined as 60 minutes, assuming a 15-week semester. Standard 310, Interpretations 310-1 & 310-2.

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### Academic Standards

#### Course Loads

**Day Division**

No Day Division student may register for more than 16 credits or less than 12 credits in any one semester, or register for credits which result in more than 30 credits or less than 27 credits in any academic year.

**Evening Division**

No Evening Division student may register for more than 12 credits or less than 9 credits in any one semester, or register for credits which result in more than 24 credits or less than 21 credits in any academic year.

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### Attendance and Assignment Policy

#### General

A student must take the courses and examinations for the section in which the student is enrolled. Each student is expected to perform all class assignments and to attend...
class meetings regularly and in a punctual manner. Failure to do so may result in exclusion from the course, which may result in a grade of No Credit, F, probation, suspension, or dismissal.

**Year-Long Courses**

In year-long courses, each of the semesters of the course shall have its own Applicable Absence Limitation as defined above. Students may not “carry-over” unused absences to increase the Applicable Absence Limitation in the second semester of a year-long course.

**Inter-session and Intensive Courses**

Because inter-session and intensive courses normally are designed to have a limited number of class meetings, there is no Applicable Absence Limitation available for these courses. Students are expected to attend all class meetings of inter-session and intensive courses. An absence or significant tardiness to an inter-session or an intensive classes will result in the student being excluded from the course. To obtain a waiver to this rule, a student must submit a petition to the Dean of Students. The Dean of Students will only grant the petition if 1) the petition shows an extraordinary and unavoidable circumstance, and 2) the instructor believes that the amount of absence will not unreasonably alter the level of engagement expected of all students in the course.

**Distance Education (HybridOnline) Courses**

As with live courses, the acceptable absent limitation of 15% of the minutes of instruction applies to distance education courses as defined in Regulation II(L). For distance education courses conducted through iLaw or other online platforms, students shall be regarded as absent if they fail to complete a week’s assignment. This provision does not preclude the instructor of a hybrid/online course from issuing grading penalties for late or missing assignments.

**Add/Drop Period**

For elective courses, class meetings during the add/drop period shall be disregarded in determining whether a student has exceeded the Applicable Absence Limitation. This does not apply to required courses, six week summer session, inter-session or intensive courses.

**Reasons for Absences**

The absences taken within Applicable Absence Limitation in any course must relate to short-term family, personal, religious observance, localized weather, commuting, and work or illness issues.

**Reporting Absences to the Instructor, Dean of Students**

Any absences within the Applicable Absence Limitation should be reported directly to the instructor by the student. Any absences in excess of the Applicable Absence Limitation or any absences of more than three consecutive school days shall be reported to the Dean of Students by the student as soon as practicable.

**Excused Absences Beyond the Applicable Absence Limitation**

The Dean of Students does not excuse absences that fall within the Applicable Absence Limitation. However, the Dean of Students may make a determination that, on account of extraordinary circumstances affecting an extended period of time, a student shall be excused for a limited amount of time beyond the Applicable Absence Limitation. Such extraordinary circumstances must relate to health, bereavement, family, military, or significant personal issues. Excusals will not be granted for vacations or on-going conflicts resulting from the student’s normal employment commitments. In addition, excusals will not be granted to relieve Day Students of the limitation on employment set by the law school.

The Dean of Students may not excuse absences for more than one week’s worth of classes beyond the Applicable Absence Limitation or in circumstances where a student would miss more than 10 consecutive days of classes during a semester regardless of the circumstances. Students who have circumstances causing them to be absent for more than these specified periods shall consult with the Dean of Students regarding a Voluntary Leave of Absence or course withdrawal.

**Student Responsibilities Regarding Absences and Attendance Records**

Students are advised to keep a personal record of all absences.

In courses where the instructor requires the students to sign an attendance sheet (or otherwise mark themselves as present), it is the student’s responsibility to ensure that this is done in a timely manner for each class. Students who mark or sign as present a classmate who is absent shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Students are responsible for responding to the instructor and/or the Dean of Students about issues of attendance.
**Tardiness and Early Departures**

Excessive tardiness or early departures from class may result in exclusion from a course under this policy. Excusals will not be granted for tardiness or early departures for normal and foreseeable commutes or work schedules.

**Religious Observances**

Absences on any particular day for religious observances are permitted in accordance with Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 151C, §2B.

**Academic Standing Requirements**

**First-year students**

The provisions of section 1 apply to all first-year students, except that application of these provisions to students in the Accelerated JD Program shall be subject to the modifications set forth in section 1.d.

(All other students are subject to the provisions of section 2 – Upper-class Students.)

**First-Semester Academic Standing**

1. At the end of the first semester, a student is not in good academic standing and will be dismissed from the law school if either of the following applies:
   a. the student receives final grades that are unsatisfactory in three of the student’s first semester courses, or
   b. the student receives two or more final grades of D+ or lower in first semester courses

The dismissal is final, and there is no appeal of the dismissal. The academic performance and individual circumstances of students who are dismissed pursuant to this section are not subject to review by the Academic Standing Committee.

2. The Academic Standing Committee will review a student who has unsatisfactory final grades in two courses or who has a grade point average below 2.000 for the first semester but who does not fall under II C. 1. a. i. Such a student is not in good academic standing and may be dismissed. The Committee may vote to allow the student to continue on academic probation. The Committee may also set other conditions of the student’s continued enrollment, including but not limited to a reduction in course load, participation in academic and other student support programs or courses, repeat of certain courses, or a leave of absence from the school. In determining if a student may continue, the Committee will take into account the following:
   a. whether the student experienced extraordinary circumstances during the first semester that affected the student’s academic performance or
   b. whether the student is likely to succeed in the study of law.

If the Committee votes to dismiss the student, that dismissal is final and unappealable.

3. Students who receive one unsatisfactory grade or who have a grade point average under 2.500 in the first semester and who do not otherwise fall under II C.1. a. i. or II C.1. a.ii. will
   a. receive a notice from the Academic Standing Committee warning the student of the Academic Standing Requirements and advising the student of academic support resources, and
   b. be required to meet with a faculty member, advisor or associate dean, to be designated by the Dean, to discuss their first semester difficulties and devise a course of action for achieving academic success and passing the bar examination. Students may be directed to participate in the Academic Support Program, enroll in particular courses in the upper year curriculum, or take other appropriate corrective measures.

**Second-Semester Academic Standing**

1. At the end of the second semester of the first-year, a student is not in good academic standing and will be dismissed from the law school if either of the following applies:
   a. the student has a grade point average of less than 2.000 for that academic year, or
   b. the student has unsatisfactory grades in three or more courses for that academic year.

The dismissal is final, and there is no appeal of the dismissal. The academic performance and individual circumstances of students who are dismissed pursuant to this section are not subject to review by the Academic Standing Committee.
2. The Academic Standing Committee will review a student who does not fall within the above dismissal standard (II. C. 1. b. i.) but has a grade point average for that academic year ranging from 2.000 to below 2.330 or was reviewed by the Academic Standing Committee after the first semester and failed to meet one or more conditions of continued enrollment set by the Committee. Such a student is not in good academic standing and will be dismissed unless the committee finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

   a. the student experienced extraordinary circumstances during the academic year;

   b. the extraordinary circumstances affected the student’s academic performance,

   c. those circumstances are no longer an impediment to the student’s academic performance; and

   d. the student is likely to succeed in the study of law, which includes a likelihood of passing a bar examination.

If the Committee votes to dismiss the student, that dismissal is final and unappealable.

3. A student who has a grade point average after the second semester of the first year ranging from 2.330 to below 2.500 is not in good academic standing and will be reviewed by the Academic Standing Committee. Such a student will be dismissed unless the Committee finds by clear and convincing evidence that the student is likely to succeed in the study of law, which includes a likelihood of passing a bar examination. Evidence relevant to the Committee’s determination of likely success for purposes of this paragraph may include, but is not limited to, the absence of unsatisfactory grades in the student’s academic record, the presence of grades of B+ or higher, and demonstrated improvement in the student’s academic performance in the second semester relative to the first. If the Committee votes to dismiss the student, that dismissal is final and unappealable.

4. Students who are not in good academic standing but are allowed by the Academic Standing Committee to continue will be placed on academic probation and Academic Warning. The Committee may also set other conditions of the student’s continued enrollment, including but not limited to a reduction in course load, participation in academic and other student support programs or courses, repeat of certain courses (whether or not required by paragraph II.C.1.c. below), or a leave of absence from the school.

Repeating Courses

Students allowed to continue on academic probation after the first or second semester will be required to repeat any course taken during the first year of law school in which they received a grade of C- or lower. The Academic Standing Committee may, within its discretion, vote to waive this requirement regarding any course for which the student received a grade higher than F.

Academic Warning

In addition to those students who are placed on Academic Warning pursuant to the above Second-Semester Academic Standing provision, the following students will also be placed on Academic Warning, but without review by the Academic Standing Committee:

1. Any student with a grade point average for the first year, ranging from 2.500 to below 2.670;

2. Any student who has at least two unsatisfactory grades for that academic year, regardless of the student’s grade point average.

Students who are placed on Academic Warning must enroll in, and earn a satisfactory grade in, the following courses:

1. Legal Analysis & Methods (must be taken no later than the fall semester of the student’s second year.

2. Evidence

3. Trusts and Estates

4. Business Entity Fundamentals

5. Commercial Law Survey, Commercial Sales, or Secured Transactions

6. Criminal Procedure

7. Family Law

8. Fundamentals of Law (must be taken in the student’s final semester)

With the exception of Legal Analysis & Methods (which must be taken no later than the fall semester of the second year) and Fundamentals of Law (which must be taken in the student’s final semester), these courses may be taken at
any time prior to graduation and they serve as a substitute for the Base Menu requirements that are applicable to students who are not on Academic Warning. Students on Academic Warning remain subject to all other graduation requirements.

Students who receive an unsatisfactory grade in the above courses must participate in the Academic Support Program and are required to repeat the course in which the unsatisfactory grade was received.

Course Guidance and Curriculum Review. Students are strongly urged to take advanced courses that serve to reinforce first-year courses in which they received unsatisfactory grades. Such courses may include advanced legal writing courses and such other courses as may be designated as appropriate by the Law Faculty. Students are also strongly urged to take advantage of all of the bar exam preparation opportunities offered at the law school.

Students on Academic Warning may not exceed the normal semester credit load for their division.

The Academic Warning designation is not subject to appeal.

[Academic Warning course requirements amended by Faculty 3/2/17]

Guided Curriculum

Any student who completed their first-year prior to the 2016-2017 academic year with a cumulative GPA of 2.670 or higher but less than 3.000 in the first year must take Advanced Survey of Core Legal Principles in the student’s final year. Any student who completes their first year during the 2016-2017 academic year or later with a cumulative GPA of 2.670 or higher but less than 3.000 must complete all of the following courses in order to be eligible to graduate:

1. Evidence;
2. Trusts and Estates;
3. Business Entity Fundamentals;
4. Commercial Law Survey, Commercial Sales, or Secured Transactions;
5. Criminal Procedure;
6. Family Law; and
7. Advanced Survey of Core Legal Principles (must be taken in the student’s final year).

[Revisions to Rule II. C. 1. e. approved by law faculty on 5/19/16 and 3/2/17]

Special Provisions for Students in the Accelerated JD Program

1. Any student enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program who has completed fewer than three semesters of study is a “first-year” student within the meaning of section 1. Any other student in the Accelerated JD Program is an “upper-class” student within the meaning of section 2.

2. For students in the Accelerated JD Program:
   a. The “first semester” for purposes of section 1.a. is defined as the period from the beginning of the first required summer term to the end of the first fall semester of study. All courses taken by students in the Accelerated JD Program during this period will be regarded as “first semester courses” for purposes of section 1.a.
   b. The “second semester” for purposes of section 1.b. is defined as the first spring semester of study.
   c. The “first year” for purposes of section 1.d. Academic Warning and 1.e. Guided Curriculum shall comprise the first required summer term, the first fall semester, and the first spring semester of study.

3. At the end of the first required summer term, a student in the Accelerated JD Program is not in good academic standing and will be dismissed from the law school if either of the following applies:
   a. the student receives final grades that are unsatisfactory in three courses in that term, or
   b. the student receives two or more final grades of D+ or lower in that term.

The dismissal is final, and there is no appeal of the dismissal. The academic performance and individual circumstances of students who are dismissed pursuant to this section are not subject to review by the Academic Standing Committee.

4. A student in the Accelerated JD Program who completes the first required summer term with a grade point average less than 2.000 or receives two unsatisfactory grades in the first required summer term and is not otherwise subject to automatic
dismissal is not in good academic standing and will be placed on academic probation for the first fall semester of study without review by the Academic Standing Committee; must participate in the Academic Support Program during the first fall semester; and will be administratively withdrawn from any upper-level courses for which the student may be registered in their first fall semester. Such a student must meet with an Associate Dean no later than two weeks after final grades for the first summer term have been posted in order to discuss the student’s academic performance. The Academic Standing Committee will review the student’s record after the conclusion of the first fall semester, regardless of the student’s academic standing at that time, to determine whether the student should be permitted to continue in the Accelerated JD Program.

5. A student in the Accelerated JD Program who receives one unsatisfactory grade in the first required summer term or completes the first required summer term with a grade point average of less than 2.670 must meet with an Associate Dean no later than two weeks after final grades for that term have been posted in order to discuss the student’s academic performance and whether the student should continue in the Accelerated JD Program.

6. Any student in the Accelerated JD Program subject to review by the Academic Standing Committee may be required by the Committee to withdraw from the Accelerated JD Program as a condition of being permitted to continue as a JD student.

Upper-class Students

1. An upper-class student is not in good academic standing if the student receives final grades below C in more than one course in any semester.

2. An upper-class student who is not in good academic standing after a semester, but who does not fall within paragraph (2)(c), shall be placed on probation for the following semester.

3. An upper-class student whose average for the semester is no greater than 2.000, who receives final grades below C in three or more courses, or who receives final grades below C in more than one course while on probation, is not in good academic standing and may be dismissed. The Academic Standing Committee may vote to allow the student to continue on probation. The Committee will not allow the student to continue unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

   a. the student experienced extraordinary circumstances during the semester,

   b. the extraordinary circumstances affected the student’s academic performance,

   c. those circumstances are no longer an impediment to the student’s academic performance, and

   d. the student is likely to succeed in the study of law, including a likelihood of passing a bar examination.

4. If a student who is not on probation but has been on probation previously is not in good academic standing at the conclusion of a semester, the student shall come before the Academic Standing Committee, which shall determine, based on the student’s overall academic record and the student’s reasons for failure to maintain good academic standing, whether or not the student shall be dismissed or be permitted to continue on probation.

5. Any student who fails to achieve good academic standing for the relevant year or semester three times will be dismissed, unless at least five members of the Academic Standing Committee vote that the student be allowed to continue on probation. (For example, a student would fall into this category if the student’s grades for the first year were below the standards for good standing, the student’s grades for the second semester of the second year were below the standards for good standing, and the student’s grades for the first semester of the third year were below the standards for good standing.) In the event the student is allowed to continue on probation, the Academic Standing Committee shall set the conditions of such probation.

Academic Standing Committee

1. Petitions for permission to continue will be considered by the Academic Standing Committee, consisting of six faculty members, the Dean of Students (serving Ex Officio) and an Associate Dean. The Associate Dean, who shall be a member of the Law School Faculty, shall serve as chair of the committee, and shall only vote in the case of a tie. The presence of four members of the Committee, not including the Chair or the Dean of Students, shall be sufficient for a quorum.

2. The student shall be afforded an opportunity to
submit a petition in writing to the committee and to be heard before the committee prior to its decision. Full documentation of the circumstances must accompany the petition. If such reasons involve physical or psychological incapacity before or during examinations, full documentation of the problem from a treating professional must accompany the petition.

3. If the committee allows a student to continue on probation, it may impose conditions, including but not limited to repeating a course, periodic meetings with a faculty advisor, an assistance program prescribed by the committee, limitations on employment or extracurricular activities, or taking a semester or year of leave prior to continuing.

The decision of the Academic Standing Committee is final. There is no appeal of its decision.

General Provisions

1. No student may graduate with final grades below C in more than three courses or with a grade point average below 2.000.

2. No student may enroll in the second semester of a two-semester course, such as Property, Legal Practice Skills, Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law or Contracts, if the student receives a final grade of F in the first semester of the course.

3. A student, whether or not in good academic standing, shall be required to repeat any required course in which the student receives a grade of F. Both the original grade of F and the grade received upon repetition of the course shall be included in the student’s grade point average. For purposes of this Regulation II (C) (4) (c), the term “required course” shall mean all first year courses, including for evening students Constitutional Law and Property although offered in the second year. For purposes of this Regulation II (C) (4) (c) the term “required course” shall also include Professional Responsibility. For purposes of this Regulation II (C) (4) (c) the term “required course” does not include Base Menu courses. A Base Menu course in which a student receives a grade of F may not be counted in satisfaction of the Base Menu Requirement. For purposes of this Regulation II (C) (4) (c), the reexamination procedure prescribed by Regulation III (G) has no effect.

4. An upper-class student taking a reduced program shall not be in good academic standing if the student’s grade point average for the semester falls below 2.000 or if the student receives grades below C in more than 30% of the total credit hours carried. A first-year student taking a reduced program shall not be in good academic standing if the student’s grade point average for the first year falls below 2.000 or if the student receives grades below C in more than 30% of the total credit hours carried.

5. For purposes of determining a student’s academic standing, a grade of No Credit shall be equivalent to an F.

6. If a course description specifies a course to be a prerequisite for registration, a student shall not be treated as having satisfied the prerequisite if the student receives a grade of F with respect to the prerequisite course.

7. Any student who receives an unsatisfactory grade (C- or below) in Legal Practice Skills is required to enroll in Advanced Legal Writing.

8. A student who has been dismissed from the law school in accordance with any of the provisions of the Academic Standing Requirements may not reenroll in the J.D. program unless the student complies with the law school’s Readmissions process and timeframes. See Rule VI (Readmissions (p. 30)).

9. Students on Academic Probation or Academic Warning may not exceed the normal semester credit load for their division.

10. Dual Degree students who are academically dismissed from their non-law program will be automatically dismissed from the law school. In cases where a Dual Degree student is subject to conditions of enrollment in their non-law program due to academic deficiency, the Chair of the Academic Standing Committee will determine if such conditions will apply to the student’s law school courses.

11. No student may withdraw from the law school while consideration of the student’s academic standing is pending.

Dean’s List

The Dean’s List is an annual honor designation for students placing in the top 33%, solely for that academic year, of (i) the first year student body, or (ii) the upper-class student body, as the case may be. Those students who
qualify for the Dean’s List will be determined annually, after completion of the spring term, by the Assistant Dean for Academic Services and the Academic Associate Deans using the grades from the year just completed. The Dean’s List will be announced shortly after grades for the spring term are posted. No change will be made to the Dean’s List G.P.A. once it has been determined.

Graduation with Honors

A student who has complied with all requirements for the degree of Juris Doctor, and whose scholastic achievements, in the judgment of the Faculty, have been outstanding, will be recommended for the degree with honors. The graduating student with the highest cumulative average in the day and evening divisions will be awarded the degree summa cum laude; the Faculty may in its discretion also award the graduation honors summa cum laude to additional students.

Honors will be determined as follows:

- **Summa Cum Laude**: Students in the top 3 percent in each division.

- **Magna Cum Laude**: Students in top 8 percent in each division but below the standard for Summa Cum Laude.

- **Cum Laude**: Students in top 25 percent in each division but below the standard for Magna Cum Laude.

For the purposes of determining honors, the January and May graduates of the same calendar year will be considered the graduating class. Honor determinations for September graduates will be based on the honor determinations made in the preceding May of the same calendar year. Students are eligible for honors only in the calendar year and division in which they actually graduate regardless of Leaves of Absence, early degree completion, change of division or any other change (unexpected or not) to their anticipated graduation date.

Academic Integrity

1. Any violation of academic integrity shall be viewed as a serious infraction of the Rules and Regulations of the Law School. Violations of academic integrity shall include, but are not limited to, dishonesty in the examination process and plagiarism in written work. Plagiarism is the representation of the language, ideas or format of another as one’s own in any writing submitted for academic purposes.

2. Use of the work of another without proper attribution constitutes plagiarism whether or not the writer acts with intent to mislead or deceive. However, such intent, or the lack of it, may be considered in determining the proper sanction if a violation is established.

3. It is not permissible to paraphrase more than a few words of the work of another. Any idea which is paraphrased from the work of another must be properly acknowledged. It is impermissible to use quotations from sources, even with acknowledgment, unless the material quoted is properly identified in the text (e.g. by quotation marks, in a block quote, etc.), attributed, and cited including the specific page(s) where the quoted material may be found.

4. It is also impermissible to copy substantial parts of the sentence structure, paragraph structure, or organizational format of the work of another, even if some words or ideas are changed from the original. Such borrowing is impermissible even if citations to the source are included in the text. A general citation of a source, without quotation, is not sufficient to acknowledge the borrowing of the words or intellectual structure of another’s work. Such citations indicate that the source supports the idea in the citing text, not that the words or structure of the cited work are used. Quotations must be given verbatim and indented or placed in quotation marks.

5. Other than as provided in Rule I. H. 1. f. or as allowed under Academic Concentration rules, no student may submit the same written work, or substantially the same paper, in satisfaction of more than one academic requirement. If, in unusual circumstances, a student is authorized to submit the same work, or parts of the same work, in satisfaction of more than one requirement, written consent of all persons to whom the work is to be submitted must be obtained in advance, and retained by the student and all persons to whom the writing is submitted. It is permissible, with the consent of the professor, to use a paper submitted for course credit to satisfy the writing requirement as well.

6. It is a violation of this regulation to provide any written work to another student, with the knowledge that it will be submitted as the student’s original work in satisfaction of any course requirement or for any other school-related purpose.

7. Academic credit may be withheld for any work which violates this regulation. Academic credit awarded for
work which is later discovered to have been submitted in violation of this regulation may be withdrawn. A degree awarded in part on the basis of such course credit may be revoked.

8. The presumptive sanction for a deliberate act of plagiarism is suspension or dismissal from the Law School.

9. This regulation applies to all work submitted by a student for any course or school-related activity. This includes not only course papers and examinations but also written work for the law reviews, moot court competitions and similar law school-related activities. Where original work is expected, the regulation applies to drafts as well as final submissions. The regulation does not apply to those unusual situations in which the student is not expected to submit original work. For example, it might not apply to drafting pleadings in a clinical setting.

10. Students are responsible for compliance with these requirements. A student who has any doubt about the propriety of the student’s use of sources, or as to whether the work is expected to be original work, should consult with the relevant professor or supervisor before or at the time of submission of the work in question.

11. By submitting any written work for academic credit or for any school-related purpose, the student represents that the work submitted complies with the provisions of these regulations.

Credit for Clinical and Other Non-Classroom Activities

1. Cumulative limit on credits for ungraded, non-classroom work and clinical fieldwork. A student may count no more than 16 credits of ungraded non-classroom work and clinical fieldwork toward the degree. A student may not count more than 12 credits of clinical fieldwork toward the degree. These limits do not apply to the seminar component of an in-house clinic or an externship.

Example: Student takes an eight-credit in-house clinic, for which four credits are assigned to the seminar component and four to the fieldwork. Only the four credits for fieldwork count toward the credit restrictions in this subsection.

Example: Student takes an externship that includes a two-credit seminar and three credits for fieldwork. Only the three credits of fieldwork count toward the credit restrictions in this subsection.

2. Limit on non-classroom ungraded activities in one semester. A student may not receive more than two units of credit in any semester for non-classroom ungraded activities, as opposed to regular course work. Non-classroom ungraded activities which count toward the two-credit-per-semester limit include directed study, law journal work (including Law Review, Transnational Law Review, Journal Of Health and Biomedical Law, Journal of High Technology Law, Moot Court, including Moot Court teams and Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, research assistantships, and concentration thesis credits. The fieldwork component of an externship does not count toward this two-credit limit.

Example: Student takes an externship which includes a two-credit seminar and three ungraded credits for fieldwork. The student may still receive two credits in that semester for other non-classroom ungraded activities.

Example: Student receives two ungraded credits for work on a law school journal. The student may not receive additional ungraded credits in the same semester for a directed study, research assistantship or concentration thesis. The student may receive credits for the ungraded fieldwork component of an externship in that semester.

3. Limit on enrollment in in-house clinics and externships. A student may only enroll in one in-house clinic while obtaining the Juris Doctor degree, unless the student is granted a waiver by the Director of Clinical Programs. Students may not enroll in an in-house clinic and an externship during the same semester. A student may not enroll in more than one externship for credit during a single semester.

4. Credit/no credit grades for non-classroom activities. Non-classroom activities which are not graded under the law school’s generally applicable grading rules and fieldwork credits for externships shall be graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. The grade of Credit shall be a satisfactory grade. The grade of No Credit shall be the equivalent of the grade of F. Students will receive a letter grade under the Law School’s general grading rules for the seminar component of an
externship and for the seminar and fieldwork components of an in-house clinic.

5. The instructor in any non-anonymously graded course may elect to grade the course on an Honors/Pass/Low Pass/Fail basis. Such grades will not be calculated into a student’s cumulative average. An instructor must notify the students at the first meeting of the course if the instructor elects the Honors/Pass/Low Pass/Fail basis of grading. Prospective students in a clinical course will be notified at the time of application if the instructor intends to utilize the Honors/Pass/Low Pass/Fail basis of grading. For all purposes under these Regulations, the grades of Honors, Pass, and Low Pass shall be satisfactory grades, and the grade of Fail shall be the equivalent of a grade of F.

Legal Writing Requirement Policy

Prior to graduation each student must complete a substantial piece of legal writing that demonstrates both proficiency in writing skills and mastery of the subject matter, known as the “Legal Writing Requirement.” It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next to last semester prior to graduation. To satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, students must satisfy the rules, requirements, and procedures listed below.

General Rules

1. A paper intended to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement must be substantial, meaning a length of at least 20 typewritten pages of double-spaced text (at least 4,000 words, not counting appendices). If in the judgment of the supervising faculty member, two or more pieces of written work cumulatively are the equivalent of a substantial piece of legal writing, they may jointly qualify to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement.

2. The student’s research and writing for the paper should reflect the student’s own individual effort. It should be the student’s original work. A writing that is in whole or in part a product of plagiarism does not meet the standards of this requirement, much less the rules related to Academic Integrity set out in Regulation II (F), which should be reviewed by the student at the outset and which governs the student’s conduct. The student may not receive any assistance on the paper from anyone, unless the supervising faculty member has given the student express permission. The paper, or substantially the same paper, must not have been submitted for credit in any previous course. If in extraordinary circumstances, a student is authorized to submit the same work, or parts of the same work, in satisfaction of more than one requirement, written consent of all persons to whom the work is to be submitted must be obtained in advance and be on file with the Academic Services Office. To assure compliance with the rules related to academic integrity, and in order to submit a paper to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, each student should be given a copy of this Legal Writing Requirement and shall certify before undertaking it that the student has read and understood the Legal Writing Requirement, including the rules relating to Academic Integrity (Regulation II (F)).

3. Each student should use The Bluebook, A Uniform Manual for Citation or its equivalent for all citations.

4. The student’s paper must demonstrate proficiency in writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter. In assessing whether the student has succeeded, the following criteria will be relevant:
   a. the quality of the student’s research;
   b. the manner in which the student treated and examined open questions;
   c. the creativity of the student’s ideas or synthesis of those of others;
   d. the organization of the paper;
   e. the clarity of the writing;
   f. the quality and accuracy of the analysis;
   g. the editing and proofreading of the paper;
   h. the student’s understanding of the topic; and
   i. the degree to which the student’s paper concisely and simply communicates the student’s ideas and analysis.

5. In the discretion of the supervising faculty member, the faculty member may consider other factors in determining the student’s proficiency in writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter, including the student’s failure to meet any of the established requirements, procedures or deadlines.

6. Each student must file a form with the Academic Services Office by the student’s last semester prior to graduation, indicating the manner in which the Legal
Writing Requirement will be satisfied and making the required certification. It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next to last semester prior to graduating. A student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement in only one of the following ways:

a. Full-time faculty supervised writing: A student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. For example, a paper written for a course or seminar, or work as a directed study project or work prepared as a research assistant to a full-time faculty member, may qualify.

b. Adjunct faculty supervised writing: A student may also satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the adjunct faculty in a course or seminar, with the approval of an Associate Dean, and certified by the adjunct faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement.

c. Journal writing: If the student is a member of the Journal of High Technology Law, Journal of Health & Biomedical Law, Law Review, or Transnational Law Review, the student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a case comment, note, or other document that has been approved by that publication's Faculty Advisor(s), by writing it under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. The submitted writing must be accepted for publication or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality. If the student is not a member of an Honor Board, a student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a case comment selected through the summer author competition and accepted for publication.

d. Moot Court writing: If the student is a member of the Moot Court Board, a student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by completing a bench memorandum, brief, or other writing under close supervision or oversight by a full-time faculty member and certified by the faculty member or the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. Other writing may include writing for the Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, if it is accepted for publication in the Journal, or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality, and otherwise meets the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement.

e. Writing for competition: A brief prepared for an interscholastic moot court competition may be used to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement only if such work is completed under close supervision or oversight by a full-time faculty member and is certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. If the rules of a competition prohibit faculty involvement in a student’s preparation of a brief for the competition, then that brief may not be used to satisfy the Law School’s Legal Writing Requirement, unless the brief is substantially revised under the close supervision of a faculty member after the conclusion of the competition. No student may use a co-authored or team brief to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement unless the supervising faculty member certifies that the student wrote a distinct portion of the brief that independently meets the standards of the Requirement.

f. Restriction on fulfilling the Experiential Learning requirement: A course that is used for the Legal Writing Requirement may not also be used to satisfy the Experiential Learning requirement.

Procedures, Requirements, and Deadlines

Fulfilling the Legal Writing Requirement requires due diligence and steady progress by the student involved. Every student must follow the procedures, requirements, and deadlines below in order to complete the Legal Writing Requirement, except as expressly modified by the supervising faculty member to fit the needs of a paper for a course or alternative described in section H (1) (f) (i-v). These procedures, requirements, and deadlines are ordinarily the minimum that students should be expected to meet. No student shall seek exemption from these Legal Writing Requirement procedures, requirements, and deadlines except for reasons of severe illness or for personal emergencies of the most serious nature. Prior to the due date of the paper, students must submit a signed request for extension to the supervising faculty member, which sets forth in detail the extraordinary circumstances believed to justify the exemption.

In responding to the student submissions set out below, the
supervising faculty member should offer feedback to assist the student’s success, including one or more opportunities for the student to meet with the supervising faculty member. The supervising faculty member may also respond by commenting on the submissions received, suggesting ways to improve the work, and requiring, when the supervising faculty member deems it appropriate, submission of additional work or drafts by the student.

Topic

The student must submit to the supervising faculty member for such member’s approval a brief topic statement (not exceeding one page) describing the topic selected and the scope and focus of the paper.

Suggested due date: By the end of the second week of the semester.

Research Plan and List of Authorities

The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a research plan that includes a list of authorities, relevant to the topic selected, which the student proposes to examine.

Suggested due date: By the end of the fourth week of the semester.

Outline

The student must submit to the supervising faculty member an outline of the paper, showing the organization of the issues relevant to the topic, including what the student will discuss and how that discussion will be organized; how the authorities are to be integrated into a discussion of the issues; and the basic structure of the student’s analysis and conclusions. (A detailed outline should essentially be a “skeleton” for the first draft of the paper, so that, for example, a mere list of authorities would not be adequate to meet this standard. At the same time, students whose research and analysis lead them into new directions should feel that they can improve on their outline for their first draft.)

Suggested due date: By the end of the eighth week of the semester.

First Draft

The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a first draft of the paper’s discussion and analysis of the topic with appropriate citations and footnotes.

Suggested due date: By the end of the tenth week of the semester.

Final Paper

The student must submit to the supervising faculty member the final version of the paper for evaluation by the supervising faculty member. Because meeting deadlines is an important professional obligation, and supervising faculty need the opportunity to submit student grades in a timely manner, no paper submitted after the last day of the grading period for that semester will be deemed to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. An exception may be made where late delivery occurs with approval of the supervising faculty member, after the student considers the student’s written statement of the extenuating circumstances and supporting documentation, which the student must submit with the paper for any requested late delivery to be considered. Late papers without such approval may receive an incomplete or unsatisfactory grade or other late sanctions of the faculty member as well as be deemed not to be in compliance with the standards to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement.

Due date: No later than the last day of the grading period.

Elective Add/Drop Period

During the first week of classes a student who has registered for an elective course or courses may add or drop the course or courses. Course changes are not allowed before the first day of classes or after the close of the designated add/drop period, except with the permission of the Assistant Dean for Academic Services, the Dean of Students or an Associate Dean. Failure to withdraw within the add/drop period may result in a grade of No Credit (F).

Extensions Beyond End of Semester

Any paper or other project required for a final grade in a course must be submitted by the deadline set by the instructor for the course. If, for compelling reasons (other than a disability accommodation that may be granted for a specific project or paper, which must first be requested through the law school’s disability coordinator), the instructor allows an extension of time to complete the paper or project, the extension may be for a period no longer than 90 days from the end of the examination period. It is entirely within the instructor’s discretion to set the extended deadline for a period shorter than 90 days. No further extension may be granted unless approved by the Assistant Dean for Academic Services, the Dean of Students or an Associate Dean for extraordinary reasons. During any extension, the course grade will be recorded temporarily as “Incomplete.” However, if by the end of the examination period or extension, the paper or project has
not been submitted, a grade of NO CREDIT (F) will be recorded.

If more than one unresolved Incomplete or Exam Excusal (as defined in Rule III. F.) appears in a student’s cumulative academic record, the student may not enroll in any courses for any subsequent semester or session until no more than one such Incomplete or Exam Excusal remains. Students who are unable to enroll in any courses for a semester due to this restriction will be placed on a leave of absence. A student’s academic standing for a given semester will be determined once all Incomplete(s) and/or Exam Excusal(s) are resolved.

Special Students and Reduced Course Loads

Special programs of study, including reduced course loads, not prescribed by the Faculty must be approved in advance of registration by the Dean of Students. A regular student who by adding or dropping courses does not take a normal course load during any academic year may be reclassified as a special student for annual tuition payment purposes. In no event will the total tuition cost of the Juris Doctor degree for a special student be less than that for a regular student. A student taking ten (10) credit hours or more per semester in the Day Division or seven (7) credit hours or more in the Evening Division per semester is a regular student for purposes of tuition.

A first year student receiving fewer than 25 credit hours in the day division or fewer than 16 credit hours in the evening division will not receive a class rank. Without a class rank a student may not be eligible for certain honors including but not limited to some scholarships and honor board competitions.

All students are expected to complete Legal Practice Skills during their first year, including those who have been approved for a reduced-course load. No student may withdraw from Legal Practice Skills unless he or she is withdrawing from Legal Practice Skills as part of an overall Leave of Absence from school. Accordingly, withdrawals due to class absences, failure to complete assignments on time, or due to the likelihood of a low final grade in Legal Practice Skills will not be permitted.

Distance Education

1. A Distance Education course is defined as one in which students are separated from the faculty member or each other for more than one-third of the instruction, and the instruction involves the use of technology to support regular and substantive interaction among students and between the students and faculty, either synchronously or asynchronously. These courses can be hybrid or exclusively online.

2. There is no minimum GPA requirement for enrollment in a Distance Education course in the first semester that a student chooses to take such course(s).

3. Any student can enroll in a maximum of two Distance Education courses in the first semester in which a student chooses to take Distance Education courses as a “phase-in.” A student’s “first” semester of a Distance Education course will still be counted as such even if the student chooses to only take one course.

4. After the first semester in which a student takes a Distance Education course, there will be no limit to the number of Distance Education courses the student may take in subsequent semesters (subject to the number of allowable credits under ABA Standard 306 and the provisions below regarding an unsatisfactory grade or attendance issue).

5. If a student earns a final course grade of C or below in any Distance Education course in any semester, the student cannot enroll in a future Distance Education course, unless:

   • the student has a cumulative GPA of 3.0 or above; or

   • the student is granted permission to do so, at the discretion of the Dean’s Office.

6. If a student fails to comply with an applicable Distance Education attendance policy in any Distance Education course in any semester, the student cannot enroll in a future Distance Education course, unless the student is granted permission to do so, at the discretion of the Dean’s Office.

Grading/Exams

Grading Policy

The distribution of grades submitted in a course by a faculty member in each semester shall conform to the following limits:

- **A**: 5% to 10%
- **A- and higher**: 20% to 25%
- **B+ and higher**: 35% to 45%
- **B and higher**: 65% to 70%
- **B- and lower**: 30% to 35%
- **C+ and lower**: 20% to 25%
- **C and lower**: 10% to 16%
- **C- and lower**: 0% to 12%

2. **B+ median**: In courses other than those covered by paragraph 1 of this Policy and having an enrollment of 25 or more students, the required median final course grade is B+.

3. **2:1 ratio limit on grades above and below B+**: In courses other than those covered by paragraph 1 of this Policy and having an enrollment of 25 or more students, the number of grades above B+ shall be no more than two times the number of grades below B+, and the number of grades below B+ shall be no more than two times the number of grades above B+.

4. **Recommended adherence**: In courses other than those covered by paragraph 1 of this Policy and having an enrollment of at least 15 and no more than 24 students, adherence to the B+ median and grading ratio set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Policy is strongly recommended, except for courses defined as experiential courses under these Rules.

5. **Courses with graduating students**: Where an instructor submits an incomplete roster of final grades due to the early deadline for submitting the grades of graduating students, the instructor should make good faith judgments based on available facts and circumstances in an effort to achieve compliance with the mandatory B+ median and grading ratio limit.

6. The policies set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Policy do not apply to the following courses: Advanced Survey of Core Legal Principles; Clinical Program courses; Fundamentals of Law; Introduction to US Law; Legal Analysis & Methods; and Legal Practice Skills.

### Grading System

Students will be graded on a scale of 0.00 to 4.00. Faculty may request a half-step grade increase for a student’s class participation provided such participation was not already included in the original grade submitted. Faculty must submit to the Assistant Dean for Academic Services a list of students receiving grade increases at the time of, or prior to, submission of grades.

Cumulative and yearly grade point averages (GPAs) will be computed and recorded by a 0.0 to 4.00 system. A student’s official transcript will also show the letter grades awarded for all courses taken and will translate those letter grades into yearly and final cumulative grade point averages (GPAs).

Reports of grades are made as follows:

**Grading System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>1.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>D+</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grades of A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+ and C are considered Satisfactory (but receiving satisfactory grades does not guarantee a grade point average sufficient to maintain good academic standing). Grades of C-, D+, D, and D- are considered Unsatisfactory. A grade of F is considered a Failure and no credit is awarded.

Once course grades are submitted by the instructor to the Academic Services Office they may not be altered (other than to correct a clerical error), and are not subject to
Grades and Examinations

Course instructors may use a number of different assessment methods for grading the students in their classes, including use of quizzes, one or more assignments (papers, memos, drafting exercises, simulations, oral exercises or presentations), class participation, mid-term examination, final examination, or final paper. This also includes following a traditional approach by offering a three-hour examination given at the end of the semester. The instructor will notify the students of the grading method used.

Class Rank

A student’s class rank is determined on the basis of the student's weighted average, which is cumulated after the first year. Official class ranks are compiled only at the close of each academic year. However, unofficial class ranks are compiled after the first semester for upperclass students. Only official class ranks may be recorded on a transcript.

Class rank will be recorded on the transcript for any student who requests it. For first-year students only, section rank will also be recorded at the student’s option. A first year student receiving fewer than 25 credit hours in the day division or fewer than 16 credit hours in the evening division will not receive a class rank. Without a class rank a student may not be eligible for certain honors including but not limited to some scholarships and honor board competitions.

Students in the Accelerated JD program will receive an official class rank as second year students in their respective division at the conclusion of their third semester. Accelerated JD students may be ranked unofficially with first-year students at the conclusion of their third semester for the sole purpose of determining certain honors including but not limited to some scholarships, career opportunities and honor board competitions.

Examination Numbers

Examination numbers are used in all examinations. Only those students who have fulfilled their financial obligations to the University will receive examination numbers. A student must take the courses and examinations for the section in which the student is enrolled.

The Examination Rules and Regulations govern all examinations. The Examination Rules and Regulations are available on the Law School’s website and Portal.

Failure to Take Examinations

No student may fail to take an examination scheduled for the student's program of study or take an examination not so scheduled. If for some compelling reason beyond the student's control the student is unable to take a scheduled examination, the student should contact the Dean of Students before missing the exam or as soon as practicable thereafter to request relief under the Exam Postponement Policy. An unapproved failure to take a scheduled examination will result in a grade of F for the examination.

If the Dean of Students approves a student’s request to postpone an exam and it is not feasible for the student to take the exam within 30 days of its regular administration or within a reasonable timeframe for grading if shorter, the student will be given an Exam Excusal and the student's grade for the course will be recorded temporarily as an “X”. A permanent grade of F will be recorded if the student fails to take the next regularly scheduled examination in the course. In situations where it is not feasible for the student to take an examination the next time it is offered after receiving an Exam Excusal, an Academic Associate Dean shall have discretion to determine a resolution.

A student who without permission fails to sit for a final examination will receive a grade of F for the course and may be dismissed.

No record will be made or credit given for an unapproved taking of any examination.

Privacy

Note: In accordance with the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (Section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act, 20 U.S.C § 1232 (g)), commonly known as the “Buckley Amendment”, Suffolk University has adopted regulations to protect the privacy rights of its students. A copy of these regulations is available in the University Registrar’s Office and on the Law School’s web-site and Portal.

Summer Law Program

This Section IV of the Rules and Regulations does not apply to summer study undertaken in satisfaction of the requirements of the Accelerated JD Program or dual
The following Paragraphs (A-D) apply to the Suffolk University Law School summer programs in Boston and Galway, Ireland. For non-Suffolk summer programs, see policy on Visiting Out, Study Abroad and Electives at Non-Suffolk Programs.

Eligibility

Suffolk University Law School offers a 12-week summer program in Boston open to students who have completed the first year of law school in good standing at an American Bar Association-accredited law school. An applicant to the program must present a letter of good standing from the student's law school.

All students participating in Suffolk University summer abroad programs must be in good standing. Additional requirements may apply. For more information, visit the Study Abroad page on the Law School's website.

Notes: For purposes of the ABA residency requirement, the summer law program in Boston is equivalent to one-half semester. The Suffolk University Law School Summer abroad programs are not covered by this section (IV.A.)

Course Load

Any student in the day or evening division may take up to 6 summer credits per year without special permission. Students not enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program may not register for more than 6 summer credits in the same year without approval of the Assistant Dean for Academic Services, or as provided in Rule IV.C. Early graduation through summer study and the application of summer credits toward final semester course loads are subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in Rules IV.C and IV.D.

Early Graduation Through Summer Study

Day Division

Day Division students not enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program who are in good academic standing and are not on Academic Warning or Guided Curriculum may apply to take a full course load of 12-15 credits in the summer following the completion of their second full year of study, and to count that summer of study as 1 of the 6 minimum semesters of study required in Rule I.B.3. Students seeking to pursue this option must file an application to enroll in Summer Study for Early Graduation by no later than the registration deadline for the relevant summer. (Forms and deadlines are available in the Office of Academic Services.) Applications must be approved by the Assistant Dean for Academic Services or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Considerations relevant to approval include the strength of the applicant’s academic record and whether the electives available to the applicant in the intended summer of study support a feasible curricular plan for early graduation. Any summer of study counted toward the 6-semester day division minimum will be charged at the day division tuition rate for a full semester.

Evening Division

Evening Division students who are not enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program have the following two options for early graduation through enrollment in summer study.

1. For Evening Division students who enroll in summer coursework in two or more separate years and earn at least 9 credits through such study, the summer terms in which those credits were earned may jointly be counted as 1 of the 8 minimum semesters of study required in Rule I.C.3.

2. Evening Division students who are in good academic standing and are not on Academic Warning or Guided Curriculum may apply to take a full course load of 9-12 credits in any summer following the completion of their second or third full year of study, and to count that summer of study toward the 8 minimum semesters of study required in Rule I.C.3. Students seeking to pursue this option must file an application to enroll in Summer Study for Early Graduation by no later than the registration deadline for the relevant summer. (Forms and deadlines are available in the Office of Academic Services.) Applications must be approved by the Assistant Dean for Academic Services or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Considerations relevant to approval include the strength of the applicant’s academic record and whether the electives available to the applicant in the intended summer of study support a feasible curricular plan for early graduation. Any summer of study counted toward the 8-semester evening division minimum will be charged at the evening division tuition rate for a full semester.

Application of Summer Credits to Final Semester

1. Any day or evening division student may apply
credits earned during a summer session to the student’s final semester (without approval from the Assistant Dean for Academic Services), subject to the limitations set forth in paragraphs (2) and (3) below.

2. Summer credits may not be used to reduce an evening division student’s course load to fewer than 7 credits, unless the student has enrolled in at least one Suffolk summer session and earned at least 3 credits through such summer study.

3. Summer credits may not be used to reduce a day division student’s course load to fewer than 10 credits, unless the student has enrolled in at least one Suffolk summer session and earned at least 3 credits through such summer study.

4. No student may use credits earned through summer study to eliminate a non-summer semester (i.e., graduate early) except as provided in paragraph C above.

Leaves of Absence and Withdrawals

Voluntary Leaves of Absences and Voluntary Withdrawals

If a student is currently unable to continue the study of law, the Assistant Dean for Academic Services, Dean of Students or an Associate Dean may grant the student a Leave of Absence for up to one year. A student granted a leave of absence is entitled to return to the Law School at the end of the term of the leave without reapplying for admission, subject to the requirements and process set forth in the Voluntary Leave of Absence/Voluntary Withdrawal Policy. A Leave of Absence will be granted to a first-year student only under extraordinary circumstances.

A student who wishes to withdraw from the Law School must file a written request to do so and obtain permission from the Assistant Dean for Academic Services, Dean of Students or an Associate Dean. No student may withdraw after the examination period begins or while consideration of the student's academic standing is pending.

The specific process and form necessary for requesting a voluntary leave of absence or voluntary withdrawal are more fully described in the Voluntary Leave of Absence/Voluntary Withdrawal Process, contained within this publication and on the Law School’s website and Portal.

Involuntary Leave of Absence

The Law School may place a student on an Involuntary Leave of Absence in certain circumstances. The process for an Involuntary Leave of Absence is more fully described in the section entitled, “Involuntary Leave of Absence” within this publication and on the Law School’s website.

Failure to Return at Conclusion of Leave of Absence

Students who fail to enroll at the conclusion of a Leave of Absence will be withdrawn from the Law School. Those in this situation who wish to return to the Law School must apply for readmission in accordance with the Readmissions Process outlined in the Law School Rules and Regulations.

Failure to File Previous Education Transcript(s)

Transcripts verifying all academic credits undertaken and degree(s) conferred of a student enrolled in the Law School must be filed with the Law School no later than October 15 of the student’s first year. Students who fail to file transcripts by this deadline will be withdrawn from the Law School and will be responsible for any tuition charges under the University's tuition forfeiture policy.

Readmissions

Consideration of Readmission Applications and Petitions

1. Non-Academic Separations. A student who has previously voluntarily withdrawn from the law school with decanal approval who was administratively withdrawn for failure to enroll or attend classes, who has been previously dismissed for administrative reasons, or was dismissed for disciplinary reasons must submit a petition seeking readmission in order to reenter the law school. Such petitions, which must be submitted on a form provided by the Admissions Office, will be considered by the Admissions Office in consultation with the Dean of Students and Associate Deans. In the case of a student dismissed for disciplinary reasons, the Admissions Office will make a recommendation to the faculty, which will determine whether to readmit the student. A student who is readmitted to the law school after having withdrawn or having been dismissed for
academic or disciplinary reasons is subject to the academic requirements and regulations in force upon reentry. All petitions seeking readmission after a non-academic separation must address, in detail, the reasons for the student’s prior withdrawal or dismissal and provide a statement explaining why the prior circumstances will no longer affect the student’s ability to successfully study law and practice law.

2. Academic Separations. A student who has previously been dismissed for academic reasons and wishes to reenter the law school must submit a written petition for readmission. Such petition, submitted on a form provided by the Admissions Office, will be considered by the Faculty Academic Standing Committee or its designees. The Academic Standing Committee shall not act favorably upon a readmission petition unless the petitioner has demonstrated to the Committee’s satisfaction by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner possesses the requisite ability to succeed in the study of law.

The petition shall be in three parts:

- Part I shall inform the Committee of the reasons for the petitioner’s academic deficiency while enrolled in the law school. Full documentation of the circumstances must accompany the petition. If such reasons involve physical or psychological incapacity before or during examinations, full documentation of the problem from a treating professional must accompany the petition.

- Part II shall inform the Committee of all events in the petitioner’s life since the date of the petitioner’s academic dismissal that bear on the petitioner’s ability to succeed in the study of law. Part II shall include relevant information, supported when appropriate by verifying documentation, pertaining to the petitioner’s post-dismissal employment history and/or academic pursuits, post-dismissal medical history (to the extent that it bears on the ability to study law) and post-dismissal arrests and/or convictions, if any.

- Part III shall inform the Committee of the reasons why the petitioner believes that the student now possesses the requisite ability to succeed in the study of law. Included in Part III shall be an explanation of why the cause(s) of the petitioner’s academic deficiency will not continue to interfere with the petitioner’s ability to succeed in the study of law.

A petitioner’s failure to apprise the Committee of all relevant facts that bear on the petitioner’s ability to succeed in the study of law, including those that are adverse to the petitioner, or to furnish appropriate verifying documentation, in and of itself is grounds for denial of the readmission application.

Historically, readmission to the law school following academic dismissal is rarely approved. In those cases where the Committee acts favorably on a petition for readmission, the Committee has wide latitude to place conditions on readmission as it deems advisable in order to increase the likelihood that the readmitted student will succeed in the study of law. By way of example only, the Committee may require that no academic credit be awarded for a course for which the petitioner received a satisfactory grade while enrolled at the law school prior to academic dismissal. An applicant who is readmitted to the law school following academic dismissal is subject to the academic requirements and regulations in force upon reentry.

Time Restrictions on Certain Petitions and Applications for Readmission

1. A student who withdrew from the law school with decanal approval or who was administratively withdrawn due to failure to enroll or attend classes must submit a petition for readmission no later than June 15th for enrollment in the next Fall semester, no later than November 1st for enrollment in the next Spring semester and no later than April 1st for enrollment in the next Summer School session. Such a former student must submit a petition, in letter form, as described in Paragraph A (1) above.

2. If a student was previously dismissed for administrative or disciplinary reasons, the former student may not submit a petition for readmission sooner than 12 calendar months from the effective date of dismissal. If the applicant is readmitted, the applicant may not enroll before 24 calendar months have elapsed since the effective date of dismissal. The Administrative Committee shall indicate the “effective date of dismissal.”

3. If a student was previously dismissed for academic reasons pursuant to Academic Rules and Regulations II C, the former student may petition for readmission to the law school no sooner than March 1 in the second calendar year following dismissal. The petition for readmission must be submitted no later than June 1 of the academic year in which the petitioner seeks to reenter the law school.
Procedure and Requirements for All Reapplication

All petitions for readmission must be submitted through the law school's Office of Admissions and must be accompanied by a completed readmission application form, available from the Office of Admissions. All petitioners for readmission must submit a Character and Fitness disclosure form with their readmission application. All petitioners must also have a valid score from an LSAT exam taken within five years of the date of desired readmission. Petitioners with LSAT scores older than five years must, in addition to submitting a petition as required above, retake the LSAT and submit an application through the LSAC in order to be considered for readmission.

All petitions and any accompanying materials must be received by the Office of Admissions by the appropriate date as set forth in Paragraph B (Time Restrictions). Petitions that are not submitted by said deadline will not be considered. Petitioners for readmission are not entitled to an interview regarding their petition.

Limit on Reapplication

If a petition for readmission by a former student is denied, the denial is final and unappealable. A subsequent petition for readmission may not be submitted within five years of the denial of the previous petition.

Dual Degree Programs

Juris Doctor and Master of Public Administration

A candidate for the JD/MPA program must meet the admission criteria for both the MPA, as determined by the Sawyer School of Management, and the JD as determined by the Law School. No student will be considered for admission to the School of Management until the Law School Admissions Committee has acted favorably.

The curriculum requirements for the JD/MPA program are controlled by the respective schools. The JD/MPA degrees will be granted upon completion of 110 semester hours of work. Of this number, 80 semester hours must be completed in the Law School and 30 in the MPA program. Eighteen semester hours of electives are also required. At least nine semester hours must be taken in the Law School. The remaining nine hours may be completed in either the Law School or MPA program.

Juris Doctor and Master of Business Administration

A candidate for the JD/MBA program must apply separately to the Law School and to the University Graduate Admissions Office, indicating, on both applications, interest in the JD/MBA. Applicants must meet the general admissions standards of both the Law School and the Sawyer Business School. No student will be considered for admission to the Sawyer Business School until the Law School Admissions Committee has acted favorably. The GMAT requirement is waived with substitution of the LSAT score for those with a favorable Law School admission decision.

A candidate for the four-year JD/MBA program may apply to both schools simultaneously or they may apply during their first or second year of enrollment in the Law School or as a first-year MBA student.

A candidate must obtain a total of 109 credits for the Dual Degree. To qualify for the Dual Degree, a candidate must obtain 72 credits in the Law School and 37 credits in the Sawyer Business School.

The JD/MBA graduate receives two diplomas, which are awarded when all requirements of both degrees have been fulfilled.

The dual JD/MBA program is open to full- and part-time students. JD/MBA students are strongly advised to enroll in the Law School for their first year in the JD/MBA degree and add MBA courses to their course load in the second year of the Dual Degree.

A student in the JD/MBA program must proceed according to either of the following tracks:

**Track II - full-time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MBA courses</th>
<th>(31 credits)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Year Law Curriculum</td>
<td>(30 credits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Law/MBA courses</td>
<td>(24-25 credits)(3 credits MBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Law/MBA courses</td>
<td>(24-25 credits)(3 credits MBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Law/MBA courses</td>
<td>(24-25 credits)(3 credits MBA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Track II – full-time**
A candidate for the Three-Year JD/MBA program must be a full-time student and is required to meet the admission standards of the Law School and the Sawyer Business School. A candidate MUST file two applications: one to the Law School and one to the University Graduate Admissions Office.

Both applications should indicate the selection of the dual degree. The Law School evaluates the application for admission criteria applicable to the Law side of the dual degree. The Graduate Admission Office evaluates the application for admission criteria to the MBA.

A student considering the Three-Year JD/MBA program should apply to the Law School as an Accelerated JD/MBA student.

Students in the three-year JD/MBA have two options for completing the program:

**Track I**

Year 1 First Year Law Curriculum (30 credits)

Summer Law courses (8 credits)

Year 2 MBA courses (25 credits) Law Courses (4 credits)

Summer MBA courses (9 credits)

Year 3 Law courses (28 credits) MBA courses (3 credits)

**Track II**

Year 1 First Year Law Curriculum (30 credits)

Summer Law courses (10 credits)

Year 2 MBA courses (25 credits) Law Courses (4 credits)

Summer MBA courses (9 credits)

Year 3 Law courses (28 credits) MBA courses (3 credits)

**Juris Doctor and Master of Science in Finance**

A candidate for the JD/MSF program must meet the admission requirements for both the JD, as determined by the Law School, and the MSF, as determined by the Department of Finance in the Sawyer Business School. A candidate must obtain a total of 108-117 credits for the joint degree. In order to qualify for the joint degree, a candidate must obtain 78 credits in the Law School and at
least 30-39 credits from the core curriculum and electives in the Department of Finance. A student in the JD/MSF program must proceed according to one of the following tracks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Track One</th>
<th>Track Two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Year Law Curriculum (30 credits)</td>
<td>MSF courses (24 credits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Law (24 credits)/MSF courses (3 credits)</td>
<td>Law (24 credits)/MSF courses (3 credits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Law (24 credits)/MSF courses (3 credits)</td>
<td>Law (24 credits)/MSF courses (3 credits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Law (24 credits)/MSF courses (3 credits)</td>
<td>Law (24 credits)/MSF courses (3 credits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Course requirements for the JD/MSF program may be obtained from the Academic Services Office or the Law School Office of Admissions.

**General Requirements**

All dual degree candidates are subject to section II(F) of these rules and regulations, limiting credit for ungraded activities to 2 credits per semester. Students participating in a dual degree program are subject to all Rules, Regulations and Policies of the JD program. A dual degree student who is dismissed from the law school for academic or disciplinary reasons will be dismissed from the joint degree program and may only resume studies in one or both of the schools if the student is successful in reapplying to the school(s) in accordance with the school(s) readmission standards. Lesser academic or disciplinary sanctions and/or probationary conditions may apply in both schools as well. In the case of a dual degree within the law school (such as the JD/Tax LLM), a student dismissed from either law school program will be dismissed from both law school programs and if subject to lesser sanctions than dismissal, the sanctions will apply to both law school programs. For more information, please see the Dean of Student (p. 43).

**Academic Concentrations**

**Designation of an Academic Concentration**

The Law Faculty, upon the recommendation of the Curriculum Committee, may designate a particular grouping of courses with other academic requirements as an “academic concentration.” In making such a designation, the Law School Faculty will require that the proposed “academic concentration” comply substantially with the following description guidelines.

**Purpose**

Such designations are to be made in order to provide:

1. Focus of school resources and faculty effort in areas of the law likely to benefit students, the reputation of the Law School and the outside legal community.
2. Guidance in course selection and career development for students interested in pursuing a particular area of law practice.
3. An opportunity for students to distinguish themselves in a competitive job market.
4. Enhanced quality to the entire JD program.

**Components of an Academic Concentration**

An academic concentration shall consist of the following requirements:

1. An introductory academic course or sequence of academic courses.
2. Additional academic courses (including Base Menu courses) such that the total number of academic credits under (1) and (2) in each participating student’s program equals a minimum set for the academic concentration, which shall not be less than 14 credits, as determined by the faculty proposing the concentration and approved by the Law faculty.
3. An experiential learning course or externship in an agency or law firm that has been designated by a concentration Faculty Director as providing practical experience related to the concentration.
4. Successful completion of either a concentration thesis of publishable quality or the Law School’s legal writing requirement in a concentration course. A concentration Faculty Director must approve, in writing, the topic and supervisory arrangements for all students writing a thesis. All these must be written under the supervision of a full time faculty member. If a student wishes to have an adjunct faculty member supervise a paper written in satisfaction of a concentration’s legal writing requirement, the student must obtain prior approval by a concentration faculty director and an Associate Dean. [as amended]
In order to qualify for completion of the concentration requirements, a student must (i) attain upon graduation a minimum cumulative average of 3.250 in concentration courses and must not have received a grade less than 2.000 in any such course; (ii) satisfy the concentration writing requirement; and (iii) in the case of the civil litigation concentration, complete an externship or clinical program approved by the concentration Faculty Director.

Procedure for Student Enrollment in a Concentration

Any student who is in good academic standing and has successfully completed the first year of the Day program or of the Evening program may file with the Law School Assistant Dean for Academic Services a Notice of Enrollment in a particular academic concentration. A student may be enrolled in only one such concentration at any time but may change enrollment to another concentration. The Law School Assistant Dean for Academic Services shall forward a copy of each such notice to the appropriate concentration Faculty Concentration Director.

Completion of Requirements and Review of Student Record

Students pursuing concentrations will be responsible for ensuring that they have satisfied the requirements of their chosen academic concentrations. Upon completing the requirements of an academic concentration, a participating student shall submit to the Law School Assistant Dean for Academic Services a Notice of Concentration Completion specifying the courses taken, other programs completed in fulfillment of the concentration requirements, and how the student satisfied the concentration’s writing requirement. The Law School Assistant Dean for Academic Services only obligation will be to notify students of the need to submit the Notice of Concentration Completion and to verify information presented in those notices. The appropriate Concentration Faculty Director will determine in conjunction with the Law School Assistant Dean for Academic Services whether students submitting Notices of Concentration Completion have satisfied the requirements necessary to earn an academic concentration.

Graduation

1. Certificate. Upon graduation, each student who has completed all requirements for the student's academic concentration shall receive a certificate issued by the Law School indicating that the student has completed a concentration.

2. Certificate with Distinction. Concentration students who have either completed a thesis approved by a concentration Faculty Director or attained upon graduation a cumulative 3.50 average in all concentration courses shall receive a certificate indicating the student has completed the concentration with distinction.

3. Transcripts. Any academic transcript issued for a concentration graduate shall have a notation indicating that the student has completed the student's concentration, and, as applicable, whether a student has completed the student's concentration with distinction. An explanation of the nature of the concentration completed shall be attached to the transcript.

A student may receive a certificate and transcript notation in only one academic concentration. The certificates and transcript notations will make clear that these are academic concentrations, not practice specialties.

Concentration Directors

For each academic concentration designated by the Law Faculty, the Dean shall appoint a resident faculty member or members who shall serve as the concentration faculty director(s). The concentration Faculty Director(s) shall on an annual basis recommend to the Curriculum Committee for consideration by that committee and the Law School Faculty what courses or academic requirements should be added to or deleted from the concentration designation. However, routine amendments to concentration academic requirements may be adopted by the Curriculum Committee acting alone without subsequent Law School faculty validation. Routine amendments include amendments such as determining elective courses that may satisfy concentration requirements, as distinct from amendments affecting the structure or requirements of academic concentrations. In addition, the concentration Faculty Director(s) shall from time to time schedule conferences for faculty members teaching in the concentration, oversee the performance of adjunct faculty teaching in the concentration offering, and invite to the school speakers practicing in the area of the concentration. Faculty teaching in the concentration shall assist the concentration Faculty Director(s) in providing course selection and career development advice to students enrolled in the concentration.
Academic Specializations

This section applies to programs that provide for academic specializations not otherwise categorized as an Academic Concentration.

Accelerator-to-Practice Program

[Approved by Law Faculty on 12/12/13]

The Accelerator Program is a specialized track of instruction within the law school designed to prepare students to create or enter solo or small private practices capable of profitably providing competent and affordable legal services to average income individuals and families upon graduation. The goal of the program is to introduce students to the theory, practice, business and technology skills needed to do satisfying legal work and contribute to meeting the needs of potential clients in the justice gap—those who do not qualify for free legal services but cannot afford to engage lawyers in a high priced legal market. The core components of this program include specialized professional development and law practice management instruction combined with successive practical training experiences, including training in an embedded fee generating law practice within the law school (the “Accelerator Practice”).

Transfer Between Divisions

The Law School does not allow a student to transfer between divisions unless the student can present a compelling reason for such a transfer. A request for transfer should take the form of a petition addressed to the Assistant Dean for Academic Services. Division transfers will not be permitted until the expiration of one full year.

Evening to Day

Students requesting transfer after the first year in the evening division should file a petition no later than March 1. To make up the necessary credits and residency requirements to meet degree requirements the student must follow one of two tracks:

Track I

In the spring of the first year, enroll in the day division Constitutional Law course (4 credits) in addition to the regular spring semester evening courses. A petition to overload must be filed. And Enroll in one Suffolk University Law School Summer Boston session, or equivalent sessions, of at least 4 credits.

Track II

Enroll in two Suffolk University Law School Summer Boston sessions, or equivalent sessions, totaling no less than 8 credits.

For those students who request a transfer to the day division after or during the second year in the evening division, a determination will be made at the time of transfer based on the number of credits and days in residence completed as to the remaining degree requirements.

Students interested in transferring from the evening division to the day division should consult with the Assistant Dean for Academic Services.

Day to Evening

A determination will be made at the time of transfer based on the number of credits and days in residence completed as to the remaining degree requirements.

Students interested in transferring from the day division to the evening division should consult with the Assistant Dean for Academic Services.

Student Conduct and Discipline

A student may be placed on disciplinary probation, suspended, or dismissed for conduct unbecoming to a student of the law. Conduct unbecoming to a student of the law includes (1) violating any rule, regulation or policy of the Law School or University, (2) engaging in illegal activity entailing moral turpitude, (3) dishonesty, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, academic dishonesty in a course, the examination process, the application process and plagiarism, or (4) any other conduct which reflects adversely on a student’s fitness to practice law. Examples of conduct considered to be violative of this standard include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Failure to comply with the request of a Law School or University representative acting in the performance of his/her duties.
- Failure to comply with all Examination Regulations, including the Laptop Examination Rules.
- Misrepresenting oneself as another.
- Intentional disruption of the examination process.
- Failure to properly disclose any information required by the Suffolk University Law School Application,
Certification of Disclosures or Bar Authorization forms.

• Using threatening or profane language or demonstrating threatening behavior toward a member of the Law School or University community.

• Forgery, alteration, or misuse of any document, including but not limited to University forms or documents, documents submitted for admissions or financial aid purposes, and/or recommendations, or any other document required for participation in any Law School or University program, or other record or instrument of identification.

• Inappropriate, unruly or unprofessional behavior (including excessive inebriation) at a University or Law School event.

• Violation of any federal, state, or local law.

• Participation in the disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration or other University activities.

• Conduct that is lewd or indecent such as streaking, public urination, public defecation, or stripping.

• Failure to register an event with the appropriate Suffolk department.

• Unauthorized solicitation.

• Failure to carry and/or present a Suffolk University identification card when requested.

• Inappropriate communication with members of the University community.

• Unauthorized use of the Suffolk University name, logo, mascot, or other symbol.

• Unauthorized use of Suffolk University directories.

• Unprofessional and disruptive physical behavior such as horseplay, excessive noise or throwing objects from windows, roofs, or balconies.

• Physical assault or verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, or coercion, including, but not limited to, any conduct that threatens or endangers the health or safety of another person.

• Any action that insults, stigmatizes, threatens, or endangers another individual or that subjects another person to physical or emotional injury, because of that individual’s race, gender, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, gender expression, veteran status, genetic information and/or personal characteristics*

• Any action that violates the University’s Policy Against Discrimination and Harassment.

• Sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, or inappropriate behavior of a sexual nature*

• Use, possession, manufacture and/or distribution of illegal drugs or medications prescribed to another.

• Attempted use or use of electronic devices that invade a person’s privacy.

*Violations related to sexual harassment and sexual misconduct are covered by the University Sexual Misconduct Policy

Changes to Regulations

The Law School reserves the right to change the schedule of classes, the program of instruction, the requirements for credits or degrees, and any rule or regulation established for the government of the student body in the school. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the Law School.
Tuition and Aid

Policies

Federal regulations require that students demonstrate Satisfactory Academic Progress in their educational program in order to maintain eligibility for financial aid—Suffolk adheres to these regulations. In addition, students who modify their enrollment, either in an increase or decrease in semester credits, or a change their program must notify the Office of Financial Aid in writing of any changes.

Enrollment Change, Withdrawal or Leave of Absence

Students with federal education loans must be enrolled at least half-time to receive the loans and to continue to qualify for in-school deferment. For financial aid purposes:

- **JD Program:** Full-time is considered 10 or more credits per semester for Day Division students and 7 or more credits per semester for Evening Division students. Half-time enrollment is considered 5-9 credits per semester for Day Division students and 4-6 credits per semester for Evening Division students.

- **LL.M. Program:** Full-time is considered 9 or more credits. Half-time enrollment for LL.M. students is considered 5 or more credits.

- **Summer Semester:** Students must be enrolled at least half-time during the summer to receive federal aid. Half-time enrollment is considered 3 credits for JD and LL.M. students and 6 credits for Dual Degree students enrolled solely in CAS or SSOM classes.

Students with federal loans who are enrolled less than half-time must complete exit counseling.

Withdrawal and Leave of Absence

The Office of Financial Aid is required to recalculate federal financial aid eligibility for students who withdraw, drop out, are dismissed, or take a leave of absence prior to completing 60% of a semester.

- The date the student began the Withdrawal process with the Office of Academic Services, or

- The date the student began the Leave of Absence process with the Law Dean of Students Office, or

- The student's last date of attendance, or

- The mid-point of a semester for a student who leaves without notifying Suffolk Law

In some cases, federal loans already refunded to the student may need to be returned to the lender. Please note that this could result in an outstanding tuition balance owed to Suffolk University.

Other actions you may need to take if you are considering a withdrawal or leave of absence

- Students withdrawing or dropping credits after a semester begins will be assessed tuition charges in accordance with the University's Withdrawal Policy.

- If you leave Suffolk Law for any reason, you must file either the Withdrawal form [PDF] to the Office of Academic Services, or the Leave of Absence form [PDF] with the Law Dean of Students Office. Not completing the appropriate withdrawal or leave of absence forms can prove costly since students will be assessed tuition charges for a semester not completed.

- Students with federal loan obligations either from Suffolk Law or a prior institution may wish to explore loan deferment or forbearance options.

- Students with federal loans must complete exit counseling.

Institutional Aid Recipients

If a student withdraws or takes a leave of absence prior to incurring 100% tuition liability, all institutional aid is returned. One hundred percent tuition liability occurs after the add/drop period and the last day to drop a class without a ‘W’ grade. Once a student incurs 100% tuition liability, no adjustment is made to institutional aid.

Satisfactory Academic Progress

Federal regulations require students demonstrate Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) in their educational program in order to maintain eligibility for financial aid. SAP is established and reviewed by the Office of Student Financial Services and is evaluated independently from the Law School academic policies set
forth in the Law School’s Rules and Regulations. Because there are two separate standards involved, it is possible for a student to be making satisfactory academic progress as determined under this policy, but fail to be in good academic standing. It is also possible for a student to be in good academic standing under the Law School’s Rules and Regulations, but not be making SAP as determined by Student Financial Services. Students who are dismissed from the Law School do not retain eligibility for financial assistance.

Standards for SAP

Students must meet the following standards to demonstrate satisfactory academic progress. These standards will be evaluated at the end of each academic term, including summer term, if applicable. Students will be notified if the SAP evaluation affects his or her financial aid eligibility.

Qualitative Standards

JD students must maintain a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of 2.500. LLM and MSLL students receiving federal student aid must opt for the numerical grading system and are required to maintain a cumulative GPA of 2.000. Transfer credits will not be factored into the GPA at Suffolk University Law School. In addition, JD, MSLL, and LLM students earning two or more unsatisfactory grades (C- or below) in a given term will not be considered to be making SAP. Students enrolled in the SJD program who receive one or more “F” grade will not be considered to be making satisfactory academic progress.

Quantitative Standards

In addition to meeting the qualitative standards above, all law students must successfully complete at least 67% of cumulative attempted credits at the time of each SAP evaluation. The evaluation of completed credits is calculated by dividing the number of hours a student has earned by the cumulative number of hours the student has attempted. Grades of F, I, NC, W, WI, NG, U and X will be counted as attempted credits, but will not be considered as earned credits. All other grades will be counted as both attempted and earned. Transfer credits accepted towards a Law School degree will be treated as both credit hours attempted and credit hours earned. Students who withdraw or take a leave of absence from the Law School at any time after classes have begun will be subject to the SAP policy. Courses dropped during the add/drop period will not be evaluated under the SAP policy, unless a student drops all courses for the term.

Maximum Time Frame

Financial aid eligibility is limited to 150% of the published minimum credit requirement of the student’s academic program. Refer to the Law School’s Rules and Regulations for specific program lengths. Suffolk University Law School measures a student’s timeframe in attempted credits. A student will not be considered to be making SAP if his or her enrollment exceeds the 150% timeframe. Periods of non-enrollment are not factored into this timeframe evaluation. Please note: ABA requirements stipulate, except in extraordinary circumstances, a student must complete his/her law school degree within 84 months.

Evaluation of SAP Performance

- Office of Student Financial Services will review each student’s progress after each term, including the summer term if applicable and a student will be notified if the results of an evaluation impact financial aid eligibility.

- All periods of enrollment while enrolled at Suffolk University Law School, including study abroad and consortium agreement terms, are considered when evaluating SAP.

- Only credit bearing coursework will be considered as attempted credits for the purposes of SAP evaluation.

- When a student receives a final grade for a course which was previously incomplete, the SAP evaluation will only be recalculated at the student’s request.

- Credits dropped during the add/drop period are excluded from the SAP evaluation.

- Each time a student enrolls in a course, it will count as attempted credits. When a student repeats a course, all grades appear on the academic transcript. Only the most recent course grade, however, will be used to compute the cumulative GPA.

- If a student changes programs within the Law School, the Office of Student Financial Services will evaluate SAP only for credits and grades which are applicable to the new program.

- For students enrolled in the LLM Program, only previous academic coursework accepted for purposes of advanced academic standing will be considered in the calculation to determine SAP. These credits are treated as transfer credits.

- All dual degree students must meet the criteria for SAP at the Law School, even if all attempted credits are at the Sawyer Business School and/or College of
Arts and Sciences. In addition, dual degree students must meet SAP requirements for the Sawyer Business School and College of Arts and Sciences portions of their programs.

**Failure to Maintain SAP**

**Automatic Warning Semester**

Law students not meeting the minimum SAP requirements are placed on financial aid warning and will receive a written warning indicating they have not met SAP standards. Financial aid warning lasts for one academic term. During the financial aid warning period, financial aid will be awarded and the student will be given one term to improve his/her academic standing. No action is required of the student who is placed on warning status and no appeal of the decision to place a student on financial aid warning is permitted.

If the student’s subsequent SAP evaluation determines the student is still not meeting SAP standards, the student will be notified in writing that he/she is ineligible for future financial aid. Students should be aware this includes all federal, institutional and many alternative loan programs. If a student is ineligible for financial aid due to failure to make SAP after the warning term, he/she may request reconsideration by submitting an appeal to the Office of Student Financial Services for a probationary semester.

**Appeal for a Probationary Semester**

Students who fail to meet Satisfactory Academic Progress requirements at the end of the warning semester may appeal in writing to the Office of Student Financial Services if extenuating circumstances exist which negatively impacted the student’s ability to make SAP.

SAP appeal applications may be found on our forms page.

Examples of situations where appeals will be considered include serious illness, hospitalization, or death of a family member. A student’s appeal must address why the student failed to make SAP and what has changed that will now allow the student to satisfy academic progress requirements at the end of the next academic term. Appeals must also include supporting documentation (i.e. hospital records, doctor’s note, etc.). Students who submit an appeal will be notified in writing of the outcome. In evaluating an SAP appeal, the Office of Student Financial Services considers both the extenuating circumstances that led to the failure to make SAP and whether the student will be able to meet SAP standards by (i) the end of the following academic term or (ii) a specific later date by adhering to an academic plan.

The Office of Student Financial Services will respond to all written appeals by mailing a letter of decision to the student’s permanent address on file with Suffolk University. All appeal decisions will be made by the Financial Aid SAP Appeals Committee, which includes representatives from the Dean of Students, Academic Services and the Dean’s Office. These decisions are final. If an SAP appeal is granted, the student will be placed on financial aid probation. Conditions may be imposed on the student’s continued eligibility through an academic plan, which is developed in conjunction with the Academic Deans Office in the Law School. At the end of the first financial aid probation term, the student must either be making SAP or successfully completing the conditions of the academic plan in order to be eligible for further financial aid.

**Tuition and Fees**

**Tuition Rates**

**Juris Doctor**

Please note: All charges shown are per semester and all part-time fees are charged per credit. Full-time flat rate for DAY program is 10 - 15 credit hours per semester.

**Summer 2021:** Students registered for Summer 2021 will be charged the Fall 2020 – Spring 2021 per credit rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full-time flat rate per semester</th>
<th>Per Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25,530</td>
<td>$1,702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students enrolled in the Juris Doctor Program will also be charged the SBA Dues, Bar Prep Fee and University Technology Fee.

**Evening JD Program**

Please note: All charges shown are per semester and all part-time fees are charged per credit. Full-time flat rate for EVENING program is based on 7 - 12 credit hours per semester.

**Summer 2020:** Students registered for Summer 2020 will be charged the Fall 2019 – Spring 2020 per credit rate.

**Summer 2021:** Students registered for Summer 2021 will be charged the Fall 2020 – Spring 2021 per credit rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full-time flat rate per semester</th>
<th>Per Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$19,148</td>
<td>$1,702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students enrolled in the Evening JD Program will also be
charged the SBA Dues, Bar Prep Fee and University Technology Fee.

**Accelerated JD Program (Summer, Fall, Spring)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Semester Flat Rate</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day Full-time</td>
<td>$25,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Full-time</td>
<td>$19,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students enrolled into the accelerated program will be charged health insurance beginning with the Summer term in their first year. The cost of summer insurance is $765. The Accelerated Juris Doctor Program also requires SBA Dues, Bar Prep Fee and the University Technology Fee.

**Master of Laws (LLM) & Legal English Institute**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost per Credit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLM Post Graduate Program</td>
<td>$2,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal English Institute</td>
<td>$3,057</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Doctoral of Juridical Science (SJD)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost per Credit</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctor of Juridical Science</td>
<td>$2,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SBA Dues are charged for the first year only. After the first year students will be charged at the per credit rate in addition to the Administrative Fee. The University Technology Fee will be charged every semester a student is enrolled.

## Refunds

### Student Account Credit Refunds

Any student with an actual credit balance/overpayment on their student account is eligible to request a refund. First, check your current account balance on SU Pay. If you are showing a credit balance on your student account, you may then choose "Request a Refund" under My Finances when you login to MySuffolk.

- If you have an eRefund account set up in SU Pay, your refund will be deposited directly into your account.
- If your refund is a paper check, it will be available for pick-up only at the Ram Registration and Financial Services Center. You will be notified via email about its availability.
- Refund requests received by mid night of Sunday will be available the following Friday. All requests received after the Sunday cutoff will be processed on the second Friday.
- Suffolk University cannot accept international wires that over pay a student account. Wires received in excess of the term balance will not be refunded to the student. Instead the wire will be rejected and returned to the original source. If you drop a course that was paid for with a wire transfer and you have a credit on your student account, that credit will be returned to the source of the wire.
- If the credit on your account is due to a Parent Plus loan, we need permission from the borrower of the loan to refund the credit to you.
- Students who have pending aid that is eligible to post to the account but have to wait till it disburses in order to request a refund, may request an advance of their aid up to $2000, providing they have this amount available to them.
- Federal Title IV Aid Recipients: Any Title IV refund that is required to be made to you will be directed to the bank account submitted with your request. If you do not have direct deposit set up, a check will be issued for pick up at the Ram Registration and Financial Services Center.

**Please note:** Students have the ability to request refunds without the consent of the primary bill payer.

### Federal Title IV Refunds to Students

If you have a credit balance from the disbursement of Title IV funds to your student account at any time during the school year, Suffolk University is required by law to obtain your permission to apply the credit balance to prior year or future term charges. Learn more about the Title IV authorization and using Title IV funds toward books and supplies.

Refunds will not be available until the start of the semester for which the credit applies. To learn when your refund or advance will be available, please contact the Ram Registration and Financial Services Center.
Detailed Syllabus Information

Credit Hour Requirements

Suffolk University has established processes to comply with the U.S. Department of Education’s credit hour definition, according to which a credit hour “reasonably approximates no less than:

1. One hour of classroom or direct faculty instruction and a minimum of two hours of out-of-class student work each week for approximately fifteen weeks for one semester or trimester hour of credit, or ten to twelve weeks for one quarter-hour of credit, or the equivalent amount of work over a different amount of time; or

2. At least an equivalent amount of work as required in paragraph (1) of this definition for other academic activities as established by the institution including laboratory work, internships, practica, studio work, and other academic work leading to the award of credit hours.”

In order to support faculty and students, Suffolk has developed a University syllabus template, and we encourage all faculty to use it for their courses. Download the Syllabus Template [DOC].

NECHE Credit Hour Policy

In accordance with the U.S. Department of Education credit hour definition, the New England Commission of Higher Education (NECHE) publishes a Policy on Credits and Degrees [PDF].

Faculty and Staff Academic Resources

Academic Calendar

Full Law School Academic Calendar can be found here

Disability Services

Statement on Accommodations for Students with Disabilities

Students who anticipate issues with the format or requirements of a course should meet with the professor to discuss ways to ensure full participation in the classroom.

If a student determines they need formal, disability-related accommodations, it is very important that the student register with the Office of Disability Services, and notify the professor of their eligibility for reasonable accommodations. The professor and student can then plan how best to implement these accommodations. Students may call 617-573-8034, or email the Office of Disability Services.

International Student Services Office

International Student Services Office (ISSO), a part of the Center for International Programs and Services, provides comprehensive support to international students regarding immigration status and DHS regulatory responsibilities. International students in F-1 or J-1 status are responsible for maintaining full-time enrollment (minimum of 12 units) every semester, they are allowed to take only one (1) online class per semester, which can be count towards their full enrollment. If they don’t maintain the full time enrollment their immigration status is at risk. For more information, go to the ISSO webpage, call 617-573-8034, or email ISSO.

Moakley Law Library

The Suffolk University Law Library occupies floors five, six and seven of Sargent Hall, covering over 96,000 square feet of space. The Law Library entrance is on the sixth floor at 120 Tremont Street. Over 350,000 printed books and microfilm volumes are contained here, along with two library computer labs and one computer training room. There are also 22 study rooms and 440 study carrels -- all wired for Internet access. In addition, wireless Internet access is available throughout the library. Visit the library’s website or contact email the library for more information on hours, services, and links to online resources.

Technology Services

Suffolk University provides a variety of resources to support course technology:

- University Help Desk (Mon-Fri, 8:30a.m. – 8p.m.): by phone at 617-557-2000 or by email.
- For Blackboard and Collaborate assistance, please contact the 24-hour support line at 866-886-4861.
• Step-by-step Blackboard tutorials are accessible within every Blackboard course via the Bb Tutorials menu.

• On Demand Knowledge Base provides information on all other technologies that are used in courses, including teaching, learning, research and productivity tools.

Student Support Services

Counseling, Health, and Wellness
A range of issues can cause barriers to learning, such as strained relationships, increased anxiety, health issues, alcohol/drug problems, feeling down, difficulty concentrating, lack of motivation or feeling ill. These concerns or other stressful events may lead to diminished academic performance or may reduce a student's ability to participate in daily activities. University Counseling, Health & Wellness resources are available to help students address these and other concerns. Students can learn more about Suffolk’s broad range of confidential counseling and medical services on our webpage.

Dean of Students
The Dean of Students is responsible for advising, counseling, and generally meeting with students on issues relating to their enrollment at the Law School. Call 617-573-8157, email the Law Dean of Students office, or submit an appointment request.

Interfaith/Religious Life
The Interfaith Center unites the Suffolk community via: the University Chaplain; seasonal celebrations and ongoing programs and events; interfaith room where individuals and student groups of any religious tradition may gather; and two ablution areas. Contact the Interfaith Center or visit the 8th floor of Sawyer for more information.

Student Diversity and Inclusion
Center for Student Diversity & Inclusion is committed to serving students who hold historically marginalized identities and their allies. We provide an array of programs and educational opportunities to celebrate diversity and social justice. Contact the Center, visit 8th floor of Sawyer, Room 828, or visit our webpage for more information.

Resource Wallet Cards
Support resources are available for students to promote personal and academic success. Student Affairs has developed wallet cards with information for students on how to access the Counseling, Health and Wellness. The easy-to-carry cards also contain information about how to speak with a counselor 24 hours a day/7 days a week if students are in distress. Counseling, Health, and Wellness wallet cards are available at the Student Affairs Office for you to distribute in your classes. Stop by the office located on the 12th floor of 73 Tremont Street or send an email to Student Affairs.

Suffolk Cares
Staff in the Student Affairs Office are available to consult with faculty, staff, and students who may be concerned about a student for any reason. Student difficulties may appear in a variety of ways, including sporadic class or work-study attendance; distressed writings in homework assignments, or changes in behavior, appearance or personal habits. Information about the Suffolk Cares Program and an online reporting form at our webpage. Student Outreach & Support is located in the Student Affairs Office located on the 12th floor of 73 Tremont Street. They can be reached at 617.573.8239 or by email.

Chosen Name Policy
Chosen Name Policy

Policies Related to Courses

Academic Integrity
Cheating on examinations, plagiarism and/or improper acknowledgment of sources in essays or research papers, and the use of a single essay or paper in more than one course, without the permission of the instructor, constitute unacceptable academic conduct. Student work may be checked by plagiarism detection software. A student who is suspected of violating this rule will be directed to the Dean of Students, who will arrange a hearing before the Law School’s Administrative/Disciplinary Committee to determine if the charges have merit and consider appropriate sanctions. The sanctions may include a grade of “F” in the course, suspension, enforced withdrawal, dismissal from the Law School, or appropriate lesser penalties if warranted by the circumstances.

Classroom Etiquette
Students are encouraged to ask questions during class. Questions are helpful to the learning process for all. However, instructors may defer answers to questions until after class or to the next class in the interests of time or for other reasons. Learning is a collaborative process. To
increase the prospect that all students will learn in a comfortable environment, the instructor expects you to be in class on time, treat each other with respect, and avoid distractions from the subject matter at hand. To that end, students may bring and use your laptops for class-related purposes only. Students may not use the Internet for any purpose without the instructor’s express permission. All cell phones and other electronic devices must be turned off.

Teaching Methods

Instructors will use different teaching methods throughout the course. They will provide guidance on the material, engage in a question and answer format to highlight and analyze important points in text and supplementary materials, and have students work on problems. Instructors will expect students to have extracted the law (and any policy motivating the law) in advance of class in order to use some of class time applying what students have mastered from the reading to new factual settings. This method gives students an opportunity to engage in a process that attorneys employ every day. At various points in the course, the instructor will have students work with other classmates, just as graduates will one day regularly discuss legal issues with their colleagues.
Law School Programs

Juris Doctor

Juris Doctor Requirement

Overview

The JD curriculum consists of seven required first-year subjects and a broad assortment of upper-level electives designed to prepare students for the bar examination and the evolving needs of the legal market.

Classroom teaching is complemented by clinical programs and internships that allow students to obtain practical experience.

Day and Evening Divisions

The Day Division is offered as a traditional three-year program or accelerated two-year program. Both require six semesters of study.

The Evening Division is designed for students who want to pursue a legal education on a part-time basis. The Evening Division is offered as a traditional four-year program or accelerated three-year program. Both require eight semesters of study. First-year Evening Division students usually attend classes three evenings a week, beginning at 6 p.m.

Day and Evening Division applicants are only accepted into the regular degree-seeking program. Applicants may not audit courses or apply for a conditional acceptance. A total of 84 semester hours is required to earn the JD degree.

As a candidate for admission you must choose to apply to either the Day or the Evening Division. Students who have completed the first academic year in the Law School, and who are in good academic standing, are eligible to transfer internally to either the Day or the Evening division.

Juris Doctor Evening Division, JD

Overview

The study of law requires an ability to analyze and organize complicated fact situations. The law faculty assist students in learning how to approach a complicated fact pattern either through the study of adjudicated cases or the use of carefully constructed problems. Students are challenged by the questions and comments of the professor and their fellow students as they work with cases or problems. From time to time the professor may clarify or lecture on some points of fact or law, but the ultimate responsibility for developing the skills of legal analysis rests on the student.

It is the student’s role to prepare the course assignments carefully, to utilize the resources available in the law libraries, to attend class and be prepared to actively discuss the assigned materials. In class, students must analyze the presentation of their classmates, compare the work of others to their own, and be prepared to respond intelligently to the questions asked by the professor. Thus, students’ roles are active ones, and the value of their legal education will depend in large measure on the enthusiasm, dedication and responsibility with which they approach their work.

Evening Division Students

Students who cannot devote their full time to the study of law may apply for enrollment in the Evening Division and complete the work for the Juris Doctor degree in four years (eight semesters).

Semester Hour Requirements

The academic year consists of two semesters: the first, or fall, semester commencing in August, and the second, or spring, semester commencing in January. The Evening Division requires eight semesters of class work. A total of 84 semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

Class Hours

Classes in the Evening Division are usually conducted on weeknights between 6 and 10 pm.

Curriculum

Evening Division Requirements

First Year, First Semester Courses
LAW-402 Contracts 2
LAW-401 Civil Procedure I 2
LAW-409 Criminal Law 4
LAW-410 Legal Practice Skills 3

First Year, Second Semester Courses
LAW-452 Contracts 3
LAW-453 Torts 4
LAW-451 Civil Procedure II 2
<table>
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<td>Legal Practice Skills</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-505</td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-502</td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2315</td>
<td>Professional Responsibility</td>
<td>2</td>
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### Second Year, Second Semester Courses

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-555</td>
<td>Property II</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-156</td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Courses will have final exams in both the Fall and Spring semesters. See Rules and Regulations, Section III, Grades and Examinations.

2. Evening students may not enroll in fewer than 9 credits nor more than 12 credits in a semester, and may not enroll in fewer than 21 credits nor more than 24 credits in the academic year. Note: No more than 12 credits from clinical programs may be counted toward the degree.

3. Professional Responsibility is a required course. It must be taken by Day Division and Evening Division students any time after the first year.

4. All students must complete a minimum of 84 credits in order to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

5. Students must complete the Legal Writing Requirement. (See Rules and Regulations Section II H)

6. Students must complete 6 Experiential Learning credits.

### Legal Writing Requirement

Suffolk Law’s legal writing program has been ranked in the Top 10 in the nation from 2013 to 2019 by USNews and World Report. Here are the policies and requirements for Legal Writing at Suffolk Law.

Prior to graduation each student must complete a substantial piece of legal writing that demonstrates both proficiency in writing skills and mastery of the subject matter, known as the “Legal Writing Requirement.” It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next-to-last semester prior to graduation. To satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, students must satisfy the rules, requirements, and procedures listed below.

1. General Rules

   a. A paper intended to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement must be substantial, meaning a length of at least 20 typewritten pages of double-spaced text (at least 4,000 words, not counting appendices). If in the judgment of the supervising faculty member, two or more pieces of written work cumulatively are the equivalent of a substantial piece of legal writing, they may jointly qualify to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement.

   b. The student’s research and writing for the paper should reflect the student’s own individual effort. It should be the student’s original work. A writing that is in whole or in part a product of plagiarism does not meet the standards of this requirement, much less the rules related to Academic Integrity set out in Regulation II (F), which should be reviewed by the student at the outset and which governs the student’s conduct. The student may not receive any assistance on the paper from anyone, unless the supervising faculty member has given the student express permission. The paper, or substantially the same paper, must not have been submitted for credit in any previous course. If in extraordinary circumstances, a student is authorized to submit the same work, or parts of the same work, in satisfaction of more than one requirement, written consent of all persons to whom the work is to be submitted must be obtained in advance and be on file with the Academic Services Office. To assure compliance with the rules related to academic integrity, and in order to submit a paper to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, each student should be given a copy of this Legal Writing Requirement and shall certify before undertaking it that the student has read and understood the Legal Writing Requirement, including the rules relating to Academic Integrity (Regulation II (F)).

   c. Each student should use The Bluebook, A Uniform Manual for Citation or its equivalent for all citations.

   d. The student’s paper must demonstrate proficiency in writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter. In assessing whether the student has succeeded, the following criteria will be relevant:
i. the quality of the student’s research;

ii. the manner in which the student treated and 
examined open questions;

iii. the creativity of the student’s ideas or 
synthesis of those of others;

iii. the organization of the paper;

iii. the clarity of the writing;

iii. the quality and accuracy of the analysis;

iii. the editing and proofreading of the 
paper;

iii. the student’s understanding of the topic; 
and

iii. the degree to which the student’s paper 
concisely and simply communicates the 
student’s ideas and analysis.

e. In the discretion of the supervising faculty 
member, the faculty member may consider other 
factors in determining the student’s proficiency in 
writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter, 
including the student’s failure to meet any of the 
established requirements, procedures or deadlines.

f. Each student must file a form with the Academic 
Services Office by his or her last semester prior to 
graduation, indicating the manner in which the 
Legal Writing Requirement will be satisfied and 
making the required certification. It is strongly 
recommended that students complete the Legal 
Writing Requirement no later than their next to 
last semester prior to graduating. A student may 
satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement in only one 
of the following ways:

i. Full-time faculty supervised writing: A student 
may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by 
writing a paper under close supervision or 
oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, 
certified by the faculty member as meeting the 
standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. 
For example, a paper written for a course or 
seminar, or work as a directed study project or 
work prepared as a research assistant to a full-
time faculty member, may qualify.

ii. Adjunct faculty supervised writing: A student 
may also satisfy the Legal Writing 
Requirement by writing a paper under close

iii. Journal writing: If the student is a 
member of the Journal of High Technology 
Law, Journal of Health & Biomedical Law, 
Law Review, or Transnational Law Review, 
the student may satisfy the Legal Writing 
Requirement by writing a case comment, note, 
or other document that has been approved by 
that publication’s Faculty Advisor(s), by 
writing it under close supervision or oversight 
by a member of the full-time faculty, certified 
by the faculty member as meeting the standards 
of the Legal Writing Requirement. The 
submitted writing must be accepted for 
publishing or certified by the Board of Editors 
as of publishable quality. If the student is a 
member of an Honor Board, a student may 
satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by 
writing a case comment selected through the 
summer author competition and accepted for 
publishing.

iii. Moot Court writing: If the student is a 
member of the Moot Court Board, a student 
may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by 
completing a bench memorandum, brief, or 
other writing under close supervision or 
oversight by a full-time faculty member and 
certified by the faculty member or the faculty 
advisor to the Moot Court Board as meeting the 
standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. 
Other writing may include writing for the 
Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, if it 
is accepted for publication in the Journal, or 
certified by the Board of Editors as of 
publishable quality, and otherwise meets the 
standard of the Legal Writing Requirement.

iii. Writing for competition: A brief 
prepared for an interscholastic moot court 
competition may be used to satisfy the Legal 
Writing Requirement only if such work is 
completed under close supervision or oversight 
by a full-time faculty member and is certified 
by the faculty member as meeting the standards 
of the Legal Writing Requirement. If the rules 
of a competition prohibit faculty involvement 
in a student’s preparation of a brief for the
competition, then that brief may not be used to satisfy the Law School’s Legal Writing Requirement, unless the brief is substantially revised under the close supervision of a faculty member after the conclusion of the competition. No student may use a co-authored or team brief to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement unless the supervising faculty member certifies that the student wrote a distinct portion of the brief that independently meets the standards of the Requirement.

iiii. Restriction on fulfilling the experiential learning requirement: A course that is used for the Legal Writing Requirement may not also be used to satisfy the Experiential Learning requirement.

2. Procedures, Requirements, and Deadlines Fulfilling the Legal Writing Requirement requires due diligence and steady progress by the student involved. Every student must follow the procedures, requirements, and deadlines below in order to complete the Legal Writing Requirement, except as expressly modified by the supervising faculty member to fit the needs of a paper for a course or alternative described in section H (1) (f) (i-v). These procedures, requirements, and deadlines are ordinarily the minimum that students should be expected to meet. No student shall seek exemption from these Legal Writing Requirement procedures, requirements, and deadlines except for reasons of severe illness or for personal emergencies of the most serious nature. Prior to the due date of the paper, students must submit a signed request for extension to the supervising faculty member, which sets forth in detail the extraordinary circumstances believed to justify the exemption.

In responding to the student submissions set out below, the supervising faculty member should offer feedback to assist the student’s success, including one or more opportunities for the student to meet with the supervising faculty member. The supervising faculty member may also respond by commenting on the submissions received, suggesting ways to improve the work, and requiring, when the supervising faculty member deems it appropriate, submission of additional work or drafts by the student.

a. Topic The student must submit to the supervising faculty member for such member’s approval a brief topic statement (not exceeding one page) describing the topic selected and the scope and focus of the paper. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the second week of the semester.

b. Research Plan and List of Authorities The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a research plan that includes a list of authorities, relevant to the topic selected, which the student proposes to examine. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the fourth week of the semester.

c. Outline The student must submit to the supervising faculty member an outline of the paper, showing the organization of the issues relevant to the topic, including what the student will discuss and how that discussion will be organized; how the authorities are to be integrated into a discussion of the issues; and the basic structure of the student’s analysis and conclusions. (A detailed outline should essentially be a “skeleton” for the first draft of the paper, so that, for example, a mere list of authorities would not be adequate to meet this standard. At the same time, students whose research and analysis lead them into new directions should feel that they can improve on their outline for their first draft.) SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the eighth week of the semester.

d. First Draft The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a first draft of the paper’s discussion and analysis of the topic with appropriate citations and footnotes. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the tenth week of the semester.

e. Final Paper The student must submit to the supervising faculty member the final version of the paper for evaluation by the supervising faculty member. Because meeting deadlines is an important professional obligation, and supervising faculty need the opportunity to submit student grades in a timely manner, no paper submitted after the last day of the grading period for that semester will be deemed to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. An exception may be made where late delivery occurs with approval of the supervising faculty member, after he or she considers the student’s written statement of the extenuating circumstances and supporting documentation, which the student must submit with the paper for any requested late delivery to be considered. Late papers without such approval may receive an incomplete or unsatisfactory grade or other late sanctions of the faculty member as well as be deemed not to be in compliance with the standards to satisfy the Legal Writing
Requirement. DUE DATE: No later than the last day of the grading period.

Perspectives Menu (Optional)

All students should take at least one of the Perspectives courses listed below before graduation. The purpose of the recommendation is to help students develop an analytical perspective on our legal system, by viewing it through the lens of another discipline, probing the foundations, values or assumptions underlying our legal institutions, or studying alternatives to our own doctrinal approach to legal problem

Courses:

- LAW-2750: Jurisprudence: Law & Adjudication 2
- LAW-2147: Justice & Morality in Film Seminar 2
- LAW-2252: Law and Economics 2
- LAW-2256: Education, Equality & the Law 2
- LAW-2752: Law and Literature 2
- LAW-2218: Immigration Law 3
- LAW-2220: International Law 3
- LAW-2333: Race, Gender and Law 2
- LAW-2907: International IP: Copyright 2

Learning Outcomes

Adopted by the Suffolk University Law School Faculty in April 2017

These learning outcomes identify the desired knowledge, skills, and values Suffolk University Law School believes its students should master upon their successful graduation.

1. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(A), the successful Suffolk graduate should know and understand substantive and procedural law. Specifically, graduates should:
   a. Learn the fundamental principles of Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, Professional Responsibility, Property, and Torts.
   b. Comprehend substantive and procedural law through elective coursework appropriate to the professional and intellectual interests of each student.

2. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(B), the successful Suffolk graduate should be able to perform legal analysis and legal research, solve problems, and communicate effectively in the legal context. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Analyze legal issues orally and in writing by critically reading legal authority, synthesizing rules, evaluating facts, applying law to facts, and solving problems.
   b. Conduct accurate, thorough, and efficient legal research.
   c. Communicate in a concise, organized, professional, and timely manner appropriate to the audience and circumstances.

3. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(C), the successful Suffolk graduate should understand and exercise proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Identify ethical issues and resolve them in a manner consistent with the law and rules governing lawyers.
   b. Maintain practice competencies through knowledge of relevant law, development of applicable skills, and understanding current practice technologies.
   c. Understand and apply a lawyer’s ethical duties to clients, including those associated with client centered representation in a world of diverse clients.
   d. Fulfill the public responsibilities of lawyers.

4. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(D), the successful Suffolk graduate should demonstrate other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Develop and analyze facts.
   b. Counsel clients.
   c. Negotiate on behalf of clients.
d. Engage in self-evaluation toward life-long professional development, competence, and well-being.

Experiential Learning

ABA Standards 303 and 304 [PDF] require all students entering law school beginning in fall 2015 to complete six credits of experiential courses in order to graduate.

Experiential courses fall into three categories

1. A Law Clinic. In a Law Clinic, students are provided with substantial lawyering experiences that involve advising or representing actual clients. Law Clinics include direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty; opportunities for performance, feedback from faculty, and self-evaluation; and include a weekly seminar. Most full-year Clinics are offered for ten credits, six of which count towards this experiential requirement. Part-time Clinics and “Law Labs” are offered for fewer experiential credits (students should consult the course description for each part-time Clinic or Law Lab for the exact number of experiential credits offered).

2. An Externship. An externship includes a field placement that provides students with a substantial lawyering experience that is reasonably similar that of a lawyer advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks, as well as a classroom component or other means of faculty-guided reflection. An Externship also includes direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty and/or a site supervisor; opportunities for performance, feedback from faculty and/or site supervisor, and self-evaluation. Students in Externships will sign a written agreement outlining the terms of their Externship and their educational achievement will be evaluated by a faculty member. Externships are offered for between 1 and 5 credits.

3. A Simulation Course (listed below). Simulation courses include a classroom instructional component in which students are provided substantial experiences similar to those of lawyers advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by faculty. Simulation courses also include direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty, multiple opportunities for performance, and self-evaluation. Simulation Courses are offered for between 1 and 3 credits. The following courses meet the definition of "simulation course" as required by the ABA. This list is not all inclusive - additional courses will be added as appropriate:

Additional Simulation Courses:

- LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
- LAW-2400 Advanced Practice Skills 2
- LAW-2518 Appellate Practice 3
- LAW-2096 Bankruptcy Moot Court Team 2
- LAW-2555 Business Planning 2
- LAW-2945 Business of Practice: Hit the Ground Running 2
- LAW-2998 Coding the Law 2
- LAW-2046 Decision Making and Choice Management 3
- LAW-2066 Design Thinking for Lawyers & Business Professionals 2
- LAW-2138 Drafting Wills and Trusts 3
- LAW-2951 E-Discovery Law 2
- LAW-2452 Employment Law: Lawyering Approach 4
- LAW-2678 Energy and Natural Resources 2
- LAW-2669 Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and The Law 3
- LAW-2160 Environmental Law Seminar 3
- LAW-2386 Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S. 3
- LAW-2976 Forensics 2
- LAW-2957 Housing Discrimination Law, Theory and Practice: Brainstorming and Implementing Solutions to Discrimination 2
- LAW-0082 Human Rights Project 2
- LAW-2331 International and Comparative Legal Research 2
- LAW-0066 International Insolvency Law Moot Court Team 2
- LAW-2225 Interviewing and Counseling 2
- LAW-2253 Law Practice Planning: Law As a Career And an Enterprise (seminar) 2
- LAW-2254 Legal Practice in International and Comparative Law 2
- LAW-2156 Lawyering: Smart Machines / Legal Tech 3
- LAW-2088 Massachusetts Housing Law Drafting and Advocacy 2
- LAW-2288 Mediation 3
- LAW-2988 Mediation Skills Training 1
- LAW-2414 Movement Lawyering 2
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<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
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<td>LAW-2807</td>
<td>Negotiation &amp; Mediation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2831</td>
<td>Patent Litigation Practice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2301</td>
<td>Patent Prosecution I - Drafting</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formerly: Patent Application Practice I</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2531</td>
<td>Practice Ready Legal Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2304</td>
<td>Pre-Trial Civil Litigation</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2299</td>
<td>Private Placements &amp; Venture</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Capital Practicum</td>
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<td>LAW-2958</td>
<td>Problem Solving: Legal Writing And Research for Practice</td>
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<td>LAW-2975</td>
<td>Process Improvement and Legal Project Management</td>
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<td>State Criminal Practice</td>
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<td>Trademark Practice: PTO</td>
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<td>LAW-2799</td>
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<td>LAW-2283: semester long and Intersession</td>
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</table>

**FAQ**

Q: Can credits earned for trial team, moot court and other simulation based competitions qualify as a simulation course or count towards the required experiential credits?  
A: No, unless these activities are part of or accompanied by a required classroom component.

Q: Does Pro Bono or other work experience count?  
A: No, only activities that are credit bearing count.

Q: Can one course satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement and experiential credits?  
A: No, one course cannot satisfy both the upper level writing requirement and the experiential learning requirement.

**Requirements**

**Guidelines for Completion**

Students entering Fall 2015 or later are subject to the Experiential Learning and Professional Development Requirements.

Prior to graduation, every student must satisfactorily complete:

1. Six credits of upper-level experiential learning courses in accord with ABA Standards 303 & 304,
2. Two continuing legal education seminars, and
3. A minimum of 50 hours of practice-based learning completed through in any of the following ways:
   - First Year Summer Internship Program-Judicial placement;
   - 50 hours of legal work completed through the Pro Bono Program; or
   - 50 hours of legal work completed through the supervision of an attorney.

Upon completion of Sections 2 and 3 of this requirement, all students must submit certification of completion to the Office of Academic Services.

Part-time students in the Evening Division are exempt from section 3 of the requirement, but are encouraged to complete it.

**Guidelines for completing Section 1:**

Experiential opportunities are essential in preparing to be ready to work with real clients solving real legal problems. Toward that end, students are required to complete six (6) credits of experiential courses in order to graduate. Experiential courses fall into three categories: (1) a law clinic that provides students with substantial lawyering experiences that involve advising or representing actual clients; (2) an externship that includes a field placement that provides students with a substantial lawyering experience that is reasonably similar to that of a lawyer advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks, as well as a classroom component; and (3) a simulation course in which students are provided substantial experiences similar to those of lawyers advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by faculty.
All experiential education courses (clinics, externships, and simulations) will conform with ABA Standards 303 and 304.

Guidelines for completing Section 2:

It is important for law students to develop an appreciation for the importance of continuing legal education (CLE) and become active members of the legal community. To promote law student professional development, the Law School requires every student to attend two continuing legal education seminars prior to graduation. Students are encouraged to attend member free programming delivered through the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations identified as “Suffolk PDR,” but may attend any program offered through other CLE providers that meet these guidelines. In order for a CLE seminar to qualify as satisfying Section 2, the program must: (1) have a minimum duration of 75 minutes; (2) provide professional education for licensed lawyers related to substantive law, practice and procedure, lawyer ethics and the rules of professional conduct, practical experiences in legal practice, and/or current cutting-edge issues related to legal practice and the delivery of legal service; and 3) be delivered live and attended in person. Students must register for each CLE program prior to attending and are responsible for obtaining a certificate of completion and submitting it to the Office of Academic Services. CLE qualification questions should be addressed to your PCD counselor or the Associate Dean for Professional & Career Development.

Guidelines for completing Section 3:

Practical work experience is an essential part of legal training. Students may satisfy the practice-based learning requirement by completing a minimum of 50 hours of legal work under the supervision of an attorney through part-time or summer employment, the Law School’s Pro Bono Program, and/or a First Year Summer Internship Program-Judicial placement. All Day Division students must submit one or more completed Professional Development Requirement Form [PDF] - Employment Certifications to the Office of Academic Services after they complete 50 hours of paid or volunteer work for a licensed attorney or judge.

Juris Doctor Day Division, JD

Overview

The Day Division course of study consists of three academic years of full-time study. Under the regulations of the Law School, Standards of the American Bar Association, and the Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only those students who can devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law are eligible to enroll in the full-time Day Division and to complete their law study in three years.

Semester Hour Requirements

The academic year consists of two semesters: the first, or fall, semester commencing in September, and the second, or spring, semester commencing in January. The Day Division requires six semesters of class work. A total of 84 semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

Curriculum

Day Division Requirements

First Year, First Semester Courses, 15 Credits
LAW-101 Contracts 2
LAW-102 Property 2
LAW-104 Civil Procedure 4
LAW-107 Criminal Law 4
LAW-120 Legal Practice Skills 3

First Year, Second Semester Courses, 15 Credits
LAW-151 Contracts II 3
LAW-153 Torts 4
LAW-152 Property II 2
LAW-156 Constitutional Law 4
LAW-160 Legal Practice Skills II 2

Second Year, 24-32 Credits
LAW-2315 Professional Responsibility 2

Electives

Third Year, 24-36 Credits
Electives

Notes:

1. Courses will have final exams in both the fall and spring semesters. See Rules and Regulations, Section Grades and Examinations.

2. Second- and third-year students may not enroll in fewer than 12 credits nor more than 16 credits in a semester, and may not enroll in fewer than 27 credits nor more than 30 credits in the academic year.

3. Professional Responsibility is a required course. It
must be taken by Day Division and Evening Division students any time after the first year.

4. All students must complete a minimum of 84 credits in order to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

5. Students must complete the Legal Writing Requirement.

6. Students must complete 6 Experiential Learning credits.

7. Day students who have received conditional admission to the dual degree J.D./Tax LL.M. program must defer taking Constitutional Law until the second semester of their second year in order to take Basic Federal Income Tax in the second semester of the first year.

8. Students who are enrolled in the Accelerated JD Program are subject to the specific rules and curricular requirements of that program.

Legal Writing Requirement

Suffolk Law’s legal writing program has been ranked in the Top 10 in the nation from 2013 to 2019 by USNews and World Report. Here are the policies and requirements for Legal Writing at Suffolk Law.

Prior to graduation each student must complete a substantial piece of legal writing that demonstrates both proficiency in writing skills and mastery of the subject matter, known as the “Legal Writing Requirement.” It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next-to-last semester prior to graduation. To satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, students must satisfy the rules, requirements, and procedures listed below.

1. General Rules

   a. A paper intended to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement must be substantial, meaning a length of at least 20 typewritten pages of double-spaced text (at least 4,000 words, not counting appendices). If in the judgment of the supervising faculty member, two or more pieces of written work cumulatively are the equivalent of a substantial piece of legal writing, they may jointly qualify to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement.

   b. The student’s research and writing for the paper should reflect the student’s own individual effort. It should be the student’s original work. A writing that is in whole or in part a product of plagiarism does not meet the standards of this requirement, much less the rules related to Academic Integrity set out in Regulation II (F), which should be reviewed by the student at the outset and which governs the student’s conduct. The student may not receive any assistance on the paper from anyone, unless the supervising faculty member has given the student express permission. The paper, or substantially the same paper, must not have been submitted for credit in any previous course. If in extraordinary circumstances, a student is authorized to submit the same work, or parts of the same work, in satisfaction of more than one requirement, written consent of all persons to whom the work is to be submitted must be obtained in advance and be on file with the Academic Services Office. To assure compliance with the rules related to academic integrity, and in order to submit a paper to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, each student should be given a copy of this Legal Writing Requirement and shall certify before undertaking it that the student has read and understood the Legal Writing Requirement, including the rules relating to Academic Integrity (Regulation II (F)).

   c. Each student should use The Bluebook, A Uniform Manual for Citation or its equivalent for all citations.

   d. The student’s paper must demonstrate proficiency in writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter. In assessing whether the student has succeeded, the following criteria will be relevant:

      i. the quality of the student’s research;

      ii. the manner in which the student treated and examined open questions;

      iii. the creativity of the student’s ideas or synthesis of those of others;

      iii. the organization of the paper;

      iii. the clarity of the writing;

      iii. the quality and accuracy of the analysis;

      iii. the editing and proofreading of the paper;

      iii. the student’s understanding of the topic; and
e. In the discretion of the supervising faculty member, the faculty member may consider other factors in determining the student’s proficiency in writing skills and mastery of the subject matter, including the student’s failure to meet any of the established requirements, procedures or deadlines.

f. Each student must file a form with the Academic Services Office by his or her last semester prior to graduation, indicating the manner in which the Legal Writing Requirement will be satisfied and making the required certification. It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next to last semester prior to graduating. A student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement in only one of the following ways:

i. Full-time faculty supervised writing: A student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. For example, a paper written for a course or seminar, or work as a directed study project or work prepared as a research assistant to a full-time faculty member, may qualify.

ii. Adjunct faculty supervised writing: A student may also satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the adjunct faculty in a course or seminar, with the approval of an Associate Dean, and certified by the adjunct faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement.

iii. Journal writing: If the student is a member of the Journal of High Technology Law, Journal of Health & Biomedical Law, Law Review, or Transnational Law Review, the student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a case comment, note, or other document that has been approved by that publication’s Faculty Advisor(s), by writing it under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. The submitted writing must be accepted for publication or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality. If the student is not a member of an Honor Board, a student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a case comment selected through the summer author competition and accepted for publication.

iii. Moot Court writing: If the student is a member of the Moot Court Board, a student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by completing a bench memorandum, brief, or other writing under close supervision or oversight by a full-time faculty member and certified by the faculty member or the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. Other writing may include writing for the Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, if it is accepted for publication in the Journal, or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality, and otherwise meets the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement.

iii. Writing for competition: A brief prepared for an interscholastic moot court competition may be used to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement only if such work is completed under close supervision or oversight by a full-time faculty member and is certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. If the rules of a competition prohibit faculty involvement in a student’s preparation of a brief for the competition, then that brief may not be used to satisfy the Law School’s Legal Writing Requirement, unless the brief is substantially revised under the close supervision of a faculty member after the conclusion of the competition. No student may use a co-authored or team brief to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement unless the supervising faculty member certifies that the student wrote a distinct portion of the brief that independently meets the standards of the Requirement.

iii. Restriction on fulfilling the experiential learning requirement: A course that is used for the Legal Writing Requirement may not also be used to satisfy the Experiential Learning requirement.

2. Procedures, Requirements, and Deadlines Fulfilling
the Legal Writing Requirement requires due diligence and steady progress by the student involved. Every student must follow the procedures, requirements, and deadlines below in order to complete the Legal Writing Requirement, except as expressly modified by the supervising faculty member to fit the needs of a paper for a course or alternative described in section H (1) (f) (i-v). These procedures, requirements, and deadlines are ordinarily the minimum that students should be expected to meet. No student shall seek exemption from these Legal Writing Requirement procedures, requirements, and deadlines except for reasons of severe illness or for personal emergencies of the most serious nature. Prior to the due date of the paper, students must submit a signed request for extension to the supervising faculty member, which sets forth in detail the extraordinary circumstances believed to justify the exemption.

In responding to the student submissions set out below, the supervising faculty member should offer feedback to assist the student’s success, including one or more opportunities for the student to meet with the supervising faculty member. The supervising faculty member may also respond by commenting on the submissions received, suggesting ways to improve the work, and requiring, when the supervising faculty member deems it appropriate, submission of additional work or drafts by the student.

a. Topic The student must submit to the supervising faculty member for such member’s approval a brief topic statement (not exceeding one page) describing the topic selected and the scope and focus of the paper. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the second week of the semester.

b. Research Plan and List of Authorities The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a research plan that includes a list of authorities, relevant to the topic selected, which the student proposes to examine. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the fourth week of the semester.

c. Outline The student must submit to the supervising faculty member an outline of the paper, showing the organization of the issues relevant to the topic, including what the student will discuss and how that discussion will be organized; how the authorities are to be integrated into a discussion of the issues; and the basic structure of the student’s analysis and conclusions. (A detailed outline should essentially be a “skeleton” for the first draft of the paper, so that, for example, a mere list of authorities would not be adequate to meet this standard. At the same time, students whose research and analysis lead them into new directions should feel that they can improve on their outline for their first draft.) SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the eighth week of the semester.

d. First Draft The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a first draft of the paper’s discussion and analysis of the topic with appropriate citations and footnotes. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the tenth week of the semester.

e. Final Paper The student must submit to the supervising faculty member the final version of the paper for evaluation by the supervising faculty member. Because meeting deadlines is an important professional obligation, and supervising faculty need the opportunity to submit student grades in a timely manner, no paper submitted after the last day of the grading period for that semester will be deemed to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. An exception may be made where late delivery occurs with approval of the supervising faculty member, after he or she considers the student’s written statement of the extenuating circumstances and supporting documentation, which the student must submit with the paper for any requested late delivery to be considered. Late papers without such approval may receive an incomplete or unsatisfactory grade or other late sanctions of the faculty member as well as be deemed not to be in compliance with the standards to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. DUE DATE: No later than the last day of the grading period.

Perspectives Menu (Optional)

All students should take at least one of the Perspectives courses listed below before graduation. The purpose of the recommendation is to help students develop an analytical perspective on our legal system, by viewing it through the lens of another discipline, probing the foundations, values or assumptions underlying our legal institutions, or studying alternatives to our own doctrinal approach to legal problem

Courses:
LAW-2750 Jurisprudence: Law & Adjudication 2
LAW-2147 Justice & Morality in Film Seminar 2
LAW-2252 | Law and Economics | 2
LAW-2256 | Education, Equality & the Law | 2
LAW-2752 | Law and Literature | 2
LAW-2386 | Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S. | 3
LAW-8170 | Human Rights Survey | 3
LAW-2339 | Laws of War | 2
LAW-2218 | Immigration Law | 3
LAW-2814 | Military Law | 2
LAW-2333 | Race, Gender and Law | 2
LAW-2220 | International Law | 3
LAW-2907 | International IP: Copyright | 2

Learning Outcomes

Adopted by the Suffolk University Law School Faculty in April 2017

These learning outcomes identify the desired knowledge, skills, and values Suffolk University Law School believes its students should master upon their successful graduation.

1. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(A), the successful Suffolk graduate should know and understand substantive and procedural law. Specifically, graduates should:
   a. Learn the fundamental principles of Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, Professional Responsibility, Property, and Torts.
   b. Comprehend substantive and procedural law through elective coursework appropriate to the professional and intellectual interests of each student.

2. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(B), the successful Suffolk graduate should be able to perform legal analysis and legal research, solve problems, and communicate effectively in the legal context. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Analyze legal issues orally and in writing by critically reading legal authority, synthesizing rules, evaluating facts, applying law to facts, and solving problems.
   b. Conduct accurate, thorough, and efficient legal research.
   c. Communicate in a concise, organized, professional, and timely manner appropriate to the audience and circumstances.

3. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(C), the successful Suffolk graduate should understand and exercise proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Identify ethical issues and resolve them in a manner consistent with the law and rules governing lawyers.
   b. Maintain practice competencies through knowledge of relevant law, development of applicable skills, and understanding current practice technologies.
   c. Understand and apply a lawyer’s ethical duties to clients, including those associated with client centered representation in a world of diverse clients.
   d. Fulfill the public responsibilities of lawyers.

4. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(D), the successful Suffolk graduate should demonstrate other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Develop and analyze facts.
   b. Counsel clients.
   c. Negotiate on behalf of clients.
   d. Engage in self-evaluation toward life-long professional development, competence, and well-being.

Experiential Learning

ABA Standards 303 and 304 [PDF] require all students entering law school beginning in fall 2015 to complete six credits of experiential courses in order to graduate.

Experiential courses fall into three categories

1. A Law Clinic. In a Law Clinic, students are provided with substantial lawyering experiences that involve advising or representing actual clients. Law Clinics include direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty; opportunities for performance, feedback from faculty, and self-
evaluation; and include a weekly seminar. Most full-year Clinics are offered for ten credits, six of which count towards this experiential requirement. Part-time Clinics and “Law Labs” are offered for fewer experiential credits (students should consult the course description for each part-time Clinic or Law Lab for the exact number of experiential credits offered).

2. An Externship. An externship includes a field placement that provides students with a substantial lawyering experience that is reasonably similar that of a lawyer advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks, as well as a classroom component or other means of faculty-guided reflection. An Externship also includes direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty and/or a site supervisor; opportunities for performance, feedback from faculty and/or site supervisor, and self-evaluation. Students in Externships will sign a written agreement outlining the terms of their Externship and their educational achievement will be evaluated by a faculty member. Externships are offered for between 1 and 5 credits.

3. A Simulation Course (listed below). Simulation courses include a classroom instructional component in which students are provided substantial experiences similar to those of lawyers advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by faculty. Simulation courses also include direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty, multiple opportunities for performance, and self-evaluation. Simulation Courses are offered for between 1 and 3 credits. The following courses meet the definition of "simulation course" as required by the ABA. This list is not all inclusive - additional courses will be added as appropriate:

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<td>LAW-2046</td>
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<td>Problem Solving: Legal Writing And Research for Practice</td>
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<td>LAW-2975</td>
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<td>Process Improvement and</td>
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Additional Simulation Courses:

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<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2225</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Writing</td>
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<td>LAW-2400</td>
<td>Advanced Practice Skills</td>
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<td>LAW-2518</td>
<td>Appellate Practice</td>
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<td>Bankruptcy Moot Court Team</td>
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<td>LAW-2096</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Reorganizations</td>
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<td>LAW-2555</td>
<td>Business Planning</td>
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<td>LAW-2945</td>
<td>Business of Practice: Hit the Ground Running</td>
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<td>LAW-2998</td>
<td>Coding the Law</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2046</td>
<td>Decision Making and Choice Management</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2066</td>
<td>Design Thinking for Lawyers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legal Practice in International and Comparative Law
Legal Project Management  
LAW-2357 State Criminal Practice 2  
LAW-2457 Trademark Practice: PTO 2  
LAW-2986 Transactional Skills 3  
LAW-2736 Transactional Skills: Intel Property 2  
LAW-2009 Trial Advocacy 2  
LAW-2363 Trial Advocacy Intensive 3  
LAW-2970 Twenty-First Century Legal Profession 2  
LAW-2799 Urban Mechanics: Boston Practicum 2  

*LAW-2066, LAW-2988 and LAW-2958: Intersession Legal Practice in International and Comparative Law: externship
*LAW-2283: semester long and Intersession

FAQ

Q: Can credits earned for trial team, moot court and other simulation based competitions qualify as a simulation course or count towards the required experiential credits?
A: No, unless these activities are part of or accompanied by a required classroom component.

Q: Does Pro Bono or other work experience count?
A: No, only activities that are credit bearing count.

Q: Can one course satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement and experiential credits?
A: No, one course cannot satisfy both the upper level writing requirement and the experiential learning requirement.

Requirements

Guidelines for Completion

Students entering Fall 2015 or later are subject to the Experiential Learning and Professional Development Requirements.

Prior to graduation, every student must satisfactorily complete:

1. Six credits of upper-level experiential learning courses in accord with ABA Standards 303 & 304,
2. Two continuing legal education seminars, and
3. A minimum of 50 hours of practice-based learning completed through in any of the following ways:
   • First Year Summer Internship Program-Judicial placement;
   • 50 hours of legal work completed through the Pro Bono Program; or
   • 50 hours of legal work completed through the supervision of an attorney.

Upon completion of Sections 2 and 3 of this requirement, all students must submit certification of completion to the Office of Academic Services.

Part-time students in the Evening Division are exempt from section 3 of the requirement, but are encouraged to complete it.

Guidelines for completing Section 1:

Experiential opportunities are essential in preparing to be ready to work with real clients solving real legal problems. Toward that end, students are required to complete six (6) credits of experiential courses in order to graduate.

Experiential courses fall into three categories: (1) a law clinic that provides students with substantial lawyering experiences that involve advising or representing actual clients; (2) an externship that includes a field placement that provides students with a substantial lawyering experience that is reasonably similar to that of a lawyer advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks, as well as a classroom component; and (3) a simulation course in which students are provided substantial experiences similar to those of lawyers advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by faculty.

All experiential education courses (clinics, externships, and simulations) will conform with ABA Standards 303 and 304.

Guidelines for completing Section 2:

It is important for law students to develop an appreciation for the importance of continuing legal education (CLE) and become active members of the legal community. To promote law student professional development, the Law School requires every student to attend two continuing legal education seminars prior to graduation. Students are encouraged to attend member free programming delivered through the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations identified as “Suffolk PDR,” but may attend any program offered through other CLE providers that meet these guidelines. In order for a CLE seminar to qualify as satisfying Section 2, the program must: (1) have a minimum duration of 75 minutes; (2) provide professional education for licensed lawyers related to substantive law, practice and procedure, lawyer ethics and the rules of
professional conduct, practical experiences in legal practice, and/or current cutting-edge issues related to legal practice and the delivery of legal service; and 3) be delivered live and attended in person. Students must register for each CLE program prior to attending and are responsible for obtaining a certificate of completion and submitting it to the Office of Academic Services. CLE qualification questions should be addressed to your PCD counselor or the Associate Dean for Professional & Career Development.

Guidelines for completing Section 3:

Practical work experience is an essential part of legal training. Students may satisfy the practice-based learning requirement by completing a minimum of 50 hours of legal work under the supervision of an attorney through part-time or summer employment, the Law School’s Pro Bono Program, and/or a First Year Summer Internship Program-Judicial placement. All Day Division students must submit one or more completed Professional Development Requirement Form - Employment Certifications to the Office of Academic Services after they complete 50 hours of paid or volunteer work for a licensed attorney or judge.

Accelerated Juris Doctor, JD

Curriculum

This is a sample outline of the coursework an accelerated full-time student will pursue to earn a JD in two years. Individual schedules may be different.

Sample Daytime Accelerated Schedule

0L Summer: 11 credits (12 weeks)
- LAW-153 Torts 4
- LAW-107 Criminal Law 4
- LAW-2315 Professional Responsibility 2
- LAW-2419 Intro to Legal Studies 1

1L Fall: 15 credits
- LAW-101 Contracts 2
- LAW-102 Property 2
- LAW-104 Civil Procedure 4
- LAW-120 Legal Practice Skills 3

Electives

Intersession: Electives 1-3 credits (1 week)

1L Spring: 15 credits
- LAW-151 Contracts II 3
- LAW-152 Property II 2
- LAW-156 Constitutional Law 4

LAW-160 Legal Practice Skills II 2
Electives 3-4

1L Summer: 12-13 credits (all offered in the evening only)
Electives

2L Fall: 14-16 credits
Electives

Intersession: 1-3 credits (1 week)

2L Spring: 14-16 credits
Electives

Subtotal: 84

Sample Part-Time Evening Accelerated Schedule

This is a sample outline of the coursework an accelerated part-time evening student will pursue to earn a JD in 2.5 or 3 years. Individual schedules will vary.

0L Summer: 11 credits (12 weeks)
- LAW-153 Torts 4
- LAW-107 Criminal Law 4
- LAW-2315 Professional Responsibility 2
- LAW-2419 Intro to Legal Studies 1

1LE Fall: 11 credits
- LAW-402 Contracts 2
- LAW-505 Property 2
- LAW-401 Civil Procedure I 2
- LAW-410 Legal Practice Skills 3
Electives

1LE Spring: 11 credits
- LAW-452 Contracts 3
- LAW-451 Civil Procedure II 2
- LAW-555 Property II 2
- LAW-460 Legal Practice Skills II 2
Electives

1LE Summer: 10-11 credits
Electives

2LE Fall: 9-12 credits
- LAW-502 Constitutional Law 2
Electives

2LE Spring: 9-12 credits
- LAW-156 Constitutional Law 4
Electives

2LE Summer (Optional): 9-12 credits

If graduation after 3LE fall is desired
3LE Fall: 9-12 credits
   Electives

3LE Spring (if needed): 9-12 credits
   Electives

Subtotal: 84

Legal Writing Requirement

Suffolk Law's legal writing program has been ranked in the Top 10 in the nation from 2013 to 2019 by USNews and World Report. Here are the policies and requirements for Legal Writing at Suffolk Law.

Prior to graduation each student must complete a substantial piece of legal writing that demonstrates both proficiency in writing skills and mastery of the subject matter, known as the “Legal Writing Requirement.” It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next-to-last semester prior to graduation. To satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, students must satisfy the rules, requirements, and procedures listed below.

1. General Rules

   a. A paper intended to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement must be substantial, meaning a length of at least 20 typewritten pages of double-spaced text (at least 4,000 words, not counting appendices). If in the judgment of the supervising faculty member, two or more pieces of written work cumulatively are the equivalent of a substantial piece of legal writing, they may jointly qualify to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement.

   b. The student’s research and writing for the paper should reflect the student’s own individual effort. It should be the student’s original work. A writing that is in whole or in part a product of plagiarism does not meet the standards of this requirement, much less the rules related to Academic Integrity set out in Regulation II (F), which should be reviewed by the student at the outset and which governs the student’s conduct. The student may not receive any assistance on the paper from anyone, unless the supervising faculty member has given the student express permission. The paper, or substantially the same paper, must not have been submitted for credit in any previous course. If in extraordinary circumstances, a student is authorized to submit the same work, or parts of the same work, in satisfaction of more than one requirement, written consent of all persons to whom the work is to be submitted must be obtained in advance and be on file with the Academic Services Office. To assure compliance with the rules related to academic integrity, and in order to submit a paper to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement, each student should be given a copy of this Legal Writing Requirement and shall certify before undertaking it that the student has read and understood the Legal Writing Requirement, including the rules relating to Academic Integrity (Regulation II (F)).

   c. Each student should use The Bluebook, A Uniform Manual for Citation or its equivalent for all citations.

   d. The student’s paper must demonstrate proficiency in writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter. In assessing whether the student has succeeded, the following criteria will be relevant:

      i. the quality of the student’s research;

      ii. the manner in which the student treated and examined open questions;

      iii. the creativity of the student’s ideas or synthesis of those of others;

      iv. the organization of the paper;

      v. the clarity of the writing;

      vi. the quality and accuracy of the analysis;

      vii. the editing and proofreading of the paper;

      viii. the student’s understanding of the topic; and

      ix. the degree to which the student’s paper concisely and simply communicates the student’s ideas and analysis.

   e. In the discretion of the supervising faculty member, the faculty member may consider other factors in determining the student’s proficiency in writing skills and a mastery of the subject matter, including the student’s failure to meet any of the established requirements, procedures or deadlines.

   f. Each student must file a form with the Academic Services Office by his or her last semester prior to graduation, indicating the manner in which the Legal Writing Requirement will be satisfied and
making the required certification. It is strongly recommended that students complete the Legal Writing Requirement no later than their next to last semester prior to graduating. A student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement in only one of the following ways:

i. Full-time faculty supervised writing: A student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. For example, a paper written for a course or seminar, or work as a directed study project or work prepared as a research assistant to a full-time faculty member, may qualify.

ii. Adjunct faculty supervised writing: A student may also satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a paper under close supervision or oversight by a member of the adjunct faculty in a course or seminar, with the approval of an Associate Dean, and certified by the adjunct faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement.

iii. Journal writing: If the student is a member of the Journal of High Technology Law, Journal of Health & Biomedical Law, Law Review, or Transnational Law Review, the student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by writing a case comment, note, or other document that has been approved by that publication's Faculty Advisor(s), by writing it under close supervision or oversight by a member of the full-time faculty, certified by the faculty member as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. The submitted writing must be accepted for publication or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality. If the student is not a member of an Honor Board, a student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement unless the supervising faculty member certifies that the student wrote a distinct portion of the brief that independently meets the standards of the Requirement.

iv. Moot Court writing: If the student is a member of the Moot Court Board, a student may satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement by completing a bench memorandum, brief, or other writing under close supervision or oversight by a full-time faculty member and certified by the faculty member or the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board as meeting the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement. Other writing may include writing for the Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, if it is accepted for publication in the Journal, or certified by the Board of Editors as of publishable quality, and otherwise meets the standards of the Legal Writing Requirement.

2. Procedures, Requirements, and Deadlines Fulfilling the Legal Writing Requirement requires due diligence and steady progress by the student involved. Every student must follow the procedures, requirements, and deadlines below in order to complete the Legal Writing Requirement, except as expressly modified by the supervising faculty member to fit the needs of a paper for a course or alternative described in section H (1) (f) (i-v). These procedures, requirements, and deadlines are ordinarily the minimum that students should be expected to meet. No student shall seek exemption from these Legal Writing Requirement procedures, requirements, and deadlines except for reasons of severe illness or for personal emergencies of the most serious nature. Prior to the due date of the
paper, students must submit a signed request for extension to the supervising faculty member, which sets forth in detail the extraordinary circumstances believed to justify the exemption. In responding to the student submissions set out below, the supervising faculty member should offer feedback to assist the student’s success, including one or more opportunities for the student to meet with the supervising faculty member. The supervising faculty member may also respond by commenting on the submissions received, suggesting ways to improve the work, and requiring, when the supervising faculty member deems it appropriate, submission of additional work or drafts by the student.

a. Topic The student must submit to the supervising faculty member for such member’s approval a brief topic statement (not exceeding one page) describing the topic selected and the scope and focus of the paper. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the second week of the semester.

b. Research Plan and List of Authorities The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a research plan that includes a list of authorities, relevant to the topic selected, which the student proposes to examine. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the fourth week of the semester.

c. Outline The student must submit to the supervising faculty member an outline of the paper, showing the organization of the issues relevant to the topic, including what the student will discuss and how that discussion will be organized; how the authorities are to be integrated into a discussion of the issues; and the basic structure of the student’s analysis and conclusions. (A detailed outline should essentially be a “skeleton” for the first draft of the paper, so that, for example, a mere list of authorities would not be adequate to meet this standard. At the same time, students whose research and analysis lead them into new directions should feel that they can improve on their outline for their first draft.) SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the eighth week of the semester.

d. First Draft The student must submit to the supervising faculty member a first draft of the paper’s discussion and analysis of the topic with appropriate citations and footnotes. SUGGESTED DUE DATE: By the end of the tenth week of the semester.

e. Final Paper The student must submit to the

supervising faculty member the final version of the paper for evaluation by the supervising faculty member. Because meeting deadlines is an important professional obligation, and supervising faculty need the opportunity to submit student grades in a timely manner, no paper submitted after the last day of the grading period for that semester will be deemed to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. An exception may be made where late delivery occurs with approval of the supervising faculty member, after he or she considers the student’s written statement of the extenuating circumstances and supporting documentation, which the student must submit with the paper for any requested late delivery to be considered. Late papers without such approval may receive an incomplete or unsatisfactory grade or other late sanctions of the faculty member as well as be deemed not to be in compliance with the standards to satisfy the Legal Writing Requirement. DUE DATE: No later than the last day of the grading period.

Perspectives Menu (Optional)

All students should take at least one of the Perspectives courses listed below before graduation. The purpose of the recommendation is to help students develop an analytical perspective on our legal system, by viewing it through the lens of another discipline, probing the foundations, values or assumptions underlying our legal institutions, or studying alternatives to our own doctrinal approach to legal problem.

Courses:

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<td>LAW-2147</td>
<td>Justice &amp; Morality in Film Seminar</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2252</td>
<td>Law and Economics</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2256</td>
<td>Education, Equality &amp; the Law</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>LAW-2752</td>
<td>Law and Literature</td>
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<td>LAW-2386</td>
<td>Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S.</td>
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<td>LAW-8170</td>
<td>Human Rights Survey</td>
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<td>LAW-2339</td>
<td>Laws of War</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>LAW-2218</td>
<td>Immigration Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-2814</td>
<td>Military Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2333</td>
<td>Race, Gender and Law</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>LAW-2220</td>
<td>International Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2907</td>
<td>International IP: Copyright</td>
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Learning Outcomes

Adopted by the Suffolk University Law School Faculty in April 2017

These learning outcomes identify the desired knowledge, skills, and values Suffolk University Law School believes its students should master upon their successful graduation.

1. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(A), the successful Suffolk graduate should know and understand substantive and procedural law. Specifically, graduates should:
   a. Learn the fundamental principles of Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, Professional Responsibility, Property, and Torts.
   b. Comprehend substantive and procedural law through elective coursework appropriate to the professional and intellectual interests of each student.

2. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(B), the successful Suffolk graduate should be able to perform legal analysis and legal research, solve problems, and communicate effectively in the legal context. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Analyze legal issues orally and in writing by critically reading legal authority, synthesizing rules, evaluating facts, applying law to facts, and solving problems.
   b. Conduct accurate, thorough, and efficient legal research.
   c. Communicate in a concise, organized, professional, and timely manner appropriate to the audience and circumstances.

3. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(C), the successful Suffolk graduate should understand and exercise proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Identify ethical issues and resolve them in a manner consistent with the law and rules governing lawyers.
   b. Maintain practice competencies through knowledge of relevant law, development of applicable skills, and understanding current practice technologies.
   c. Understand and apply a lawyer’s ethical duties to clients, including those associated with client centered representation in a world of diverse clients.
   d. Fulfill the public responsibilities of lawyers.

4. In accordance with ABA Standard 302(D), the successful Suffolk graduate should demonstrate other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession. Specifically, graduates should demonstrate the ability to:
   a. Develop and analyze facts.
   b. Counsel clients.
   c. Negotiate on behalf of clients.
   d. Engage in self-evaluation toward life-long professional development, competence, and well-being.

Experiential Learning

ABA Standards 303 and 304 [PDF] require all students entering law school beginning in fall 2015 to complete six credits of experiential courses in order to graduate.

Experiential courses fall into three categories

1. A Law Clinic. In a Law Clinic, students are provided with substantial lawyering experiences that involve advising or representing actual clients. Law Clinics include direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty; opportunities for performance, feedback from faculty, and self-evaluation; and include a weekly seminar. Most full-year Clinics are offered for ten credits, six of which count towards this experiential requirement. Part-time Clinics and “Law Labs” are offered for fewer experiential credits (students should consult the course description for each part-time Clinic or Law Lab for the exact number of experiential credits offered).

2. An Externship. An externship includes a field placement that provides students with a substantial lawyering experience that is reasonably similar to that of a lawyer advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks, as well as a classroom component or other means of faculty-
An Externship also includes direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty and/or a site supervisor; opportunities for performance, feedback from faculty and/or site supervisor, and self-evaluation. Students in Externships will sign a written agreement outlining the terms of their Externship and their educational achievement will be evaluated by a faculty member. Externships are offered for between 1 and 5 credits.

3. A Simulation Course (listed below). Simulation courses include a classroom instructional component in which students are provided substantial experiences similar to those of lawyers advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by faculty. Simulation courses also include direct supervision of the students’ performance by faculty, multiple opportunities for performance, and self-evaluation. Simulation Courses are offered for between 1 and 3 credits. The following courses meet the definition of "simulation course" as required by the ABA. This list is not all inclusive - additional courses will be added as appropriate:

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<td>LAW-0082</td>
<td>Human Rights Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2331</td>
<td>International and Comparative Legal Research</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>LAW-0066</td>
<td>International Insolvency Law and Moot Court Team</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2225</td>
<td>Interviewing and Counseling</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2253</td>
<td>Law Practice Planning: Law As a Career And an Enterprise (seminar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2156</td>
<td>Lawyering: Smart Machines / Legal Tech</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2088</td>
<td>Massachusetts Housing Law Drafting and Advocacy</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2288</td>
<td>Mediation</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2988</td>
<td>Mediation Skills Training</td>
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<td>LAW-2414</td>
<td>Movement Lawyering</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2987</td>
<td>Negotiating Business Transactions: A Simulation Course</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2807</td>
<td>Negotiation &amp; Mediation</td>
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<td>LAW-2831</td>
<td>Patent Litigation Practice</td>
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<td>LAW-2301</td>
<td>Patent Prosecution I - Drafting</td>
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<td>LAW-2531</td>
<td>Practice Ready Legal Research</td>
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<td>LAW-2304</td>
<td>Pre-Trial Civil Litigation</td>
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<td>LAW-2299</td>
<td>Private Placements &amp; Venture Capital Practicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2958</td>
<td>Problem Solving: Legal Writing And Research for Practice</td>
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<td>LAW-2975</td>
<td>Process Improvement and Legal Project Management</td>
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<td>LAW-2357</td>
<td>State Criminal Practice</td>
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<td>LAW-2457</td>
<td>Trademark Practice: PTO</td>
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<td>LAW-2986</td>
<td>Transactional Skills</td>
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<td>LAW-2736</td>
<td>Transactional Skills: Intel Property</td>
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<td>LAW-2009</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2363</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy Intensive</td>
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<td>LAW-2970</td>
<td>Twenty-First Century Legal Profession</td>
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<td>LAW-2799</td>
<td>Urban Mechanics: Boston Practicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2066, LAW-2988 and LAW-2958: Inter session</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legal Practice in International and Comparative Law:
Experiential opportunities are essential in preparing to be ready to work with real clients solving real legal problems. Toward that end, students are required to complete six (6) credits of experiential courses in order to graduate. Experiential courses fall into three categories: (1) a law clinic that provides students with substantial lawyering experiences that involve advising or representing actual clients; (2) an externship that includes a field placement that provides students with a substantial lawyering experience that is reasonably similar to that of a lawyer advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks, as well as a classroom component; and (3) a simulation course in which students are provided substantial experiences similar to those of lawyers advising or representing clients or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by faculty.

All experiential education courses (clinics, externships, and simulations) will conform with ABA Standards 303 and 304.

Guidelines for completing Section 2:

It is important for law students to develop an appreciation for the importance of continuing legal education (CLE) and become active members of the legal community. To promote law student professional development, the Law School requires every student to attend two continuing legal education seminars prior to graduation. Students are encouraged to attend member free programming delivered through the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations identified as “Suffolk PDR,” but may attend any program offered through other CLE providers that meet these guidelines. In order for a CLE seminar to qualify as satisfying Section 2, the program must: (1) have a minimum duration of 75 minutes; (2) provide professional education for licensed lawyers related to substantive law, practice and procedure, lawyer ethics and the rules of professional conduct, practical experiences in legal practice, and/or current cutting-edge issues related to legal practice and the delivery of legal service; and 3) be delivered live and attended in person. Students must register for each CLE program prior to attending and are responsible for obtaining a certificate of completion and submitting it to the Office of Academic Services. CLE qualification questions should be addressed to your PCD counselor or the Associate Dean for Professional & Career Development.

Guidelines for completing Section 3:

Practical work experience is an essential part of legal training. Students may satisfy the practice-based learning
requirement by completing a minimum of 50 hours of legal work under the supervision of an attorney through part-time or summer employment, the Law School’s Pro Bono Program, and/or a First Year Summer Internship Program-Judicial placement. All Day Division students must submit one or more completed Professional Development Requirement Form [PDF] - Employment Certifications to the Office of Academic Services after they complete 50 hours of paid or volunteer work for a licensed attorney or judge.

Juris Doctor Concentrations

Business Law and Financial Services

Overview

Students may pursue a Concentration certificate in one of two areas:

(i) Business Law or (ii) Business Law and Financial Services.

Concentration students pursuing the certificate in Business Law must complete 21 - 22 credits in Concentration courses, broken down to 13 - 14 credits in Core courses, 2 credits in Practicum courses and 6 credits Elective courses.

Concentration students pursuing the certificate in Business Law and Financial Services, must complete 22 - 23 credits in Concentration courses, broken down to fourteen 13 - 14 credits in Core courses, 2 credits in Practicum courses and 7 credits Elective courses. Students who opt to receive the certificate in Business Law and Financial Services must tailor their elective courses to include Banking Law and at least 2 other specific elective courses, as described below. Specific elective courses required of students who opt to receive the Business Law and Financial Services certificate are noted at the end of this section.

For complete course descriptions, please consult the Elective Courses section of the Suffolk University Law School. Please note that not all courses are offered each semester and plan accordingly.

Courses

Core Courses 13-14 Credits

All of the following four (4) courses are required of all Concentration students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2220</td>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2136</td>
<td>Business Entity Fundamentals</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2350</td>
<td>Securities Regulation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2986</td>
<td>Transactional Skills</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2487</td>
<td>Transactional Law Seminar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Business Practicum Courses and Externships

Students must also take one (1) of the business practicum courses listed below or, alternatively, complete a for-credit externship with a business or financial placement pre-approved by the Concentration Faculty Director. Students who opt to complete more than one (1) course from this list may count the additional course(s) as a Concentration elective(s). Externships for the concentration must relate to business law or financial services and eligible externships will be determined by the Concentration Director. All eligible externships must be accompanied by a corresponding classroom component. The classroom component may be satisfied by enrollment in either Legal Process and Practice or in an approved business law or financial services elective course. Students will not receive Concentration credit for their enrollment in Legal Process and Practice. Students who seek to satisfy the classroom component in conjunction with a financial services elective must be supervised in their externship by the full time resident course professor, including meeting with the professor on a regular basis, submitting externship time logs and journals, completing other assignments, and generally complying with the requirements applicable to externships taken in conjunction with a course.

Practicum Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2945</td>
<td>Business of Practice: Hit the Ground Running</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2555</td>
<td>Business Planning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2716</td>
<td>Commercial Lending and Finance Practicum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2972</td>
<td>Compliance Practice Seminar Intellectual Property Law and Entrepreneurship Clinic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2987</td>
<td>Negotiating Business Transactions: A Simulation Course</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2299</td>
<td>Private Placements &amp; Venture Capital Practicum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-0064</td>
<td>Securities Moot Court Team</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elective Course Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business Law</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business Law and Financial Services</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students who opt to receive the Concentration certificate in Business Law may choose, in their own discretion,
among the following courses to complete the elective course component of the Concentration. Special Requirements for students who opt to receive the Concentration certificate in Business Law and Financial Services are noted immediately following this elective course list.

Elective Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2005</td>
<td>Accounting for Lawyers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2405</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in Partnership Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2038</td>
<td>Antitrust</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2544</td>
<td>Banking Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2545</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Introduction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2096</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Reorganizations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2058</td>
<td>Biotech for Lawyers and Business</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2001</td>
<td>Business/Finance Thesis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2555</td>
<td>Business Planning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2587</td>
<td>Commercial Law Sales and Leases</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2101</td>
<td>Commercial Law Survey</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2716</td>
<td>Commercial Lending and Finance Practicum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2589</td>
<td>Commercial Paper &amp; Payment Systems</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2125</td>
<td>Consumer Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2620</td>
<td>Corporate Finance</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-0005</td>
<td>Directed Study</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2170</td>
<td>Emerging Issues in Law: Information Technology and Transnational Business</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2154</td>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2669</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and The Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2679</td>
<td>ERISA and Retirement Plans</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2224</td>
<td>International Business Transactions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2424</td>
<td>International Investment Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2887</td>
<td>International TaxLaw</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2221</td>
<td>International Trade Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2913</td>
<td>Investment Management</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2252</td>
<td>Law and Economics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2051</td>
<td>Mergers and Acquisitions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2299</td>
<td>Private Placements &amp; Venture Capital Practicum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2345</td>
<td>Secured Transactions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2360</td>
<td>Taxation Practice and Tax Law Moot Court Team</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concentration credit in the discretion of the Concentration Faculty Director. For a complete Sawyer Business School course catalog and current course schedules, please visit the Sawyer Business School.

How to Enroll

Enrollment in the Business Law and Financial Services Concentration is accomplished by filing a Notice of Enrollment form.

Concentration enrollment may occur as soon as a student completes the first year in law school in good standing.

The latest date students may enroll in a Concentration is October 1st for students graduating in January, and Feb. 1 for students graduating in May.

Formal enrollment in the Business Law and Financial Services Concentration is not complete until the Notice of Enrollment form is filed. Once enrolled in the Concentration, students will be invited to participate in a variety of programs and special events of interest to business, corporate, finance and tax practitioners.

Please Note: Students may pursue a Concentration certificate in one of two areas: (i) Business Law OR (ii) Business Law and Financial Services. Specific elective course requirements for the Business Law and Financial Services certificate are noted on the courses webpage, under the headline “Special Requirements for the Business Law and Financial Services.”

Requirements

Continued enrollment in the Business Law and Financial Services Concentration is contingent upon the student:

• Completing the four (4) required core courses (13 - 14 credits)
• Completing either an internship with a business, corporate, finance or tax placement OR a Concentration Practicum course; (at least 2 credits)
• Business Law and Financial Services Concentration: Completing at least seven (7) additional elective course credits so that it is possible to complete the required 22 - 23 credits in approved Business Law and Financial Services Concentration courses by the time the student graduates;
• Business Law: Completing 6 additional elective course credits so that it is possible to complete 21 - 22 credits in the Business Law concentration.
• Periodically reviewing the student's progress in attaining the requisite grade point averages with the Concentration Faculty Director and/or the Office of Academic Services; and
• Obtaining the Concentration Faculty Directors' approval of the student's plan for completing the Concentration's writing requirement.
• Meeting the GPA Requirements for the Concentration

Notice of Completion

Upon completion of the required courses, externship, clinical or Practicum course elective courses, the writing requirement and total credit hours required by the Business Law and Financial Services Concentration, students must complete and file a Notice of Concentration Completion form with the Office of Academic Services.

The latest date students may file Concentration Completion forms is Nov. 1 for January graduates, and March 1 for May graduates.

Health and Biomedical Law

Courses

Core Courses

Students must take the following two required courses, totaling six (6) credits:
LAW-2243 Health Law 3
LAW-2057 Biomedical Law & Public Policy 3

Elective Courses

Health and Biomedical Law Concentration students must take courses totaling fourteen (14) elective credits, in addition to the two (2) required courses totaling six (6) credits.

Elective credits for the Health and Biomedical Law Concentration are divided into two Tiers, with Tier 1 containing courses where health or biomedical law is a central theme and Tier 2 containing courses where health or biomedical law is less predominant. Many students are likely to take several of the qualifying Tier 2 courses regardless of concentration.

In choosing their electives, concentrators must take at least three (3) courses from Tier 1. A student's remaining elective courses may be taken from courses listed in either Tier 1 or Tier 2. No more than nine (9) credits of course...
work from courses in Tier 2 may count toward the concentration electives. Limitations on the number of courses permissible from course categories in Tiers 1 and 2 are noted below.

Tier 1- Health Electives- Minimum 3 courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2420</td>
<td>Cannabis Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2557</td>
<td>Children &amp; Disability Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-0005</td>
<td>Directed Study</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2459</td>
<td>Externships Relating to Health Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2420</td>
<td>FDA Drug and Medical Device Regulation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2172</td>
<td>Food Law: Regulatory Compliance in the Food Industry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2901</td>
<td>Health &amp; Biomedical Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2923</td>
<td>Health Law Special Topics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2286</td>
<td>Medical Malpractice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2843</td>
<td>Mental Health Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2349</td>
<td>Pharma Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2911</td>
<td>Privacy Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tier 2- Other Electives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2020</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2038</td>
<td>Antitrust</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2200</td>
<td>Basic Federal Income Taxation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2136</td>
<td>Business Entity Fundamentals</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2972</td>
<td>Compliance Practice Seminar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2679</td>
<td>ERISA and Retirement Plans</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2210</td>
<td>Insurance Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternative Dispute Resolution Electives- Only 1 may count towards concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2288</td>
<td>Mediation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labor Law Electives- only 1 may count towards concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2153</td>
<td>Employment Discrimination Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2154</td>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2956</td>
<td>Intellectual Property and Licensing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intellectual Property Electives- only 2 of the following may count towards concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2058</td>
<td>Biotech for Lawyers and Business</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2216</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Survey</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2298</td>
<td>Patent Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2831</td>
<td>Patent Litigation Practice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2301</td>
<td>Patent Prosecution I - Drafting Formerly: Patent Application Practice I</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estates and Wills Electives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2500</td>
<td>Trusts &amp; Estates</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to Enroll

Enrollment in the Health and Biomedical Law Concentration is accomplished by filing a Notice of Enrollment form. Concentration enrollment may occur as soon as a student completes the first year in law school in good standing.

The latest date students may enroll in a Concentration is October 1st for students graduating in January, and Feb. 1 for students graduating in May.

Formal enrollment in the Health and Biomedical Law Concentration is not complete until the Notice of Enrollment form is filed. Once enrolled in the Concentration, students will be invited to participate in a variety of programs and special events of interest to health and biomedical law practitioners.

Requirements

Continued enrollment in the Health and Biomedical Law Concentration is contingent upon the student:

- Completing the five (5) credits of required core courses and at least fifteen (15) credits in elective courses so that it is possible to complete the required twenty (20) credits in approved Health and Biomedical Law Concentration courses by the time the student graduates;
- Periodically reviewing the student's progress in attaining the requisite grade point averages with one of the Concentration Faculty Director and/or the Assistant Dean for Academic Services.
- Obtaining one of the Concentration Faculty Director's approval of the student's plan for completing the
Concentration’s writing requirement.

Upon completion of the required courses, elective courses, the writing requirement and total credit hours required by the Health and Biomedical Law Concentration, students must complete and file a Notice of Concentration Completion form with the Office of Academic Services.

The latest date students may file Concentration Completion forms is Nov. 1 for January graduates, and March 1 for May graduates.

Intellectual Property

Overview

IP law includes patent; copyright; trademarks; trade secrets; and right of publicity. All of these areas are related in that they deal with protecting products of the mind but in other ways they are very different.

Intellectual Property is available as a Concentration or Area of Focus.

Courses

Introductory Course Sequence

All students are required to take the following entry level course. It is strongly recommended that students take this course before taking any other Intellectual Property Concentration courses:

Required Course

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2216</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Survey</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Must complete 2 of the following courses prior to graduation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2618</td>
<td>Copyright Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2298</td>
<td>Patent Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2373</td>
<td>Trade Secrets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2362</td>
<td>Trademark Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skills/Experiential Learning Courses

In addition to the Introductory Sequence, students must take at least one (1) skills/experiential learning course chosen from the following approved list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2265</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Writing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-0005</td>
<td>Directed Study</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2058</td>
<td>Biotech for Lawyers and Business</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Externship in an Intellectual Property Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intellectual Property and Entrepreneurship Clinic

Intellectual Property and Licensing

Intellectual Property or Patent Law Thesis

Intellectual Property Transactional Skills

Journal of High Technology Law

Externship in an Intellectual Property Field: This course is graded on a credit/no credit basis and student participation, and is subject to prior approval by one of the Concentration Faculty Directors.

Intellectual Property or Patent Law Thesis: The Thesis may be graded on either a credit/no credit or letter grade basis, at the discretion of the faculty member serving as the Thesis advisor. Students must obtain prior approval from their Thesis advisor before registering for the Thesis course.

Journal of High Technology Law: This is course is graded on a credit/no credit basis and is subject to the student being selected as a journal staff member. Once on the journal, staff members must complete required work and have it certified by the journal's advisors, Professors Rustad and Beckerman-Rodau. Staff members may only count two (2) credits of journal work toward completion of the IP Law Concentration, even though they may receive additional credits for completion of the J.D. degree.

Participation In:

Giles Rich Patent Law Moot Court Competition

Saul Lefkowitz Trademark Moot Court Competition

LAW-2831 Patent Litigation Practice 2

LAW-2301 Patent Prosecution I - Drafting 2

Formerly: Patent Application Practice I

LAW-2944 Patent Prosecution II: PTO Practice 2

Research Assistant

LAW-2457 Trademark Practice: PTO 2

LAW-2986 Transactional Skills 3

Giles Rich Patent Law Moot Court Competition and Saul Lefkowitz Trademark Moot Court Competition: These courses are graded on a credit/no credit basis and participation is subject to being selected as a team member.

Research Assistant: This course is graded on a credit/no credit basis and is subject to the student being selected as a research assistant for a full-time faculty member
conducting research in an intellectual property law field.

Advanced IP Electives Menu

Students must take additional Intellectual Property courses, including at least one course from the following list, in compiling their eighteen (18) credits for the IP Law Concentration.

Electives:
- LAW-2038 Antitrust 3
- LAW-2057 Biomedical Law & Public Policy 3
- LAW-0005 Directed Study 2
- LAW-2951 E-Discovery Law 2
- LAW-2155 Entertainment Law 2
- LAW-2669 Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and The Law 3
- LAW-2224 International Business Transactions 3
- LAW-2907 International IP: Copyright 2
- LAW-2221 International Trade Law 3
- LAW-2874 Sports Law 2

LAW-5: This course requires prior approval by one of the Concentration Faculty Directors.

How to enroll

Enrollment in the Intellectual Property Law Concentration is accomplished by filing a Notice of Enrollment form.

Concentration enrollment may occur as soon as a student completes the first year in law school in good standing.

The latest date students may enroll in a Concentration is October 1st for students graduating in January, and Feb. 1 for students graduating in May.

Formal enrollment in the Intellectual Property Law Concentration is not complete until the Notice of Enrollment form is filed. Once enrolled in the Concentration, students will be invited to participate in a variety of programs and special events of interest to intellectual property law practitioners.

Qualified students may pursue a specialized Patent Law Specialization certificate within the Intellectual Property Law Concentration.

Requirements

Continued enrollment in the Intellectual Property Law Concentration is contingent upon the student:

- Completing the three (3) required core courses;
- Completing a Concentration skills course;
- Completing at least one (1) Concentration elective course
- Completing such other Concentration skills and elective credits so that it is possible to complete the required eighteen (18) credits in approved Intellectual Property Law Concentration courses by the time the student graduates;
- Periodically reviewing the student's progress in attaining the requisite grade point averages with one of the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and/or the Assistant Dean for Academic Services; and
- Obtaining the Concentration Faculty Directors' approval of the student's plan for completing the Concentration's writing requirement.

Upon completion of the required courses, skills course, elective courses, the writing requirement and total credit hours required by the Intellectual Property Law Concentration, students must complete and file a Notice of Concentration Completion form with the Office of Academic Services.

The latest date students may file Concentration Completion forms is November 1 for January graduates, and March 1 for May graduates.

International Law

Courses

Core Courses- 6 Credits
LAW-2220 International Law 3

Students must choose one of the following courses:
LAW-2224 International Business Transactions 3
LAW-2221 International Trade Law 3

Elective Courses

In addition to the required core courses, students must elect courses totaling twelve (12) credits from the list below or through courses approved by the Director of the International Concentration, offered in the Summer Law Program, held in Galway or an equivalent academic program. No more than six (6) credits taken at academic programs not run by Suffolk University Law School may be used toward completion of the International Law Concentration.
Courses:
LAW-2025 Admiralty Law 2
LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
LAW-0005 Directed Study 2
LAW-9111 Emerging Issues in European Union Business Law and Policy 1
LAW-2386 Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S. Foreign Direct Investment Moot Court Competition 3
LAW-8170 Human Rights Survey 3
LAW-2407 Human Rights Protection in Europe 2
LAW-0082 Human Rights Project 2
LAW-2989 Immigration: Business 2
LAW-2467 Immigration Clinic Casework 3
LAW-2218 Immigration Law 3
LAW-2468 Human Rights & Indigenous People Seminar 2
LAW-2331 International and Comparative Legal Research 2
LAW-2224 International Business Transactions 3
LAW-2907 International IP: Copyright 2
LAW-2424 International Investment Law 3
LAW-2601 International Law Concentration Thesis 2
LAW-2887 International TaxLaw 3
LAW-2221 International Trade Law Jessup International Moot Court Competition 3
LAW-2814 Military Law 2
LAW-2339 Laws of War 2
Transnational Law Review

LAW-2467 and LAW-2468: Please note that while students participating in the Immigration Clinic and Indigenous Peoples' Rights Clinic receive 10 course credits, only 5 credits may be applied to the International Law Concentration's elective course requirements.

How to Enroll

Enrollment in the International Law Concentration is accomplished by filing a Notice of Enrollment form. Concentration enrollment may occur as soon as a student completes the first year in law school in good standing.

The latest date students may enroll in a Concentration is October 1 for students graduating in January, and February 1 for students graduating in May.

Formal enrollment in the International Law Concentration is not complete until the Notice of Enrollment form is filed. Once enrolled in the Concentration, students will be invited to participate in a variety of programs and special events of interest to international law practitioners.

Requirements

Continued enrollment in the International Law Concentration is contingent upon the student:

- Completing the two required core courses;
- Completing such other Concentration skills and elective credits so that it is possible to complete the required 18 credits in approved International Law Concentration courses by the time the student graduates;
- Periodically reviewing the student's progress in attaining the requisite grade point averages with one of the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and/or the Assistant Dean for Academic Services.
- Obtaining the Concentration Faculty Directors' approval of the student's plan for completing the Concentration's writing requirement.

Upon completion of the required courses, elective courses, the writing requirement and total credit hours required by the International Law Concentration, students must complete and file a Notice of Concentration Completion form with the Office of Academic Services.

The latest date students may file Concentration Completion forms is November 1 for January graduates, and March 1 for May graduates.

Internships

Three (3) course credits will be given for participation in the International Internship Program. No more than three (3) internship credits and no more than a total of five (5) credits of ungraded activities (including any internship) may be used towards satisfying the elective course requirements of the Concentration.

Internships must be approved by the internship director, the administrative director of concentrations, and the
International Law Concentration faculty director(s).

**Clinics**

The current Clinical Programs which may be used International Law Concentration credit are:

- Immigration Law Clinic
- Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Clinic

Participation in these clinics requires application and acceptance prior to the academic semester during which the clinical program will be taken. Please take note of the clinic eligibility requirements.

Students may apply up to four (4) credits from participation in these Clinics toward the elective course requirements of the Concentration.

**Legal Innovation and Technology**

**Courses**

**Core Courses**

3 Required Courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2970</td>
<td>Twenty-First Century Legal Profession</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2975</td>
<td>Process Improvement and Legal Project Management</td>
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</table>

And 1 of the following courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2156</td>
<td>Lawyering: Smart Machines / Legal Tech</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Required Externship**

Externships are a vital component of the Concentration. They enable students to connect their classroom work with practical experience and training in legal technology and innovation. The experience also affords students the opportunity to reflect upon the career paths they may wish to pursue.

**Concentrators must complete a minimum three (3) credit requirement. The requirement may be satisfied by:**

- Completion of an appropriate externship through the Externship Program; **OR**
- Completion of a non-credit summer or semester externship that has been preapproved by the Concentration Director; **OR**
- An approved Externship Waiver of the externship requirement for qualifying Evening Division students.

**Elective Course Requirements**

In addition to completing the three (3) required courses and the externship requirement, students must take at least three (3) more courses, totaling at least seven (7) credits, that enhance their understanding of the changing nature of law practice. Although the courses listed below are grouped into categories for guidance, students may satisfy the three (3) course requirement by taking any three (3) of the courses listed below:

**Business of Practice and Start Ups Elective Courses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2945</td>
<td>Business of Practice: Hit the Ground Running</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2555</td>
<td>Business Planning</td>
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<td>LAW-2046</td>
<td>Decision Making and Choice Management</td>
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<td>LAW-2066</td>
<td>Design Thinking for Lawyers &amp; Business Professionals</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2253</td>
<td>Law Practice Planning: Law As a Career And an Enterprise (seminar)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2299</td>
<td>Private Placements &amp; Venture Capital Practicum</td>
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</table>

**Law and Technology Elective Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2998</td>
<td>Coding the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2951</td>
<td>E-Discovery Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2170</td>
<td>Emerging Issues in Law: Information Technology and Transnational Business</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2418</td>
<td>Legal Innovation and Technology Lab</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2911</td>
<td>Privacy Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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**Innovation Elective Courses**

<table>
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<th>Credits</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2669</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and The Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2958</td>
<td>Problem Solving: Legal Writing And Research for Practice</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Intellectual Property Elective Courses**

<table>
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2216</td>
<td>Intellectual Property and Entrepreneurship Clinic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2265</td>
<td>Journal of High Technology</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to Enroll**

Enrollment in the Legal Innovation and Technology Concentration is accomplished by filing a Notice of
Concentration Enrollment form with the Office of Academic Services.

Concentration enrollment may occur as soon as a student completes the first year in law school in good standing.

The latest date students may enroll in a Concentration is October 1st for students graduating in January, and Feb. 1 for students graduating in May.

Formal enrollment in the Concentration is not complete until the Notice of Enrollment form is filed. Once enrolled in the Concentration, students will be invited to participate in a variety of programs and special events of interest in the area of legal innovation and technology. Concentration students will also be invited to relevant Advanced Legal Studies programs.

Students may also find it useful to join Suffolk’s Legal Innovation and Technology Student Association (LITSA).

Requirements

Continued enrollment in the Legal Innovation and Technology Concentration is contingent upon the student completing:

- The three (3) required, core courses, as listed under the Concentration’s Courses section;
- An externship in an approved, three (3) credit externship in some area of legal innovation and technology, or an exemption from the externship requirement, as granted by the Concentration Director(s) and/or the Administrative Director of Concentrations;
- At least three (3) Concentration elective courses, as listed in the Concentration’s Courses section;
- At least seventeen (17) credits in approved Concentration required, externship and elective courses by the time of graduation;
- Periodically reviewing the student's progress in attaining the requisite grade point averages with the Concentration Faculty Director; and
- Obtaining the Concentration Faculty Director's approval of the student's plan for completing the Concentration's writing requirement.

Upon completion of the required courses, elective courses, the externship, the writing requirement and total credit hours required by the Legal Innovation and Technology Concentration, enrolled students must complete and file a Notice of Concentration Completion form online.

The latest date students may file Concentration Completion forms is Nov. 1 for January graduates, and March 1 for May graduates.

Trial and Appellate Advocacy

Overview

All Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration students must complete five (5) required courses; an externship or clinical program; and at least three (3) Concentration elective courses.

In planning their schedules concentrators should be mindful that the required Evidence course covers foundational material and should be taken first. The required Clinical course will put the student's acquired litigation skills into practice and optimally should be taken last. For those students writing a Thesis, the Thesis Seminar must be taken by the second semester prior to graduation. This allows for any necessary adjustments and improvements to the Thesis in the final semester prior to graduation.

In order to successfully complete the Trial and appellate Advocacy Concentration, students must take a minimum of twenty three (23) credits in the following approved Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration courses, including the five (5) required courses and the required clinical or externship program.

Please note that not all courses are offered each semester and plan accordingly.

Courses

Core Courses

All Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration students must complete the following five (5) required courses.

One Evidence course:
LAW-2166 Evidence 4

One Pretrial course from the following list:
LAW-2304 Pre-Trial Civil Litigation 3
LAW-2357 State Criminal Practice 2
LAW-2960 Federal Criminal Practice Seminar 2

An Appellate course:
LAW-2518 Appellate Practice 3

An Alternative Dispute and Resolution course from the
following list:
LAW-2288 Mediation 3
LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
LAW-2045 Arbitration of Domestic and International Dispute 3

A Trial Advocacy course from the following list:
LAW-2009 Trial Advocacy 2
LAW-2363 Trial Advocacy Intensive 3

Externships and Clinical Courses
At least 1 course from the following list:
LAW-2483 Accelerator Casework 3
LAW-2463 Family Advocacy Casework 3
LAW-2465 Health Clinic Casework 3
LAW-2467 Immigration Clinic Casework 3
LAW-2469 Human Rights & Indigenous People Casework 3
LAW-2471 Intellectual Property Clinic Casework 3

Internship in a Litigation-Related Internship
LAW-2473 Juvenile Defender Casework 3
LAW-2475 Suffolk Defenders Casework 3
LAW-2477 Suffolk Prosecutors Casework 3

Litigation and Advocacy-Related Elective Courses
All Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration students must complete at least three (3) Concentration elective courses from the following list.

Courses:
LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
LAW-2580 Advanced Civil Procedure 3
LAW-2780 Advanced Legal Writing 3
LAW-2035 Advanced Torts 2
LAW-2384 Trial & Appellate Thesis 2
LAW-2950 Conflict of Laws 3
LAW-2605 Criminal Procedure 3
LAW-2951 E-Discovery Law 2
LAW-2976 Forensics 2
LAW-2957 Housing Discrimination Law, Theory and Practice: Brainstorming and Implementing Solutions to Discrimination 2
LAW-2424 International Investment Law 3
LAW-2225 Interviewing and Counseling 2
LAW-2285 Massachusetts Practice 2
LAW-2286 Medical Malpractice 2
LAW-2831 Patent Litigation Practice 2
LAW-2944 Patent Prosecution II: PTO 2

Practice
LAW-2285: Only one state practice courses may count toward fulfilling the three elective requirement.

How to Enroll

Enrollment in the Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration is accomplished by filing a Notice of Enrollment form with the Office of Academic Services. Concentration enrollment may occur as soon as a student completes the first year in law school in good standing.

The latest date students may enroll in a Concentration is October 1st for students graduating in January, and Feb. 1 for students graduating in May.

Formal enrollment in the Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration is not complete until the Notice of Enrollment form is filed. Once enrolled in the Concentration, students will be invited to participate in a variety of programs and special events of interest to litigation practitioners.

Requirements

Continued enrollment in the Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration is contingent upon the student:

- Completing the five (5) required core courses;

- Completing an externship with a litigation placement or a Clinical Program; and

- Completing at least three (3) additional elective courses so that it is possible to complete the required twenty-three (23) credits in approved Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration courses by the time the student graduates;

- Periodically reviewing the student's progress in attaining the requisite grade point averages with one of the Concentration Faculty Director and/or the Assistant Dean for Academic Services.

- Obtaining the Concentration Faculty Director's approval of the student's plan for completing the Concentration's writing requirement.

Upon completion of the required courses, elective courses, the writing requirement and total credit hours required by the Trial and Appellate Advocacy Concentration, students must complete and file the Notice of Concentration Completion form online.

The latest date students may file Concentration Completion
forms is November 1st for January graduates, and March 1st for May graduates.

**Juris Doctor Areas of Focus**

Areas of Focus are not academic concentrations (which are like a major). All students who successfully complete a concentration receive a Concentration Certificate at graduation, and it will also be noted on the student's Law School transcript. Areas of focus recommend courses that will help you prepare you for legal practice in that area but are not officially recorded.

**Bankruptcy**

**Overview**

The practice of Bankruptcy law focuses the rights and obligations of debtor/creditor and related parties under the Bankruptcy Code.

The bankruptcy lawyer must use both transactional and litigation skills in practice. Bankruptcy is a dispute resolution process, governed by the federal bankruptcy code, by which a debtor reorganizes or dissolves debts according to priority established by law. A bankruptcy lawyer represents the debtor or creditors in the process.

Reorganized or dissolved debts implicate many types of financial instruments, contracts, employment relations, property and family law. Practice in this area is circumscribed by the federal procedural rules and also by many focused Bankruptcy rules, both local and nationwide. Within a single bankruptcy, there may be many disputes that require independent resolution through litigation or settlement. Bankruptcy lawyers can work for large or small firms, in-house or state and federal government and public interest organizations.

**Courses**

**Recommended Courses**

- LAW-2545 Bankruptcy Introduction 3
- LAW-2096 Bankruptcy Reorganizations 2
- LAW-2101 Commercial Law Survey 4
- LAW-2192 Federal Courts 3
- LAW-2345 Secured Transactions 3

**Other Relevant Courses**

- LAW-2005 Accounting for Lawyers 2
- LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
- LAW-2544 Banking Law 3
- LAW-0029 Bankruptcy Moot Court Team 2
- LAW-2200 Basic Federal Income Taxation 4
- LAW-2136 Business Entity Fundamentals 4
- LAW-2587 Commercial Law Sales and Leases 3
- LAW-2950 Conflict of Laws 3
- LAW-2125 Consumer Law 2
- LAW-2166 Evidence 4
- LAW-2288 Mediation 3
- LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
- LAW-2807 Negotiation & Mediation 4
- LAW-2304 Pre-Trial Civil Litigation 3
- LAW-2098 Statutory Interpretation 2

**Competition Teams:** The Bankruptcy Law Moot Court Team competes in the Duberstein Moot Court Competition held in New York City. Other opportunities for students include the Moot Court Honor Board, Negotiation Team, National Trial Team, and National Moot Court Team.

**Suffolk Business Law Association**: A student organization for students interested in practicing business law in a variety of contexts.

**Civil Litigation**

**Courses**

**Recommended Courses**

- LAW-2545 Bankruptcy Introduction 3
- LAW-2951 E-Discovery Law 2
- LAW-2166 Evidence 4
- LAW-2288 Mediation 3
- LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
- LAW-2807 Negotiation & Mediation 4
- LAW-2009 Trial Advocacy 2
- LAW-2363 Trial Advocacy Intensive 3

**Other Relevant Courses**

- LAW-2580 Advanced Civil Procedure 3
- LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
- LAW-2035 Advanced Torts 2
- LAW-2518 Appellate Practice 3
- LAW-2950 Conflict of Laws 3
- LAW-2125 Consumer Law 2
- LAW-2153 Employment Discrimination Law 3
- LAW-2192 Federal Courts 3
- LAW-2210 Insurance Law 2
- LAW-2225 Interviewing and Counseling 2
- LAW-2285 Massachusetts Practice 2
- LAW-2286 Medical Malpractice 2
- LAW-2304 Pre-Trial Civil Litigation 3
It is also highly recommended that you participate in one of the clinics or participate in an externship in a litigation-related placement. The clinics provide an invaluable opportunity to learn hands-on legal skills working directly with clients under the supervision of experienced clinical professors.

Finally, Suffolk provides an abundance of opportunities, through the Moot Court Board and otherwise, to participate in mock trial competitions and appellate advocacy competitions, either as an individual or as a member of a team. Students interested in litigation practice should consider taking part in one of these extracurricular activities.

Civil Rights and Human Rights Law

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-8170 Human Rights Survey 3
LAW-2220 International Law 3

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-2580 Advanced Civil Procedure 3
LAW-2581 Civil Disobedience 3
LAW-2605 Criminal Procedure 3
LAW-2256 Education, Equality & the Law 2
LAW-2153 Employment Discrimination Law 3
LAW-2192 Federal Courts 3
LAW-2386 Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S. 3
LAW-2193 First Amendment: Media Law 2
LAW-0082 Human Rights Project 2
LAW-2407 Human Rights Protection in Europe 2
LAW-2218 Immigration Law 3
LAW-2339 Laws of War 2
LAW-2805 Mass Incarceration 3
LAW-2088 Massachusetts Housing Law Drafting and Advocacy 2
LAW-9112 Mental Health and Disability Law in a Comparative Context 1
LAW-2814 Military Law 2
LAW-2911 Privacy Law 3
LAW-2333 Race, Gender and Law 2
LAW-2233 Religion & the Law 3

Clinics and Externships

• Health Law Clinic
• Human Rights and Indigenous People Clinic
• Innocence Clinic
• Juvenile Defenders Clinic
• Suffolk Defenders Program
• Domestic Externships
• International Externships

Summer Programs and Externships

Suffolk offers multiple opportunities to participate in summer programs and externships, both in the United States and abroad, that provide valuable experience in this area. For further information on U.S.-based summer externships, students should contact Mary Sawicki. For information on internationally-focused summer externships, students should contact Amy Van Zyl-Chavarro. In addition, professors who teach civil rights and human rights courses, or who teach international law, can be another great resource for advice with respect to such programs. There are also a number of moot court teams that participate in constitutional law and international law problems that provide extracurricular opportunities to gain experience in this area.

Students who intend to seek employment in the civil rights and human rights arena are strongly advised to seek opportunities while in law school for part-time employment or volunteer work in this area. Employers generally place a high premium on a demonstrated commitment to civil rights and human rights in hiring.

Corporate Finance and Business

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-2200 Basic Federal Income Taxation 4
LAW-2136 Business Entity Fundamentals 4

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-2005 Accounting for Lawyers 2
LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
LAW-2025 Admiralty Law 2
LAW-2038 Antitrust 3
LAW-2544 Banking Law 3
LAW-2545 Bankruptcy Introduction 3
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2096</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Reorganizations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2555</td>
<td>Business Planning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2587</td>
<td>Commercial Law Sales and Leases</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2101</td>
<td>Commercial Law Survey</td>
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<td>LAW-2130</td>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2620</td>
<td>Corporate Finance</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-2669</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and The Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2165</td>
<td>Estate and Gift Taxation</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-2983</td>
<td>Federal Tax of Property</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2460</td>
<td>Inside Job: Exploring the Role of In-House Counsel</td>
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<td>LAW-2210</td>
<td>Insurance Law</td>
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<td>LAW-2424</td>
<td>International Investment Law</td>
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<td>LAW-2913</td>
<td>Investment Management</td>
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<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
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<td>LAW-2299</td>
<td>Private Placements &amp; Venture Capital Practicum</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>LAW-2345</td>
<td>Secured Transactions</td>
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<td>LAW-2350</td>
<td>Securities Regulation</td>
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<td>LAW-2876</td>
<td>Taxation of Business Entities</td>
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<td>LAW-2801</td>
<td>Taxation of Exempt Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2500</td>
<td>Trusts &amp; Estates</td>
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**Suffolk Defenders**

**Suffolk Prosecutors**

### Dispute Resolution

#### Requirements

**Recommended Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<td>Mediation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
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**Other Relevant Courses**

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<th>Course Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2225</td>
<td>Interviewing and Counseling</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2988</td>
<td>Mediation Skills Training</td>
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<td>LAW-2807</td>
<td>Negotiation &amp; Mediation</td>
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Note: Each of the Dispute Resolution courses noted above will satisfy the Skills and Experiential Learning requirements.

### Diversity and Social Justice

#### Courses

**Recommended Courses**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2429</td>
<td>Advanced Immigration Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2423</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in Constitutional Law: Equal Protection and Due Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2557</td>
<td>Children &amp; Disability Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2581</td>
<td>Civil Disobedience</td>
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<td>LAW-2129</td>
<td>Constitutional Justice in School</td>
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<td>LAW-2256</td>
<td>Education, Equality &amp; the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-2153</td>
<td>Employment Discrimination Law</td>
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<td>LAW-2386</td>
<td>Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2957</td>
<td>Housing Discrimination Law, Theory and Practice: Brainstorming and Implementing Solutions to Discrimination</td>
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<td>Human Rights Project</td>
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<td>Human Rights Survey</td>
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<td>LAW-2218</td>
<td>Immigration Law</td>
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<td>LAW-2942</td>
<td>Islamic Law and Legal System</td>
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<td>Justice &amp; Morality in Film</td>
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<td>LAW-2805</td>
<td>Mass Incarceration</td>
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<td>LAW-2088</td>
<td>Massachusetts Housing Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Drafting and Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-9112</td>
<td>Mental Health and Disability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clinics and Externships

**Innocence Clinic**

**Juvenile Defenders Clinic**
Law in a Comparative Context

LAW-2843 Mental Health Law 3
LAW-2333 Race, Gender and Law 2
LAW-2233 Religion & the Law 3

Clinics and Externships

Beyond the curriculum, students have many opportunities to explore diversity and social justice in Suffolk Law's 11 in-house clinics, especially these clinics:

• Accelerator Practice
• Family Advocacy Clinic
• Human Rights and Indigenous People Clinic
• Immigration Clinic
• Innocence Clinic
• Juvenile Defenders Clinic
• Suffolk Defenders Clinic
• Suffolk Prosecutors Program

Environmental and Energy Law

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
LAW-2678 Energy and Natural Resources 2
LAW-2160 Environmental Law Seminar 3
LAW-2053 Environmental Law Survey 3
LAW-2247 Land Use 3

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-0005 Directed Study 2
LAW-2210 Insurance Law 2
LAW-2738 International Environmental Law 3
LAW-2421 Land Use: Law and Practice 4
LAW-2288 Mediation 3
LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
LAW-2986 Transactional Skills 3

Additional Credit Options

Environmental Law Society
Research Assistant on environmental or energy issues
Externship in environmental or energy law
Directed Study (in environmental or energy law)

Health and Biomedical Law

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-2038 Antitrust 3
LAW-2057 Biomedical Law & Public Policy 3
LAW-2243 Health Law 3

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
LAW-2200 Basic Federal Income Taxation 4
LAW-2136 Business Entity Fundamentals 4
LAW-2557 Children & Disability Law 3
LAW-2153 Employment Discrimination 3
LAW-2216 Intellectual Property Survey 3
LAW-2288 Mediation 3
LAW-2286 Medical Malpractice 2
LAW-9112 Mental Health and Disability Law in a Comparative Context 1
LAW-2843 Mental Health Law 3
LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
LAW-2807 Negotiation & Mediation 4
LAW-2298 Patent Law 3
LAW-2349 Pharma Law 3
LAW-2500 Trusts & Estates 4

Non-Course Related Opportunities

Externships

Externships in any of the practice settings described previously would help build a student's skills and experience in the field that would be attractive to employers.

Moot Court Team

Particularly for students interested in litigation oriented practice areas in the health law field, participation on the National Health Law Moot Court Team would be valuable experience. The National Health Law Moot Court Competition is based at Southern Illinois University Law School, which hosts a national competition every year in Carbondale, Illinois. The team or teams are selected during the prior spring semester of each academic year, the problem becomes available in August, and briefs are due in early October. The oral advocacy competition takes place in early November.
Journal of Health and Biomedical Law

Participation as a staff writer or editor of this student-edited journal would add valuable research, writing, and administrative experience to a student's portfolio.

Clinics

Students enrolled in the Health Law Clinic will represent chronically ill and disabled individuals and their family members in a range of litigation and administrative matters such as adult guardianship cases in Probate and Family Court, appeals of disability benefit denials before the Social security administration, and other health benefit and policy issues.

Immigration Law

Courses

Recommended Courses

- LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
- LAW-2429 Advanced Immigration Law 2
- LAW-2605 Criminal Procedure 3
- LAW-2218 Immigration Law 3
- LAW-2989 Immigration: Business 2
- LAW-2220 International Law 3

Other Relevant Courses

- LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
- LAW-2136 Business Entity Fundamentals 4
- LAW-2166 Evidence 4
- LAW-2185 Family Law 3
- LAW-2192 Federal Courts 3
- LAW-2363 Trial Advocacy Intensive 3

Clinics and Externships

Immigration Clinic: Students represent non-citizens detained by the immigration service and facing deportation from the United States. Students handle all aspects of representation including: interviewing and counseling clients, drafting motions, preparing lay and expert witnesses, conducting direct and cross examination, preparing applications for relief from removal, preparing legal briefs on various complex arguments including: bond, termination of proceedings, and relief. Students also work with criminal defense attorneys on such issues as pleading to non-deportable offenses, and vacating convictions and with child advocacy attorneys on obtaining findings of fact for immigration relief.

Intellectual Property

Courses

Recommended Courses

- LAW-2618 Copyright Law 3
- LAW-2216 Intellectual Property Survey 3
- LAW-2998 Coding the Law 2
- LAW-2373 Trade Secrets 2
- LAW-2362 Trademark Law 3

Other Relevant Courses

- LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
- LAW-2038 Antitrust 3
- LAW-2155 Entertainment Law 2
- LAW-2956 Intellectual Property and Licensing 2
- LAW-2381 Intellectual Property Thesis 2
- LAW-2224 International Business Transactions 3
- LAW-2907 International IP: Copyright 2
- LAW-2831 Patent Litigation Practice 2
- LAW-2874 Sports Law 2
- LAW-2457 Trademark Practice: PTO 2

Extracurricular Groups and Activities

Immigration Law Association: A student run organization for those interested in practicing immigration and learning more about immigration law and policy.

Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs: The Public Interest office has a variety of pro bono and summer job opportunities with non-profit organizations that either specialize in immigration or do some immigration related work.

Moot Court: There are several competitions at the school which allow students to hone their lawyering skills. Moot Court Honor Board hosts interscholastic Moot Court competitions. Other opportunities for students include the Negotiation Team, National Trial Team, and National Moot Court Team.

There are two immigration specific moot court competitions: New York University's Immigration Law Competition and University of California - Davis's Asylum and Refugee Moot Court Competition. Students interested in either of these competitions should reach out to Professor Ragini Shah.
Clinics and Competitions

Giles Sutherland Rich Moot Court Competition
Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition
Intellectual Property Clinic

Podcasts

What is IP Law?
Careers in IP Law
IP Law Concentration
Patent Law Specialization

International Law

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-2224 International Business Transactions 3
LAW-2220 International Law 3
LAW-2221 International Trade Law 3

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-2025 Admiralty Law 2
LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
LAW-0082 Human Rights Project 2
LAW-2218 Immigration Law 3
LAW-2989 Immigration: Business 2
LAW-2331 International and Comparative Legal Research 2

LAW-2907 International IP: Copyright 2
LAW-2424 International Investment Law 3
LAW-2887 International TaxLaw 3
LAW-9113 Irish Legal System 1
LAW-2339 Laws of War 2
LAW-2814 Military Law 2

Law Review, Clinics, Moot Competitions, Internships and International Study

Transnational Law Review: The Suffolk Transnational Law Review is one of the oldest international law journals in the country and serves as a forum to discuss and examine contemporary international legal issues. Since its inception in 1976, Transnational has emerged as a nationally and internationally recognized publication, presenting a professional journal focused on public and private international law, international institutions, international legal and political events, and developments in the law of the world economic community. Transnational thrives in its unique role as both a prestigious Honor Board and a complement to Suffolk University Law School's distinguished international law faculty and international law organizations. It offers an annual distinguished lecture series, and also presents panels and speakers on topics of current interest.

Immigration Clinic: Students in this clinic represent non-citizens facing deportation from the United States and seeking to redress misconduct by Immigration Customs and Enforcement ("ICE") agents during arrest. Individual representation includes deportation defense before the Immigration Court in the clinic's on-going cases (political asylum, cancellation of removal, U-Visas, etc) as well as intake and representation of persons seeking release from civil detention and relief from deportation. Through individual representation, students are exposed to all aspects of litigation including fact development, legal research and writing, witness preparation, oral arguments and direct and cross-examinations in court in a closely supervised setting. Students work on a range of legislative and advocacy projects that include collaborations with nationally recognized co-counsel, community organizations and the media. In order to prepare for the rigorous advocacy these cases require, students participate in intensive out of class simulation which consists of interviewing and counseling a client, preparing motions to the Immigration Court and arguing those motions in a Mock Hearing. At the same time that students are engaged in the simulations, they are also conducting intake and working on the Clinic's on-going cases.

Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Court: The Law School supports several moot competition teams, which allow students to hone their lawyering skills while working on international legal issues. Suffolk University Law School is a co-founder of the Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition ("FDI Moot") and selects a team of four students to participate each year, competing with other students from other law school around the world. While Suffolk hosted the first FDI Moot in Boston, the second competition was hosted by the German Arbitration Institute in Frankfurt, Germany. The Law School also supports a team of four students for participation in the well-known Jessup International Moot Competition, which takes place each year. The team travels to the Northeast Regional Competition, usually held in New York City. The international round of the Jessup Competition is held in Washington, D.C.

Jessup International Moot Court Team

Summer Law Program in Galway

International Externship Program: Suffolk's International Externship Program provides students the opportunity to participate in the legal work of international non-governmental organizations, international
corporations, and law firms around the world. The Law School has an exclusive agreement with the Center for International Legal Studies (CILS), located in Salzburg, Austria, to offer Internships to Suffolk students, and to students from other law schools in the U.S. CILS has been placing interns in international law firms and organizations since 1976. The Law School is now CILS' institutional partner for administering the program and ensuring academic compliance in the US. Externships are available in Europe, the Americas, the Near East, Africa and Asia. International Externships are a unique opportunity for law students to acquire practical experience and exposure to the law of another jurisdiction during the summer for credit or not. The Law School also offers students opportunities to obtain international law related externships in the Boston area.

**International Law Society**: The Law School has a large and active student organization for students interested in international law and practice. The student Law Society organizes social events, conferences and career networking events. The membership of the Law Society has been growing over the last several years.

**Juvenile and Family Law**

**Courses**

**Recommended Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2557</td>
<td>Children &amp; Disability Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2071</td>
<td>Children &amp; the Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2185</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2009</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Relevant Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2020</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2605</td>
<td>Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2256</td>
<td>Education, Equality &amp; the Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2166</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2225</td>
<td>Interviewing and Counseling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2253</td>
<td>Law Practice Planning: Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As a Career And an Enterprise (seminar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2285</td>
<td>Massachusetts Practice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2288</td>
<td>Mediation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2843</td>
<td>Mental Health Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2283</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2807</td>
<td>Negotiation &amp; Mediation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2304</td>
<td>Pre-Trial Civil Litigation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2357</td>
<td>State Criminal Practice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2009</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2363</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy Intensive</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clinics and Externships**

- **Family Advocacy Clinic**
- **Externships** (placements are available in a variety of relevant organizations)
- **Juvenile Defender Clinic**

Beyond the curriculum, the Career Services pro bono program has many opportunities available for students to explore family and juvenile law. In addition to matching students with faculty to assist them on pro bono projects, the Career Services Office has placed students in a variety of organizations for non credit, volunteer work, including:

- **Education Law Task Force**
- **MA Advocates for Children**
- **Kids in Need of Defense**
- **Court Appointed Special Advocates of Boston**
- **Medical Legal Partnership for Children**
- **Senior Partners for Justice Family and Probate Court Volunteer Internship Program**
- **Clubhouse Family Legal Support Project**
- **Women's Bar Foundation Family Law Project**

Additionally, the Office of Professional and Career Development, in conjunction with the Faculty Clerkship Committee, runs a summer clerkship program in which students completing their first year are matched with judges for an unpaid, non-credit experience. Many of the available positions are with Probate and Family Court judges throughout Massachusetts.

**Labor and Employment Law**

**Courses**

**Recommended Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2153</td>
<td>Employment Discrimination</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2154</td>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2240</td>
<td>Labor Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Relevant Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2020</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2200</td>
<td>Basic Federal Income Taxation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2136</td>
<td>Business Entity Fundamentals</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2972</td>
<td>Compliance Practice Seminar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2951</td>
<td>E-Discovery Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally, students may wish to enroll in courses that teach the lawyering skills most useful in practicing in their area of interest. This could include involvement in a clinical law program, which provides an opportunity to engage in the real practice of law, and get firsthand experience of the ways in which public agencies perform their functions and influence the lives of their clients. Suffolk Law offers a wide range of clinics in fields such as housing law, immigration law, and juvenile justice. A complete list of clinics is available here.
Brainstorming and Implementing Solutions to Discrimination

LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
LAW-2273 State and Local Government 3
LAW-2986 Transactional Skills 3
LAW-2500 Trusts & Estates 4
LAW-2799 Urban Mechanics: Boston Practicum 2

Taxation

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-2200 Basic Federal Income Taxation 4
LAW-2165 Estate and Gift Taxation 3
LAW-2360 Taxation Practice and Procedure 2

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-2005 Accounting for Lawyers 2
LAW-2020 Administrative Law 3
LAW-2405 Advanced Topics in Partnership Taxation 2
LAW-2545 Bankruptcy Introduction 3
LAW-2096 Bankruptcy Reorganizations 2
LAW-2136 Business Entity Fundamentals 4
LAW-2620 Corporate Finance 3
LAW-2679 ERISA and Retirement Plans 2
LAW-2983 Federal Tax of Property 4
LAW-2887 International TaxLaw 3
LAW-2350 Securities Regulation 3
LAW-2801 Taxation of Exempt Organizations 2
LAW-2500 Trusts & Estates 4

Extracurricular tax opportunities:

There are several pro bono opportunities for students in Tax Law including the Earned Income Tax Credit Campaign with the City of Boston.

Competition Teams:

The law school has a Tax Moot Court Team which participates in tax moot court competitions. In addition, the Tannenwald Competition is a written competition open to students. If a student is interested in participating he or she should contact a member of the tax faculty.

Suffolk Business Law Association: A student organization for students interested in practicing business law in a variety of contexts.

Torts and Personal Injury Law

Courses

Recommended Courses
LAW-2400 Advanced Practice Skills 2
LAW-2035 Advanced Torts 2
LAW-2166 Evidence 4
LAW-2009 Trial Advocacy 2

Other Relevant Courses
LAW-2580 Advanced Civil Procedure 3
LAW-2265 Advanced Legal Writing 3
LAW-2518 Appellate Practice 3
LAW-2153 Employment Discrimination Law 3
LAW-2210 Insurance Law 2
LAW-2253 Law Practice Planning: Law As a Career And an Enterprise (seminar) 2
LAW-2288 Mediation 3
LAW-2286 Medical Malpractice 2
LAW-2283 Negotiation 2
LAW-2304 Pre-Trial Civil Litigation 3
LAW-2970 Twenty-First Century Legal Profession 2

Students interested in solo or small firm practice should strongly consider the Accelerator to Practice Program

Co-Curricular activities

Students would also benefit greatly from participating in trial competitions in their upper class years, and from an externship that involves placement in a litigation setting. See related Externships

Master of Laws

Master of Laws Requirement

Overview

The LLM curriculum is primarily elective in nature. Students should meet with the assistant dean of graduate law programs to select courses to best fulfill their career objectives. International students are required to enroll in the seminar entitled, Introduction to US Law, Legal Reasoning and Writing in their first semester. The Legal English Institute is recommended for LLM students whose primary language is not English.

Twenty-four (24) credits are required to complete the Master of Laws degree. Students may select courses from this list to complete their 24 credits (JD graduates) or 22
credits (international law graduates).

You may also choose to take part in the LLM internship program, a unique opportunity to acquire practical experience for credit in the United States or abroad.

All LLM students must satisfy the LLM Legal Writing Requirement prior to graduation by completing a substantial legal research and writing paper in connection with a course, a Directed Study or an LLM thesis. Students must file the LLM Legal Writing Requirement form, signed by the supervising faculty member, with the Law Registrar before graduation.

Requirements and Rules

Degree Requirements

A candidate must satisfactorily have completed 24 credits in the Suffolk University Law School (SULS) LLM curriculum and have been a student at SULS for at least one academic year.

A candidate's complete LLM. Law School record must show a cumulative weighted average of at least 2.00 in order to receive the degree of Master of Laws.

Degrees are awarded by the Trustees of Suffolk University on the recommendation of the Law Faculty. Recommendations may be withheld by the Faculty for good cause.

General Requirements and Rules

1. Part time LLM. students must enroll in a minimum of 4 (and a maximum of -8) credits per semester. Full-time LLM students must enroll in a minimum of 9 (and a maximum of 14) credits per semester. With the approval of the Director up to 6 credits earned in summer school may be applied to reduce these semester requirements.

2. A Part time LLM. student may not register for less than 4 credits per semester without the prior approval of the Director. A Full-time LLM. student may not register for more than 14 credits in a semester without the prior approval of the Director and the Associate Deans.

3. LLM. students who wish to transfer between the Part-time and Full-time Divisions must obtain the written approval of the Director and Associate Deans. Approval must be obtained prior to registration for the semester the transfer will take effect.

4. No more than 6 credits may be accepted as Transfer Credits from another similarly accredited LLM. Program or Summer School towards the Master of Laws (General) at Suffolk University Law School. Such Transfer Credits must have been earned after the completion of a basic law degree, within a reasonable period of time before acceptance into the LLM., and not already counted towards another program or degree. The award of Transfer Credits shall be at the discretion of the Director and the Associate Deans.

5. Admission to the LLM. Program does not entail admission to the J.D. degree program. Advanced Standing for the J.D. degree program is a separate decision to be made by the Dean of Admissions and the Associate Deans of the Law School.

6. The LLM. degree alone will not normally suffice for eligibility to sit for the Massachusetts bar exam. Bar exam requirements vary from state to state. It shall be the responsibility of each student to determine for themselves their eligibility to sit for a bar exam or gain admission to practice law in any jurisdiction.

IV. Credit Requirements

1. No more than 5 credits from any ungraded activities may be counted toward the LLM. degree. Ungraded activities include an LLM. Internship, Directed Study, Research Assistant, and participation on the Journal of High Technology Law.

V. Grading and Examinations

1. LLM. students must choose between the alternative grading system (see V B, below) or the numerical scale of 0.00 to 4.00 for every class in which they are registered, and for every semester of the program. Faculty may request a half-step grade increase for a student's class participation provided such participation was not already accounted for in the original grade submitted. Faculty must submit to the Assistant Dean of Academic Services a list of students receiving grade increases at the time of, or prior to, submission of grades.
Reports of grades are made as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. As an alternative to the numerical grading system described above in V.A., LLM students may elect to have a grade in a course or courses for which a numerical grade is ordinarily assigned, recorded in accordance with the following alternative grading system:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>High Honors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Honors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A student's election of the alternative grading system must be made prior to the examination period for the relevant semester by timely submission of the LL.M. Student Grade Election form to the Assistant Dean of Academic Services. When an LLM student elects the alternative grading system the Assistant Dean of Academic Services will translate the assigned grade as follows:

- A, A-, B+ → HH
- B, B- → H
- C+, C-, D+, D- → P
- F → F

3. Grades

a. LL.M. students' grades will not be factored into the recommended curve for the purposes of grading in the J.D. program. LL.M. students will not be given a class rank. Cumulative and yearly grade point averages (GPAs) will be computed and recorded by a 0.00 to 4.00 system.

b. A student's official transcript will also show the letter grades awarded for all courses taken and will translate those letter grades into yearly and final cumulative GPAs, unless a student has chosen the alternative grading system in all courses.

c. All ungraded activities shall be graded on a Pass/Fail basis, which shall result in Credit or No Credit.

d. The instructor in any non-anonymously graded course may elect to grade the course on an Honors/Pass/Low Pass/Fail basis. The instructor must notify the students at the first meeting of the course if the instructor is going to elect the Honors/Pass/Low Pass/Fail basis of grading.
e. Activities graded on a Pass/Fail; Honors/Pass/Low Pass/Fail; Credit/No Credit basis or under the alternative grading system (see VI, B.) will not be calculated into a student's cumulative grade point average, except as noted in IV. G. below. For all purposes under these Regulations, the grades of Honors, Pass, Low Pass, and Credit shall be satisfactory grades.

f. A student shall not be granted credit for a grade of No Credit or Fail. Grades of No Credit and Fail shall be equivalent to a grade of an F. In this instance the numerical equivalent of an F will be calculated into the student's GPA.

Attendance and assignments for courses in the LL.M. Program shall be governed by Regulation II. B of the Rules and Regulations for the J.D. Program.

4. Elective Add/Drop Period
During the first week of classes a student who has registered for an elective LLM course or courses may add or drop the course or courses. Course changes are not allowed before the first day of classes or after the close of the designated add/drop period, except with the permission of the Associate Deans. Failure to withdraw within the add/drop period may result in a grade of No Credit (F).

5. Extensions Beyond End of Semester
Any paper or other project required for a final grade in a course must be submitted no later than the end of the examination period for the semester in which the course is taken. If, for compelling reasons, the instructor allows an extension of time to complete the paper or project, the extension may be for a period no longer than 90 days from the end of the examination period. No further extension may be granted. During any extension, the course grade will be recorded temporarily as "Incomplete." However, if by the end of the examination period or extension the paper or project has not been submitted, a grade of No credit (F) will be recorded.

6. Examinations
Regulations III. D. (Examination Numbers), E. (Failure to Take Examinations), and H. (Privacy) of the Rules and Regulations for the J.D. Program shall apply.

Academic Standards

1. A single "F" grade under either the numerical or alternative grading system (see V. B. Alternative Grading System) shall result in an LL.M. student coming before the LL.M Academic Standing Committee for a review of the student's performance.

Two grades of less than "C" under the numerical grading system shall result in a student coming before the LL.M. Academic Standing Committee for a review of the student's performance.

A cumulative grade point average of below 2.00 at the end of a semester shall result in an LL.M. student coming before the LL.M. Academic Standing Committee for a review of the student's performance.

2. The Committee may impose one or more conditions for continued study upon the student, including but not limited to repeating a course, reexamination in accordance with Regulation II.F. of the JD Rules and Regulations governing reexamination, an assistance program prescribed by the Committee, limitations on employment or extracurricular activities, or taking a semester or year's leave of absence prior to continuing.

The Committee may dismiss an LL.M. student when in the Committee's judgment imposing conditions for continued study are not reasonably likely to lead to the student's successful completion of the program or if the student fails to satisfy previously imposed conditions.

3. The LL.M. Academic Standing Committee shall be appointed by the Dean and consist of an Associate Dean and 3 members of the resident faculty. The Director will serve on the Committee as an ex officio member.

Academic Integrity

Any violation of academic integrity shall be viewed as a serious infraction of the Rules and Regulations of the Law School. Violations of academic integrity shall include, but are not limited to, dishonesty in the examination process, harassment and plagiarism in written work, as defined in the Regulation II. F. of the Rules and Regulations for the J.D. Program.

Leaves of Absence and Withdrawals

1. Leave of Absence
If a student is currently unable to continue the study of law, an Associate Dean may grant the student a leave of absence for up to one year. The student must request a leave of absence by writing a letter to the Associate Dean specifying the reason for the requested leave and the anticipated return date. A student granted a leave of absence is entitled to return to the Law School’s LL.M. program at the end of the term of the leave without reapplying for admission. A leave of absence will be granted to a student during the first semester of study in the LL.M. program only under extraordinary circumstances.

2. Withdrawals
A student who wishes to withdraw from the Law School’s LL.M. Program must file a written request to do so and obtain permission from an Associate Dean. No student may withdraw after the examination period begins or while consideration of his or her academic standing is pending. A student who withdraws from the Law School’s LL.M. Program must reapply for admission to the LL.M. program if he or she wishes to return.

Changes to Rules
The Law Faculty reserves the right to change the schedule of classes, the program of instruction, the requirements for credits or degrees, and any rule or regulation established for the government of the student body in the school. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the Law School.

General Master of Laws, LLM

Learning Outcomes
Students who graduate with an LLM degree will:
• Demonstrate an understanding of the core doctrines in their specialty, as applicable.
• Apply strategies for identifying, analyzing, researching and solving legal problems.
• Demonstrate proficiency in both written and oral communications.

Course Requirements
International LL.M. students must satisfactorily complete a Required Course:
LAW-2374 U.S. Law and Legal Reasoning 2

Students must complete a substantial piece of written work for the LL.M., which must be certified as satisfactory by the Faculty member teaching the course or supervising the directed study for which it was written. The requirements for the Legal Writing Requirement, as prescribed by Regulation II. H of the Rules and Regulations for the J.D. program shall apply.

Alternatively, LL.M. students may complete a Thesis for 2 credits, which must be of publishable quality. The Thesis must be directly supervised by a Faculty Member, approved by the Associate Deans and certified by the Director. The Thesis will be defended in an oral examination open to all Faculty.

Global Law and Technology Master of Laws, LLM

The LLM curriculum is primarily elective in nature. Students should, however, complete at least 3 courses from the list of Core Courses below, along with the required introductory seminars, Emerging Issues in Law, Information Technology and Transnational Business and Introduction to US Law, Legal Reasoning and Writing (for international students only). The Legal English Institute is recommended for LLM students whose primary language is not English.

Students may also choose to specialize in one or more of the four designated areas, Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law, Biotechnology and Health Law, International Law and Business, and US Law and Legal Methods. To earn the US Law and Legal Methods specialization, students must complete 12 credits from the JD curriculum. Students earn the other three specializations by completing 5 courses listed for the specialization and filing the appropriate specialization form with the Law Registrar prior to graduation. LLM students who complete a specialization will receive a Certificate in addition to their Diploma at graduation.

Twenty four (24) credits are required to complete the LLM degree in Global Law and Technology. LLM students may elect to take up to 6 of the required 24 credits from the JD curriculum. Approval from the Director of the LLM Program to enroll in a JD curriculum course must be obtained in advance.

The 24 credit requirement may be reduced for LLM students who receive Advanced Standing for prior course work. Courses eligible for Advanced Standing are listed below. A maximum of 6 Advanced Standing credits may be granted.

You may also choose to take part in the LLM internship program, a unique opportunity to acquire practical
experience for credit in the United States or abroad.

All LLM students must satisfy the LLM Legal Writing Requirement prior to graduation by completing a substantial legal research and writing paper in connection with a course, a Directed Study or membership on the Journal of High Technology. Students must file the LLM Legal Writing Requirement form, signed by the supervising faculty member, with the Law Registrar before graduation.

Learning Outcomes

Students who graduate with an LLM in Global Law and Technology degree will:

• Demonstrate an understanding of the core doctrines in their specialty, as applicable.
• Apply strategies for identifying, analyzing, researching and solving legal problems.
• Demonstrate proficiency in both written and oral communications.

Requirements

Required Introductory Seminars
LAW-2170 Emerging Issues in Law: Information Technology and Transnational Business 2
LAW-2374 U.S. Law and Legal Reasoning 2

Core Courses (*Advanced Standing may be awarded for these courses if already satisfactorily passed)
LAW-2057 Biomedical Law & Public Policy 3
LAW-2618 Copyright Law 3
LAW-2172 Food Law: Regulatory Compliance in the Food Industry 2
LAW-2907 International IP: Copyright 2
LAW-2224 International Business Transactions 3
LAW-2220 International Law 3
LAW-2977 International Legal Practice: Private 2
LAW-8002 Int'l Intellectual Property 1
LAW-2887 International TaxLaw 3
LAW-2468 Human Rights & Indigenous People Seminar 2
LAW-2298 Patent Law 3
LAW-2831 Patent Litigation Practice 2
LAW-2299 Private Placements & Venture Capital Practicum 2
LAW-2373 Trade Secrets 2

Courses Eligible for Advanced Standing

Up to 6 credits may be awarded for Advanced Standing at the discretion of the Director. Applicants must complete a Form available from the Registrar or the Director of the LLM. The applicant has the burden of demonstrating that the course for which Advanced Standing is sought is substantially similar to the course offered as part of the Core Curriculum above, was taken within a reasonable time before admission to the LLM., and was satisfactorily completed.

Courses:
LAW-2057 Biomedical Law & Public Policy 3
LAW-2977 International Legal Practice: Private 2
LAW-2301 Patent Prosecution I - Drafting Formerly: Patent Application Practice I 2
LAW-2172 Food Law: Regulatory Compliance in the Food Industry 2
LAW-2907 International IP: Copyright 2
LAW-2977 International Legal Practice: Private 2
LAW-2887 International TaxLaw 3
LAW-2831 Patent Litigation Practice 2
LAW-2299 Private Placements & Venture Capital Practicum 2
LAW-2373 Trade Secrets 2

Specializations

Five courses from a category are required for Certification in the Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law, Biotechnology and Health Law, and International Law and Business Specializations. Twelve approved credits from the JD curriculum are required to earn the U.S. Law and Legal Methods Specialization.

Juris Doctor and Master of Laws in Taxation, LLM

Learning Outcomes

Students who graduate with an LLM in Taxation degree will:
Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the U.S. tax system, law, and procedures.

**Overview**

The heart of the program is an intensive 12-credit, 10-week summer program that allows Suffolk Law students to obtain a tax LLM and a JD in the same three-year period (day students) or four-year period (evening students) required for obtaining only a law degree. At graduation, successful students would receive both a JD and LLM degree.

In addition to the summer session, tax LLM students must take an additional eight credits of required courses and six credits of electives.

The tax LLM program also will be available for students who are currently enrolled at another law school, or who have already completed law school at Suffolk or elsewhere. These students will generally need to take tax courses in addition to the intensive summer to have the same total tax law education as Suffolk students simultaneously obtaining a JD and tax LLM.

**Courses**

**Required Courses**

All of the following courses must be taken to earn the Tax LLM degree:

- Intensive Summer: (Advanced Income Tax Topics) (6 credits)
- Intensive Summer: (Business Entity Tax Topics) (6 credits)
- International Tax (2 + 1 credits)
- Tax Practice and Procedure (2 credits)

**Elective Courses***

A student must take courses totaling nine credits from the following list to earn the Tax LLM degree and a student enrolled in the dual degree JD/Tax LLM program must take at least four courses from the following list to earn the Tax LLM degree:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2005</td>
<td>Accounting for Lawyers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2430</td>
<td>Adv Legal Research: Judicial Clerk</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2405</td>
<td>Advanced Topics in Partnership Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2679</td>
<td>ERISA and Retirement Plans</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2165</td>
<td>Estate and Gift Taxation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2696</td>
<td>Estate Planning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2801</td>
<td>Taxation of Exempt Organizations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*LAW-2165: Elective course only for students who enrolled in the LLM program starting in summer 2018. All prior enrolled students must complete Estate and Gift Taxation as a required course.

*Not all electives will be offered every year

Note: Partnership Taxation and Corporate Taxation do not count toward the Tax LLM degree.

Additional courses will be added as they become available.

***A student must earn a grade of B or higher in the Basic Federal Income Tax Program (4 credits) to be eligible to participate in the Tax LLM program, but the course does not count toward the 26 (24 credits in the case of a student who has already earned a JD) credits required to earn the Tax LLM degree.

**Master of Science in Law: Life Sciences**

**Master of Science in Law: Life Sciences, MSLL**

**Overview**

MSLL students are required to complete 30 credits of coursework. Each course is 3 credits with a total of 10 required courses to earn the degree. All courses are required unless a student can demonstrate prior coursework or relevant experience to permit a waiver.*

**Courses**

**Required Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2440</td>
<td>Applied Genetics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2441</td>
<td>Biotechnology Business and the Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2433</td>
<td>Clinical Research and the Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2087</td>
<td>Data Security</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2216</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Survey</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2436</td>
<td>Intro to Molecular Biology for Prof</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2438</td>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2297</td>
<td>Therapies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-2871</td>
<td>Compliance Life Sciences</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulation and Recognition</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pharmaceutical</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manufacturing, Policy, and Practice

Please note that course titles are subject to change. Elective courses may be added as they become available.

*Students may waive out of certain coursework based on prior work or educational experience. MSLL students may petition for a waiver of up to and including 9 credits of required MSLL course work upon demonstration of completion of the required subject matter in an undergraduate or graduate program at an accredited institution in a relevant scientific field. Such study must have been completed within a reasonable period of time before acceptance into the MSLL, and not already counted towards another program or degree.

The granting of waivers shall be at the discretion of the Faculty Director and an Associate Dean.

Doctoral of Juridical Science

Doctoral of Juridical Science, SJD

Learning Outcomes

Students who graduate with an SJD degree will:
• Compose and successfully defend a dissertation of high quality that constitutes an original and substantial scholarly contribution to the area of law in which it is written.

Curriculum and Requirements

An SJD candidate enrolled before July 1, 2016 must be in residence for one academic year, and an SJD candidate enrolled on or after that date must be in residence for two academic years. During a candidate's first year in the program, he/she must satisfactorily complete 24 credits in the Suffolk University Law School (SULS) curriculum.

An SJD candidate must complete the following 24 credits in year one:
• SJD Workshop (3 credits per term = 6 credits)
• Elective Courses chosen with input from your advisors (10 credits over the two terms)
• Research Credits (4 credits per term = 8 credits)

After year two, an SJD candidate may continue his or her research away from the law school. During this time, the SJD candidate must continue to communicate regularly with his or her Committee Chair (e.g., several times per semester) to discuss the student's progress and future steps in the research process. The candidate should periodically submit written drafts to the Committee Chair for review, comment, and revision. The candidate should also periodically consult the other members of the committee for research advice and feedback on writing progress.

An SJD candidate must submit a written progress report every semester, both while in residence and while away from the law school.

Attendance at classes, programs, or conferences relating to the candidate's research may be recommended or required by the Committee Chair. An SJD candidate may audit JD courses with the approval of an Associate Dean.

An SJD candidate may be required to present his or her research at a faculty colloquium (either as a work in progress or a finished product).

Upon substantial completion of the dissertation to the satisfaction of the Committee Chair, an SJD candidate will submit his or her dissertation for approval to the whole committee. The final product must be an in depth, publication-quality paper that advances knowledge in the field. At the approval of the candidate's dissertation committee, a candidate may satisfy the dissertation requirement by producing three papers of publishable quality that form a thematic unity. It is expected that the first of these three papers will be submitted by the end of the candidate's second year in the program. Upon submission of the final paper, the candidate will defend his or her dissertation before the 3 member committee (chaired by the Committee Chair). Although quality cannot be measured by quantity, it is expected that the final manuscript or combined length of the candidate's three papers will normally be at least 120 pages; but the length appropriate for the candidate's work is ultimately a matter for the dissertation committee to determine. The presentation and oral defense will be open to the law school community. Upon approval of the committee, the faculty will vote on the conferral of the SJD degree. The degree should be completed in a period of 4 years or less.

Upon a degree candidate's application, or on a dissertation committee's own initiative, a candidate's dissertation committee may determine that the candidate is not making suitable progress in the SJD program. In such case, the candidate will not be permitted to continue in the degree program beyond the end of that current academic semester. If such an individual has completed all of the requirements of either the General LLM or the LLM in Global Law and
Technology, the candidate may be awarded such an LLM in lieu of the SJD.

Degrees are awarded by the Board of Trustees of Suffolk University on the recommendation of the Law Faculty. Recommendations may be withheld by the Faculty for good cause.
Courses

LAW-Law School

LAW 0005 - Directed Study (2)

A student who has completed the first year of legal study may receive two credits by completing a substantial project of research and writing on a topic of academic interest under the guidance of a member of the full-time faculty or other faculty (with approval of an Associate Dean). To undertake supervised research, a student must first identify a faculty member willing to supervise the project. After agreeing upon a topic, the student and the faculty supervisor both sign a form describing the topic in which the student agrees to fulfill the requirements of this option. This form is available from the Office of the Law Registrar and the completed form must also be filed with that office. The student should expect to devote a minimum of 90 hours to the project. The student must submit an outline and complete draft to the faculty supervisor for review and comment, prior to the submission of the completed paper. The final paper must be submitted to the faculty supervisor by the date set in the approved proposal, which may be no later than the end of the examination period for the semester in which the paper is completed. The faculty supervisor will grade the paper on a Credit/No Credit basis. Although the student is awarded two credits for completion of the project, the grade is not included in the calculation of the student's grade point average. The student may also submit the paper to the faculty supervisor for satisfaction of the law school's legal writing requirement. All written work must be completed in accordance with the provisions of the law school's Academic Integrity regulations. No student may receive more than two units of credit in a semester for "Ungraded Activities." "Ungraded Activities" include a Directed Study Project, membership on the Journal of High Technology Law, Moot Court Board, Moot Court Team, Suffolk University Law Review, Suffolk Transnational Law Review and service as a Research Assistant. Paper will be graded on a Credit/No Credit basis.

LAW 0006 - Directed Study: SJD (2)

The SJD Directed Study is a customized course of faculty supervised reading, critical analysis, and research in a topic area relevant to the student's area of focus. The purpose of the Directed Study is to allow the SJD student to build substantive expertise and develop critical reading, research, and writing skills that will support the student's dissertation development or progression. Students enrolling in a Directed Study will meet with their faculty supervisor at the beginning of the semester to develop a syllabus or agenda or relevant readings, research projects, and/or writing assignments to be completed. Students will then meet regularly with their faculty supervisor for discussion of readings, feedback on completed work, or interim review of ongoing assignments. Faculty members supervising a Directed Study have discretion to establish requirements and assignments suited to the student's goals. Examples of required assignments include, but are not limited to: reading and discussion of relevant books and articles; research exercises; preparation of bibliographies; weekly or bi-weekly written summaries or critical reviews of assigned readings; research memoranda; and research papers. Some faculty supervisors may require students to complete a single substantial paper, while others may assign a series of shorter essays. Students should generally expect to be assigned a cumulative total of about 20 pages of written work over the course of a 2-credit Directed Study and about 25 pages for a 3-credit Directed Study. Two or three credits. Number of credits assigned to be determined in consultation with the Assistant Dean for Graduate Studies and faculty supervisor. Open to SJD students only. Enrollment requires advance permission from faculty member who will be supervising the Directed Study.

LAW 0007 - Directed Study: LLM (1)

Please see Professor Stephen Hicks

LAW 0009 - High Technology Journal (1)

JHTL is student-run by an Editorial Board of past JHTL staff members. Students who become JHTL staff members are able to receive academic credit for working on a piece for publication, cite-checking, and writing a book review. The Editorial Board coordinates and supervises the research and writing development for all JHTL staff members. Staff members are selected through the summer write-on competition, and membership is open to all students who qualify, not just those concentrating in Intellectual Property. For more information, go to https://sites.suffolk.edu/jhtl/

LAW 0010 - Law Review (2)

The Suffolk University Law Review is a student-edited legal periodical published four times each year. The Law Review's objective is to advance legal education and the legal profession through quality legal commentary and high publication standards. With this goal in mind, the Law
Review strives to advance the growing reputation of Suffolk University Law School. Designed primarily as a research tool for the judiciary, practitioners, scholars, and students, the Law Review contains both professionally-authored and student-authored works.

LAW 0012 - Health & Biomedical Journal (2)

The Journal of Health & Biomedical Law will strive to advance Suffolk University Law School's commitment to academic distinction in the challenging, fast-paced and rapidly expanding field of Health and Biomedical Law. It is the Journal's mission to: provide its editors and staff with an opportunity to contribute to this ever-expanding area of law; expand the base of health and biomedical legal resources; provide a much needed publication to the technology, health and biomedical industries in the greater-Boston area; and to make available a comprehensive, peer and student-reviewed, academic publication for health and legal students, professionals and academics.

LAW 0013 - LLM Externship (1)

Externships may fulfill LLM degree requirements. Open to full-time and part-time LLM students. For credit and not for credit available.

LAW 0015 - Moot Court (2)

Argue whether liquor advertisements in a college newspaper are protected First Amendment speech before prominent trial attorneys and judges. Organize internal Moot Court competitions, or contribute case comments and notes to the prestigious Suffolk Journal of Trial Appellate Advocacy as a Moot Court Honor Board member. Suffolk Law’s Moot Court teams provide experience you can't get from a textbook. Set yourself apart from other law school graduates by adding a brief, case comment or appellate competition experience on real-world issues to your resume. And, you'll work as a team member - an invaluable skill in the transition from law school to law career. And, there are opportunities to travel and to network with lawyers, judges and other students from schools around the country.

LAW 0017 - National Trial Team (2)

National Trial Team: Members face real-world issues in intense mock trial competitions across the nation. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y6rsvaj9

LAW 0020 - Research Assistant (2)

A student who has completed the first year of legal study may serve as a Faculty Research Assistant. This position offers a student the opportunity to work with a full-time faculty member or adjunct faculty member (with approval of an associate dean) on a supervised project relating to the faculty member's course offerings or scholarly activities. Such a project is intended to provide the student with supervised research and writing instruction, in addition to an opportunity for the student to engage in analytical discourse with the faculty supervisor. The project may result in a paper or detailed memorandum prepared by the student. A student should expect to devote a minimum of 90 hours as a Research Assistant. The Office of Academic Services provides a form that must be signed by the student and faculty member. The completed form must be filed with the Office of Academic Services. The student and faculty member should meet regularly to discuss all aspects of the student's project. The student's work as a Research Assistant is graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. Although the student is awarded two credits for completion of the Research Assistantship, the grade is not included in the calculation of the student's grade point average. Depending on the nature and scope of a student's work, a student's written project may be submitted to the faculty supervisor for satisfaction of the law school's legal writing requirement. All work must be completed in accordance with the provisions of the law school's Academic Integrity Regulations. No student may receive more than two units of credit in a semester for "Ungraded Activities." "Ungraded Activities" include a Directed Study Project, membership on the Journal of High Technology Law, Moot Court Board, Moot Court Team, Suffolk University Law Review, Suffolk Transnational Law Review and service as a Research Assistant. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis.

LAW 0022 - Legal Externship (1)

For information about Legal Externships at Suffolk, go to https://tinyurl.com/yyv4ce7

LAW 0023 - FDI Moot Team (2)

The Law School supports several moot competition teams, which allow students to hone their lawyering skills while working on international legal issues. Suffolk University Law School is a co-founder of the Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition ("FDI Moot") and selects a team of four students to participate each year, competing with other students from other law school around the world. While Suffolk hosted the first FDI Moot in Boston, the second competition was hosted by the German Arbitration Institute in Frankfurt, Germany. The Law School also supports a team of four students for participation in the well-known Jessup International Moot Competition, which takes place each year. The team travels to the Northeast Regional Competition, usually held in
New York City. The international round of the Jessup Competition is held in Washington, D.C.

**LAW 0029 - Bankruptcy Moot Court Team (2)**

The Duberstein Bankruptcy Moot Court is a simulation course primarily experiential in nature coupled with a rigorous classroom instructional component. The course requires each student to complete a minimum two credits course work designed to enhance knowledge and understanding of substantive bankruptcy law in the context of researching, discussing, and analyzing a moot problem in order to prepare a written brief and represent a moot client in an appellate advocacy context. Learning outcomes include knowledge and understanding of bankruptcy substantive and procedural rules; legal analysis and legal reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral appellate advocacy communication skills; exercise of professional ethical responsibilities to clients and the bankruptcy judicial system; and coordination of effort in a small group to achieve enhanced outcomes for client advocacy. These outcomes are achieved through a simulation exercise designed around a substantive bankruptcy policy problem that is usually headed for resolution by the Supreme Court of the United States because of a substantial conflict among the federal circuit courts. The course is a "simulation" because it centers around a national bankruptcy issue that does not involve a real client but is otherwise nonetheless precisely the same experience as representing a client with the same problem. Each student's coursework will be directly supervised by Professor Bishop with ample opportunities for performance, faculty feedback, self-evaluation, and a rigorous classroom component. The classroom component is not merely a series of faculty supervised practices but also includes assignments, learning outcomes, and assessments by Professor Bishop similar to those expected in other classroom activities.

**LAW 0031 - Legal Externship (2)**

For information about Legal Externships at Suffolk, go to https://tinyurl.com/yyv4ceex7

**LAW 0035 - Transnational Law Review (1)**

The Suffolk Transnational Law Review prepares for publication a professional journal focused on public and private international law, international institutions, international legal and political events, and developments in the law of the world economic community. The Suffolk Transnational Law Review promotes the advancement of legal education and the legal profession by providing a forum for scholarly discussion in these areas. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y3joe9xx

**LAW 0048 - Private Externship (2)**

For information about Legal Externships at Suffolk, go to https://tinyurl.com/yyv4ceex7

**LAW 0057 - Int'l Law Team (2)**

The Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition is the world's largest moot court competition. Students apply in the Spring to participate in the Fall. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y4j3sep8

**LAW 0059 - Patent Law Team (2)**

The Giles Sutherland Rich Memorial Moot Court competition, comprising regional meets in various cities across the nation and a national final meet in Washington, DC, is an annual inter-law school event sponsored by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y26lpcfk

**LAW 0061 - Tax Law Team (2)**

The National Tax Moot Court is an appellate advocacy competition. The competition simulates an appeal of a trial court decision, so appellate writing and oral advocacy skills are emphasized. Students research a problem, write an appellate brief, and present oral arguments before panels of judges. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y5psqfoa

**LAW 0063 - Constitutional Law Moot Court Team (2)**

Burton Wechsler First Amendment Moot Court Competition is based on current First Amendment law issues. Participants are required to write and submit a brief as well as present oral arguments before panels of judges. The competition is designed to develop research and writing as well as oral advocacy skills. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y6fch4mp

**LAW 0064 - Securities Moot Court Team (2)**

The Irving R. Kaufman Memorial Moot Court Competition offers teams the opportunity to test appellate advocacy skills before leading jurists, securities regulators, academics, and practitioners. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y4cohmsq

**LAW 0066 - International Insolvency Law Moot Court Team (2)**

The annual Ian Fletcher International Insolvency Law Moot Court Competition aims to encourage the best and brightest students around the globe to learn about international insolvency law and international commercial litigation. The competition poses a hypothetical problem...
to challenge students' appellate advocacy skills. There is one qualifying written round, and the oral round finals will be held in major cities around the world. The 2017 oral round competition was held in Sydney, Australia at the University of Sydney Law School Moot Courtroom. The 2018 oral round competition will be held at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, British Columbia. The competition is dedicated to raising the profile of insolvency and restructuring within the university curriculum. Students will have a chance to engage with their peers, judges and members of international insolvency bodies. The problem is usually released in October, the written briefs due in November and the oral arguments in the following March. Only eight teams from around the globe may qualify for invitation to the oral competition. A maximum of four students will be chosen annually by Professor Carter G. Bishop.

LAW 0082 - Human Rights Project (2)

Law students who are enrolled in the Human Rights Law Survey class or have taken the course in past semesters may register for an additional one or two credits, and undertake a human rights project relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) or the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Students can work individually or in groups. Examples of possible projects include working on a "know your rights" campaign, putting together a teaching module for elementary or high school students, writing a blog, or working with a local NGO. Students will be expected to present their project to the human rights law class in the final weeks of the semester.

Prerequisite: LAW-8170.

LAW 0088 - Health Law Moot Court Team (2)

National Health Law Moot Court develops the art of appellate advocacy and encourages research in the field of health law and ethics. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/y638laba

LAW 0093 - Trademark Law Team (2)

The Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition is an annual competition organized by INTA and members of the Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition Committee. It is the only competition in the United States with a focus on trademark and unfair competition law. For more information, https://www.suffolk.edu/law/academics-clinics/student-life/competition-teams/saul-lefkowitz-moot-court-competition

LAW 0232 - Semester in Practice (10)

Students in their final year may extern full-time in either the fall or spring semester. Semester in Practice includes government, judicial and non-profit placements in Boston or Washington, D.C. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/yyoxdanu

LAW 101 - Contracts (2)

Contracts defined and classified; capacity of parties; nature and legal effect of offer and acceptance; consideration; fraud, mistake and undue influence; statute of frauds; types of illegality; interpretation of language; operation of law; effect of express and implied conditions; performance of conditions; waiver of conditions; rescission of contracts; performance; excuses for nonperformance, including novation, alteration and impossibility of performance, breach of contract and remedies; damages, nominal and compensatory; quasicontracts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer in contract law. Contracts is offered as 2 credits in the fall semester and 3 credits in the spring.

LAW 102 - Property (2)

A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property both personal and real, including an analysis of ownership concepts, rights of possession, donative transactions, future interests, concurrent interests, landlord and tenant issues, the conveyancing system and governmental regulations. Property is offered in the fall as Property I (2 credits) and in the spring as Property II (2 credits).

LAW 104 - Civil Procedure (4)

Litigation of the modern unitary civil action. Jurisdiction of state and federal courts; law applied in federal courts; pleading, pretrial motions, and discovery; trial by jury and evidentiary law; the binding effects of adjudications. Civil Procedure is offered as a one-semester course in the day division; offered as Civil Procedure I (2 credits) in the fall and Civil Procedure II (2 credits) in the spring semester for evening students.

LAW 107 - Criminal Law (4)

The course emphasizes the general principles, sources, and purposes of the criminal law, including the following doctrinal issues which apply to crimes in general: the act requirement, the mens rea requirement, causation, liability for attempted crimes, accomplice liability, defenses, and criminal code interpretation. Additionally, the course studies one or more specific crimes in-depth, including homicide, and repeatedly raises the question: how well
does American criminal law fulfill its goals?

LAW 111 - Trial Appelate Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 120 - Legal Practice Skills (3)

The Legal Practice Skills Program is a two-semester, five-credit program for first year students including (a) an orientation to law school, the sources of law, and the study of law; (b) instruction in the use of the law library and legal research tools; (c) practice in issue analysis and the writing of legal memoranda; (d) preparation of trial briefs and oral arguments; and (e) an introduction to computerized legal research systems. The program is designed to prepare the student for the writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner.

LAW 151 - Contracts II (3)

Contracts defined and classified; capacity of parties; nature and legal effect of offer and acceptance; consideration; fraud, mistake and undue influence; statute of frauds; types of illegality; interpretation of language; operation of law; effect of express and implied conditions; performance of conditions; waiver of conditions; rescission of contracts; performance; excuses for nonperformance, including novation, alteration and impossibility of performance, breach of contract and remedies; damages, nominal and compensatory; quasicontracts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer in contract law. Contracts is offered as 2 credits in the fall semester and 3 credits in the spring.

Prerequisite: LAW-101.

LAW 152 - Property II (2)

A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property both personal and real, including an analysis of ownership concepts, rights of possession, donative transactions, future interests, concurrent interests, landlord and tenant issues, the conveying system and governmental regulations. Property is offered in the fall as Property I (2 credits) and in the spring as Property II (2 credits).

Prerequisite: LAW-102.

LAW 153 - Torts (4)

General principles, sources and policies of modern tort law, including intentional torts (such as assault, battery and false imprisonment), negligence, strict liability, and products liability. Special attention is paid to the elements of recovery in negligence, including the standard of care, duty problems, and causation, to defenses, including comparative negligence and assumption of risk, and to principles of joint liability, contribution, and imputed liability. Recent statutory changes in these tort principles are also addressed.

LAW 156 - Constitutional Law (4)

Survey of the history and development of constitutional law in the United States, including the federal system, the commerce clause, intergovernmental relations, due process, equal protection, police power, taxation. Analysis of selected decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

LAW 160 - Legal Practice Skills II (2)

The Legal Practice Skills Program is a two-semester, five-credit program for first year students including (a) an orientation to law school, the sources of law, and the study of law; (b) instruction in the use of the law library and legal research tools; (c) practice in issue analysis and the writing of legal memoranda; (d) preparation of trial briefs and oral arguments; and (e) an introduction to
computerized legal research systems. The program is designed to prepare the student for the writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner.

**LAW 1010 - Introduction to Legal Research (1)**

This hands-on and highly participatory hybrid course is designed to familiarize students with sources and strategies for conducting legal research and to provide practical tips for efficient and cost effective research. Although a basic familiarity with legal principals and research strategies is assumed, this class will serve as an introduction to conducting legal research in the United States specifically. The focus will be on exploring real-world problems through researching the law. Students will gain an understanding of research strategies and tools through a variety of methods, including hands-on exercises, class discussion, demonstrations, online interactive exercises, short readings, discussion boards, and collaborative work. In this course students will learn by doing. This class will follow a flipped classroom model, meaning that significant class time will be spent on hands-on exercises in addition to traditional lectures. Therefore, attendance, participation and coming to class prepared are mandatory. Due to the hybrid nature of this class, there may be some classes or parts of classes when we will not meet in person and instead students will be required to take part in online exercises and discussions asynchronously. A high level of motivation, attention to detail, strong time management skills, and the ability to work independently and in groups are necessary. This course is intended for non-JD track students. It is geared towards LLM Pathway students, LLM students, Exchange students, and SJD students.

Prerequisite: LLM Pathway, LLM, SJD, and Exchange Students Only.

**LAW 1020 - International Business Transactions in Developing Countries (2)**

In this course, you'll develop the knowledge and skill to counsel clients facing issues that arise when conducting international business transactions in developing countries. Some of these countries do not have systems of established and commonly recognized laws and regulations. Others may have laws and regulations, but they may be inconsistently interpreted and enforced. In these situations, the legal practitioner must develop an understanding of the economic, cultural, political, and legal landscape and develop thoughtful, innovative, and ethical means of achieving the client's transactional goals. Students who successfully complete this course will, inter alia, be able to identify and evaluate essential information needed to plan business transactions in developing countries; significant financial issues needing resolution; legal and financial "red flags" to watch for; issues of corporate ethical and social responsibility typical of these jurisdictions; and risks to a client's intellectual property. Enrollment limited to LLM Pathway students, LLM students, Exchange students, and SJD students. Take Home Examination required.

Prerequisite: Pathway/LLM, LLM, SJD, and Exchange Students Only.

**LAW 2001 - Business/Finance Thesis (2)**

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

**LAW 2005 - Accounting for Lawyers (2)**

Financial Services and other students interested in understanding the issues of accounting, finance, auditing, and financial reporting commonly encountered by attorneys. The course begins with an introduction to the objectives and the mechanics of financial reporting and accounting. In addition to the traditional textual and case materials, we examine in detail the financial statements of
a local publicly traded company including the balance sheet, income statement, statement of shareholder's equity, statement of cash flows, footnotes and management disclosure and analysis. We will also perform fundamental comparative financial analysis from an investor's viewpoint on several companies during the course to determine each company's financial strengths and weaknesses. The course also addresses the relationship between lawyer and auditor and reviews and analyzes recent financial reporting and financial scandals and audit failures. There will be a mid-term and final exam, representing 20% and 80% of the course grade, respectively.

LAW 2007 - Legal Process and Practice (2)

This course is required for all students registered for a legal externship. The two credits granted for this course are in addition to and independent of any credits awarded for that field placement experience. This classroom component will cover topics including ethical issues relating to externships; economic, social and moral issues in the legal profession; workplace skills; and discussion of field experiences. For their externship placement, students are required to keep regular journals which also will be discussed in this class. Readings and class participation are essential components of the course. An in-class oral presentation on a topic related to the student's fieldwork experience is required. An extended journal on an ethical issue is required. The paper will not satisfy the writing requirement. Student work is graded on a H/P/LP/F basis. This course does not fulfill the academic requirement for internships through Suffolk University Law School and the Center for International Legal Studies. As an alternative to the Legal Process and Practice course, students can be supervised individually by a full-time faculty member only if the student has taken, or is in the process of taking, a substantive course elective with that faculty member and that course relates to the field placement experience. Decisions about what courses and which placements qualify will be made by the Clinical Professor for Externships in consultation with the Director of Clinical Programs. The faculty member must agree to supervise the student under the guidelines of the Externship Program.

LAW 2009 - Trial Advocacy (2)

The focus is on having each student participate in various phases of a trial. Students will be asked to select a jury, make an opening statement, conduct a direct cross-examination, examine an expert, and give a closing statement. Classes consist of short lectures on each topic followed by student participation based on fact situations in Mauet Wolfish, Materials in Trial Advocacy. Students are required to read about each phase of a trial in Mauet, Trial Techniques, 5th Edition. Evidence is helpful but not a prerequisite. There is no paper. Grades are based upon evaluation of students as they conduct phases of a trial. Because of the heavy emphasis on student participation, enrollment is limited.

LAW 2017 - SJD Research/Writing (2)

This class includes an orientation to U.S. law, publishing and databases. The professor also teaches advanced research techniques tailored for SJD programs. There will also be instruction and advice in successful writing for the U.S. dissertation committee. Research problems will give hands-on practice, with feedback on research techniques. Writing feedback on chapters of your dissertation will be part of the class as well.

LAW 2020 - Administrative Law (3)

This course involves the study of the organization, function and procedures of state and federal administrative agencies, including the investigatory, rule-making, adjudicatory, and enforcement functions of such agencies, and judicial review of administrative action. These topics are considered in the context of relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and comparable provisions of Model State APA's. Practice strategies for government, private, and public interest lawyers are explored.

LAW 2025 - Admiralty Law (2)

The basics of American Maritime Law will be covered. Among specific issues addressed are: the jurisdiction of courts sitting in admiralty; choice of law in maritime cases; maritime remedies; collision; carriage of goods by sea; maritime liens.

LAW 2035 - Advanced Torts (2)

This course will cover topics usually not covered in the first year Torts course, with particular regard to those topics on></div>
LAW 2045 - Arbitration of Domestic and International Dispute (3)
This course explores the key legal and practical issues encountered when resolving disputes through domestic and international arbitration. Arbitration is a private means of dispute resolution where the parties agree to follow private dispute-settlement procedures and to be bound by the decision of an arbitrator of their choice, whose decision in a final award has the same legal force as a court judgment. The arbitration field is an exciting and growing area of practice. Arbitration is often favored in international disputes because each of the involved parties does not want to find itself facing a dispute in the foreign courts of the other party's country. This course intends to convey a thorough understanding of the law and practice of arbitration - including practical, doctrinal and policy aspects. There will be critical review and discussion of relevant treaties, statutes, rules, institutions, national and international cases, and awards, while considering the more global question concerning the advantages and disadvantages of arbitration as a method of dispute resolution. The course focuses on advocacy skills, and there are numerous (required) opportunities during the class to role-play in mock arbitration scenes.
Not offered 2018-2019

LAW 2046 - Decision Making and Choice Management (3)
Effective decision making is a key competence of any professional, indeed any human. The quality of lawyers' and clients' lives depends in large part on the choices they make and cause others to make. This course will review the many aspects of legal work that involve making decisions and influencing the decisions of others, such as client counseling, dispute resolution, adjudication, advocacy, document drafting, and negotiation. We'll consider both decisions under uncertainty and choices that require tradeoffs among competing considerations and perspectives. A special focus will be on how modern information technology can help (or hinder) effective decision making, by both individuals and groups. We'll explore how the data, knowledge, and processes at play in decisions can and should be formalized. Students will build software applications that assist professionals or laypersons with law-related decisions. No programming experience or other technical background is required. This is a three credit course. In addition to weekly classes, students are expected to spend an average of eight hours a week preparing for discussion and working on projects.

LAW 2049 - Massachusetts Legal Research (2)
This is an advanced legal research class that will cover resources specific to Massachusetts practice. Resources covered will include primary sources (cases, statutes, regulations, administrative decisions, etc.), secondary sources (practice materials, treatises, law review articles, etc.), and research tools like citators and West's Key Number system. Large, comprehensive databases like Westlaw Edge and Lexis Advance will be covered, as well as specialized databases like those from the Social Law Library, MCLE, and Fastcase. The course will also cover research planning and strategy to promote cost-effective and efficient research. The class will be taught fully online and asynchronously, with no in-person or synchronous online meetings. Students will have weekly deadlines to complete assigned readings and view assigned presentations and will be required to interact regularly with each other and with the instructor in the online discussion forum to show their understanding of concepts from the readings/presentations. Students who enroll in this class must be prepared for the unique demands of an online legal research course. To help you evaluate your own preparedness for this type of class consider the following characteristics and resources needed for success. Students must be able to devote approximately 6 hours of work to the course each week, with more time needed for the final project at the end of the semester. Students must have good time management skills as assignments are due each and every week. Students must be self-motivated as they will be working on most assignments on their own. Reliable computer and internet access are essential, as is the ability to communicate well in writing and a willingness to participate in online discussions. And because of the amount of legal research involved, a genuine interest in improving your research skills and learning about Massachusetts sources is important. The grade for the course will be based on assignments, quizzes, participation, and research projects.

LAW 2051 - Mergers and Acquisitions (4)
This course uses acquisition transactions, including mergers, as a vehicle for exploring the intersection between legal constraints and business planning in completing transactions. It incorporates a variety of distinct legal disciplines - corporate law, contracts, and securities law - to understand how together these and other sources of law affect how deals are shaped. The relevant legal constraints are examined within the business context of acquisition transactions. As a result, the course will give
significant attention to the deal dynamics of acquisition transactions, including the motivation of the parties and the underlying interaction between, and bargaining strategies of, buyers and sellers. Completion of Corporations is a prerequisite (i.e. Corporations may not be taken concurrently). Completion or concurrent enrollment in Securities Regulation might be helpful but is not required.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136 (Required) and LAW-2350 (Recommended).

LAW 2052 - Affordable Care Act (3)

This course builds on the Health Law and Policy course, which is a prerequisite. After uncovering the structure of the legislation we will analyze the public philosophy of the ACA and its effect on the health system. The course explores several topics including: litigation challenging the legality of the ACA; health insurance exchanges; the Medicaid expansion; accountable care organizations; the new system of independent medical review of insurer decisions to deny medical care; insurance subsidies; insurance mandates; health system reforms; new rules for tax-exempt hospitals and collection of unpaid bills; and topics of interest to students. We will vary topics each year to include current controversial issues. We will also critique the ACA, the law's implementation, and explore options for future reforms. We will read legal cases, appellate briefs, regulations, articles and news reports. Students will investigate selected issues and make presentations on their findings. Grading: One half of the course grade will be based on either a paper or take-home exam (whichever the student chooses). The second half of the grade will be based on student presentations. Students may use the course to meet their upper class writing requirement only if they have had a paper proposal approved by the instructor at least two weeks before the first class meeting.

LAW 2053 - Environmental Law Survey (3)

This course will examine the legal mechanisms we use to address environmental harms such as air and water pollution, global climate change, and habitat destruction. We will focus on the key U.S. federal environmental statutes, such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. We will also discuss some energy issues that are intricately related to environmental law. We will read the leading cases in which these statutes have been interpreted by courts, including developments in constitutional law that influence environmental law. In addition, we will discuss important matters of policy, including the Obama administration's efforts to address climate change through the use of Executive Power. Students need not be self-identified "environmentalists" to be interested in this course. Nearly every area of law is now affected by environmental regulation, including corporate law, real estate and bankruptcy. The legal issues presented by environmental problems offer ample opportunities for students to develop important and transferable legal skills, including statutory interpretation, constitutional analysis and application of administrative law doctrines. The class will be taught in an innovative format: the first half will be primarily in person, while the second half will be primarily online. In the second half, students will watch online lectures with integrated PowerPoint slides, and then respond to a series of multiple choice questions. The class will also make use of Blackboard features, such as the online discussion board. This class promises to be exciting, and will also offer more flexibility than a traditional course. This class qualifies as a 'distance education course' under the ABA rules because more than one-third of the instruction will be online.

LAW 2054 - Nacle Exchange (12)

Students participate in NACLE mostly through semester-long exchanges and academic competitions that prompt the necessary dialogue that fosters innovative ideas and solutions. Through NACLE's exchange program, students learn about the legal practices and judicial structure of neighboring countries. For more information, go to https://tinyurl.com/yytrjxk5

LAW 2057 - Biomedical Law & Public Policy (3)

This course explores legal and ethical issues in medicine and health policy. It focuses on tensions between individual rights and the welfare of groups and populations, the conflicts of interest of key actors, and competing values. Topics include: informed consent, the right to refuse treatment, assisted death, regulation of research on human subjects, rationing/ allocation of medical care and human organs, confidentiality and public health surveillance, genetic screening, the relation between public health and medical care, social determinants of health, personal and social responsibility for health, prevention and health promotion. Students will be graded on two take-home written assignments, each of which count for half of the written grade. Student will also receive a participation grade that can increase or decrease the final grade by half a letter grade.

LAW 2058 - Biotech for Lawyers and Business (2)

The biotechnology field is a large industry that continues to grow. While scientists are often the ones to start biotech companies, it is the lawyers and business people that keep
the companies going. This job sector is rapidly growing and understanding how a biotechnology company is born, lives and dies will give the students a unique understanding of this business. In this class students will be asked to come up with an idea for a biotechnology company and throughout the class will build a biotech company around that idea, piece by piece. Each week we will spend the majority of the time discussing general principles of the biotechnology business. Each week some time will be spent on student projects where students work with each other and with the Professor to grow their biotech companies. The final project will be a presentation and a full report on the company that they developed during the semester. Faculty comments: Grading Weekly Assignments 20% Class Presentation 30% Final Project 40% Class Discussion 10% Weekly Assignments: The weekly assignments are the building blocks of the final project. They are designed to have students take what was discussed in class that day and apply them to the building of their own "biotech company". The weekly assignments will begin with the students generating a "great idea" based on the criteria for great ideas that is presented in class. They will spend the entire semester building a "company" around this idea, piece by piece. Class Presentation This presentation will be given the last day of class. Each student will give a power point presentation on the idea, research design, IP development, investment strategy, business model and business plan, regulatory and FDA requirements, clinical trial process, IPO plans and final disposition of the company (exit strategy). In essence this is the integration of the weekly assignments and makes the basis for the final project. Final Project For this project the students will take all of the weekly projects that they did during the semester and expand on each section to develop a final report on their "company". This will include everything from the idea generation through development, incorporation, investment and to the final exit strategy. Class Discussions This course is designed to be interactive with student ideas being vetted and worked on through discussions with their peers in class and with the Professors. Time will be set aside each class period to discuss projects and help students past hurdles in the development of their companies. [698] Course updated: March 29, 2017

**LAW 2064 - Legal Innovation Tech Thesis (2)**

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

**LAW 2066 - Design Thinking for Lawyers & Business Professionals (2)**

Innovation and creativity are driving forces in today's economy. A new way of thinking has gained traction in the business world with a different approach to problem solving. It starts with understanding the client's needs and then developing new solutions using design principles. This human-centric approach -- Design Thinking -- is critical to the success of many businesses today. It is an essential skill for professionals succeeding in today's fast-moving environment. This one-week (January term) class will cover the fundamentals of Design Thinking and how to understand and approach client problems. We will start with a learning "boot camp" with experts on Design Thinking and then move quickly to collaborative exercises. We will then form groups to apply what we have learned to actual client problems. This will involve examining situations in which clients may not understand what lawyers and other professionals are saying or communicating in materials (contracts, agreements, etc.) and figuring out how to communicate differently, or in a way that will resonate with clients. The class is open to students who want to tap into their creative potential and develop skills that will help them thrive in our innovation economy. Intersession Course.
LAW 2071 - Children & the Law (2)

The theme of this course is the role of law in the division of power among the child, the parents, and the state. Selected topics include: the extent of parental rights to rear children without state intervention, First Amendment rights of children, rights of children in school, children's economic relationship with the family, child abuse and neglect, child custody, state-enforced limitations on the liberty of children, delinquency, and status offenses. Taught as a seminar, the course requires a final paper.

LAW 2078 - Cuba Seminar: Comparative Intellectual Property: Cuba and the U.S. (2)

The Cuba Seminar for Spring Semester 2018 will focus on Intellectual Property, both in Cuba and the U.S. While reviewing the fundamentals of IP law, the course is meant to be a comparative study of each nation's approach to trademark, copyright and patents, as well as related subjects, such as the role of international treaties, case law involving both nations, and the role of mediation and arbitration. What is also unique about the Cuba Seminar is that you will be introduced to Cuba's history, culture, politics, legal system and its people. The course is offered for 2 credits, and as part of the seminar at Suffolk students must commit to a course at the University of Havana School of Law, with Cuban law students and professors. You can expect to arrive in Havana on Friday, March 9, 2018, flying in the morning directly from JFK (about a 3 hour non-stop flight) and returning on Sunday, March 18, 2018. In Havana you will stay in homes with Cuban families, 2 students per room, in a lovely neighborhood; use public transportation; access all of the city's cultural activities, and bond with your Cuban peers. All arrangements are made by Suffolk Law School, and both Judge Isaac Borenstein (ret.), a native of Cuba, and Professor Christopher Gibson, whose specialties include IP and International Law, will be with you in Havana the entire trip. As a result of our very positive prior experiences in Havana, Judge Borenstein's knowledge of the city and travel to and from Cuba, we are able to make this a very cost-effective and special experience. Acceptance to the class is by application in the fall. Please look for announcements of two orientation sessions for interested students. Faculty comments: Grades will be based on a final paper of approximately 20 pages in length and class participation.

LAW 2087 - Data Security (3)

LAW 2088 - Massachusetts Housing Law Drafting and Advocacy (2)

Many students graduate from law school having never drafted the documents they will need to write in practice. This course is designed to help students prepare for the practice of law by combining study in Massachusetts Landlord-Tenant law with experiential legal writing activities. Students will draft documents such as a demand letter, complaint, answer, and pretrial motions, and participate in simulated exercises chronologically sequenced through a complex landlord-tenant problem. Housing law topics covered will include evictions, affirmative defenses and counterclaims, G.L. c. 93A, and fee-shifting statutes. This practical course will also help students prepare for the Massachusetts Bar Examination as many of these topics may be tested in the new Access to Justice Section of the bar exam.

LAW 2096 - Bankruptcy Reorganizations (2)

This advanced bankruptcy course focuses on Chapter 11 corporate reorganizations and presumes students have taken Bankruptcy Introduction. The course follows the life cycle of a hypothetical company in a Chapter 11 reorganization with a focus on the intersection of the Bankruptcy Code and its underlying policies and the practical reality of managing the company's business through all phases of a reorganization. Topics include the financial stress that may lead to the need for court-supervised restructuring, whether to file Chapter 11, consideration of the various players in a chapter 11 case (and respective motivations), retention of professionals, transition into bankruptcy, retention of management and employees, management of a debtor in chapter 11, payment of "critical trade vendors," use of cash collateral and/or debtor-in-possession financing, procedures governing the auction and sale of business units, assumption and assignment of executory contracts and leases, the role of the official committee of unsecured creditors, negotiating and confirming a plan of reorganization, and post-confirmation issues. Students will be assigned roles and will have a chance to negotiate documents typical in a bankruptcy case. There will be a visit to the Bankruptcy Court to attend actual hearings in pending cases and there may be guest lectures by lawyers and other participants in the bankruptcy process. Readings will consist of the developing hypothetical, cases, articles (both academic and "practice oriented"), as well as pleadings, briefs and orders from "real world" Chapter 11 cases. The grade is based on class participation and a final examination or a major paper.

[708] Course updated: December 19, 2017
LAW 2097 - Comparative Income Tax (3)

The principal industrialized countries have raised government revenue via an income tax for at least a century. In the evolution and crafting of their tax policy and law they have had to resolve similar issues. This course compares and contrasts the approaches used in the tax law of several of those industrial countries. The course provides students a basic understanding of tax law issues that might arise in transactions and activities in those countries. It also provides an insight into how U.S. tax law addresses different issues by comparing the ways that other countries' tax laws have handled the same questions. This is an introductory level course and no prior study of tax law or international law is necessary. Not offered 2018-2019. LLM Tax Elective [743] Course updated: April 11, 2017

LAW 2098 - Statutory Interpretation (2)

This course explores current issues in the legal processes that generate and apply regulatory law. Topics include the role of lawyers both in administrative law and in the legislative process, the conventions of modern regulatory statutes, aspects of legislative process in the making of regulatory law, selected topics in administrative rulemaking and adjudication, enforcement issues, and judicial review of agency action, including issues of statutory interpretation. This seminar is appropriate for students seeking a more advanced understanding of the lawyer's role in regulatory fields of practice, such as financial regulation, communications, environmental, health care, education, labor, business entities, taxation and bankruptcy, to name a few.

LAW 2101 - Commercial Law Survey (4)

In a transactional approach, this course treats the creation and effect of financing arrangements and other secured transactions in personal property as well as the sale of goods. In some cases, a comparative analysis is used to compare secured rights in real property covered through mortgages and foreclosure. As such, the course combines materials traditionally taught in separate courses on sales, bankruptcy and secured transactions. Principal emphasis is the Uniform Commercial Code as the prevailing commercial legislation, but other pertinent authorities are also covered including common law and basic provisions of the federal Bankruptcy Act. The course is designed as a survey course to cover the two related subjects commonly tested on bar exams as well as heavily used in practice, including UCC Articles 2 (sales of goods) and 9 (secured transactions). Cannot also register for Secured Transactions or Commercial Law Sales.

LAW 2125 - Consumer Law (2)

This course surveys modern case law and statutes that protect consumers from unfair and deceptive practices, with a particular emphasis on the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, General Laws Chapter 93A, a typical general consumer protection statute. Topics will include common law tort and contract remedies; the Federal Trade Commission act; examples of specific consumer statutes such as automobile lemon laws; certain financial services laws such as the Truth in Lending Act; and theories imposing liability on financing entities and related companies. Because chapter 93A and similar state laws are used extensively in commercial litigation, its application in business suits will be considered. Co-taught by Anthony and Palermino.

LAW 2129 - Constitutional Justice in School (3)

The goals of this Project and course are expansive: "to uplift constitutional understanding, advance democratic values, and promote young people's engagement in politics and government." The Marshall-Brennan Project is named in honor of the late Justices Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan, Jr., and is currently offered in less than a dozen law schools in the United States. Students accepted into the course will be known as the Marshall-Brennan Fellows at Suffolk Law School. The Rappaport Center will administer the program. This course will offer law students a rare opportunity to study constitutional law and to teach it at the same time to area high school students. The academic component of this course consists of a weekly seminar for an academic year. Fellows will learn the intricacies of Constitutional Law as it applies to high school students. Topics will include: Free Speech for Students, Separation of Church and School, Search and Seizure in School, Equal Protection against Race Discrimination, and Due Process in School. The weekly seminar sessions will also provide an opportunity for Marshall-Brennan fellows to discuss their high school classes and for us to explore together pedagogical problems in teaching constitutional law. There will be a two-day session for the Fellows at the beginning of the law school year to provide an orientation to the issues involved in teaching law in high school. Marshall-Brennan Fellows will teach in pairs in local high schools, in classes of no more than twenty. Each pair of Fellows will be expected to teach two one-hour classes per week, either during the high school day or after school. Fellows will also work with their high school students as they prepare for a national moot court competition. In additional to six course credits, Fellows may also be eligible for pro bono credit. This is a six credit course with a single grade at the end of the academic year. Law students will be evaluated based on
written papers at the end of each semester and the observations of the field supervisors and the professors. Paper topics will be issues of constitutional law relevant to the course. Fellows will be required to write reflective papers from time to time during the semester and to submit lesson plans for the high school classes to the field supervisors and to Professors McLaurin and Cooper. Due to time constraints, Fellows may not participate in any clinical program during the same year they are enrolled in the Marshall-Brennan Project. Students may not enroll in Education Law.

Prerequisite: LAW-156 or LAW-552.

**LAW 2130 - Conveyancing (3)**

This course will examine various aspects of conveyancing law in a transactional context. Coverage will include topics such as: the purchase and sale of real estate; title examination; title insurance; adverse possession; easements; restrictions; zoning and subdivision; condominiums and cooperatives; mortgage financing and closings.

Prerequisite: LAW-152 or LAW-555.

**LAW 2136 - Business Entity Fundamentals (4)**

This course surveys the law governing different types of business entities, ranging from corporations to LLCs and partnerships. The survey explores core foundational issues and highlights the significance of interdisciplinary perspectives. Business entity law is rationalized around four organizing principles: limited liability of owners for entity obligations; centralization of entity management away from owners; transferability of entity ownership; and duration of entity existence that typically is in perpetuity. Important subcategories include agency, entity formation and dissolution, governance, fiduciary duties, voting and distribution rights of owners, derivative litigation, entity capitalization and liability of owners. This course focuses on basic issues that will provide students with an introduction and foundation to key business entity concepts. It will also prepare students for more advanced courses in unincorporated entities, securities law, corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, and entity taxation. For those students with an interest in business law, this course should be taken in second year.

**LAW 2138 - Drafting Wills and Trusts (3)**

An introduction to the fundamentals of drafting legal documents with an emphasis on drafting wills and trusts. This seminar would be helpful to any student intending to enroll in an estate planning course.

Prerequisite: LAW-2500.

**LAW 2147 - Justice & Morality in Film Seminar (2)**

In this seminar, we will examine the relationship between, justice, morality and the law through the use of selected films and writings. Each week we will discuss such topics as the death penalty, the use of torture, terrorism, and revenge in light of their legality, as well as whether their use are consistent with our concepts of morality and justice. We will also examine different attempts to define such concepts as justice and morality. My method of teaching this course is non-Socratic; thus it relies upon significant student participation and discussion. As such, student participation is taken into account for grading purposes. There is a final paper for the course. The paper cannot be used to satisfy the legal writing requirement.

**LAW 2153 - Employment Discrimination Law (3)**

This course will study the various laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, including Title VII or the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

**LAW 2154 - Employment Law (3)**

This course provides a broad survey of the legal implications of the employment relationship, primarily outside of collective bargaining environments. Wrongful discharge claims, employment contracts, conditions of work, employment discrimination, and workplace safety are among the topics covered. While the main focus is practical, we also spend time examining the social and economic implications of regulating the employment relationship. Classes are devoted primarily to discussion, as well as to working through hypothetical problems and some lecturing. This course is relevant to practice areas such as employment law, business law, general litigation, and public interest law. Evaluation is by a take-home essay exam and a short term paper on a topic of the student's choosing. The course grade is based on (1) a take-home exam; and (2) a term paper, which may be used to fulfill the upper level writing requirement. No laptop use is permitted in this class unless approved by the Dean of Students office. This course cannot be taken if you have already taken Employment Law - Lawyering Approach course.

**LAW 2155 - Entertainment Law (2)**

This course is designed for students interested in transactional lawyering and the Music Business. Students will learn how to negotiate by using custom of the industry information of Management and Recording Agreements. Calibration of musician's royalties will be learned in detail
as well as those federal and state laws interconnected with the Music Business. Requires satisfactory completion of take-home exam. Students may not submit a research paper in lieu of the exam.

LAW 2156 - Lawyering: Smart Machines / Legal Tech (3)

Some legal work can be done by software systems that embody specialized knowledge and know-how. Often these operate as power tools in the hands of skilled practitioners. But increasingly they are being used directly by consumers. People do their own wills and taxes with off-the-shelf packages. Law firms sell access to online systems that dispense sophisticated legal analysis without direct human involvement. Corporate law departments equip field personnel with do-it-yourself contract assemblers. Courts and legal aid programs provide intelligent forms for unrepresented litigants. And lawyerless entities vend interactive documents and automated legal assistance over the Web. What challenges, opportunities, and responsibilities do these developments pose for lawyers? What ethical and policy considerations frame the use of intelligent software? What are the business and career implications of tools that undermine the billable hour, yet yield dramatic returns for those who can raise the necessary capital? Can governments and non-profits exploit them to improve access for those who can't afford lawyers? Is that second-class justice? This seminar will survey these developments and issues - largely for the light they shed on lawyering and the legal services delivery system. We'll study examples in the above sectors. We'll examine the burgeoning literature on the practicalities and ethics of 'lawyering,' with attention to the American Bar Association's Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Each student will build an illustrative software application, for concrete exposure to aspects of legal knowledge engineering. By coordinating with the multi-school 'Apps 4 Justice' initiative, students will produce results that help real people with real legal issues. This is a three credit course. In addition to weekly classes, students are expected to spend an average of eight hours a week preparing for discussion and working on projects. The final project will be to build a software application.

LAW 2160 - Environmental Law Seminar (3)

Examines the legal and policy issues surrounding the rapidly developing areas of environmental law-air and water pollution, energy development/conservation-with a special emphasis on the law of toxic and hazardous waste control. This course refines and applies a combination of skills acquired in the first-year curriculum. Through class discussions and case analysis, the course prepares students to practice as corporate counsel, prosecuting attorneys, public interest attorneys or government counsel in this burgeoning area of the law. Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

LAW 2165 - Estate and Gift Taxation (3)

This course will introduce the fundamentals of the federal tax on the transfer of wealth by gift, devise, bequest, and inheritance, including the historical and policy perspectives, the interaction between the estate and gift tax, current and changing aspects of the law, and the application of the transfer tax in practice. The course will review the rules for taxing various transfers of property, including the implications of owning property as joint tenants, transfers to trust involving interests and powers retained by the transferor, the treatment of life insurance proceeds, the effects of holding general and special powers of appointment, and certain transfers made within three years of death. Students will learn about deductions allowed in determining the amount of transfers subject to estate tax, particularly the marital deduction. The course will analyze valuation of property issues, including recent case law relating to securing valuation discounts for transfers of interests in family limited partnerships.

LAW 2166 - Evidence (4)

Evidence will develop the principles, decisions, and jurisdictional choices, relating to the presentation of facts, within the context of the adversarial trial system. Emphasis will be placed upon the Federal Rules of Evidence, applied to issues of: relevance; character and credibility; hearsay; examination of witnesses; opinions; scientific proof; law and fact; functions of the judge and the jury; testimonial, circumstantial and real evidence; competency and privilege; examination and cross examination of witnesses; best evidence rule, parole evidence rule, hearsay exceptions, and burdens of proof.

LAW 2169 - Legal Analysis and Methods (2)

This course is designed to provide in-depth instruction in legal analysis, legal writing, and exam taking techniques. Using the law from various legal disciplines, students will complete a series of in-class and take-home writing exercises throughout the semester. In addition, students will meet individually with their Professor to discuss assignments, exam strategies, and personal exam-taking strengths and weaknesses. Restricted registration to students on Academic Warning. (Must be taken in fall of second year.)
LAW 2170 - Emerging Issues in Law: Information Technology and Transnational Business (2)

This seminar will present an overview of how the cross-border world economy impacts intellectual property law, information technology, and e-business transactions. In today's global economy, business lawyers increasingly encounter transnational intellectual and information technology issues in their practice. Topics covered will include the globalization of intellectual property, global copyright and trademark law, transnational privacy, e-commerce issues, the licensing of software and content, the law of social networking sites, complex products liability, environmental law, cybertort torts, employment issues with e-mail, the Internet, and the social media consumer protection in an information society. Students must write a scholarly paper on a topic approved by the professor. Students will be required to write a minimum 25-30 page paper (without footnotes or bibliography).

LAW 2172 - Food Law: Regulatory Compliance in the Food Industry (2)

This course examines the regulation of food in the United States. Emphasis will be on compliance with a federal statutory and regulatory scheme in a highly active environment as well as on the public policy choices involved in determining whether, and how, to regulate these products. The course will cover topics such as food safety, genetically engineered foods, high fructose corn syrup, sugar-sweetened beverages, nutritional and health claims and the First Amendment, "natural" and "organic" foods, food labeling including front-of-package schemes, food additives, dietary supplements, carcinogens, warnings, and obesity. In addition, the course will consider the challenges involved in representing clients in this industry, including consideration of how an organization creates institutional structures to address broader regulatory compliance matters including corporate governance and internal compliance programs related to federal regulatory requirements. There will be a take-home final examination.

LAW 2177 - Fundamentals of Law (4)

Description: The primary purpose of this course is to prepare students for the both the MBE and essay portions of the bar examination. More specifically, the course would have a three-fold focus. First, on a substantive level, the course will expose students to the essential, frequently-tested principles and concepts in each of the subjects on both the Multistate Bar Exam (MBE) multiple choice and essay portions of the bar exam. The MBE is a two hundred question multiple choice test that encompasses the following seven subjects: (1) Civil Procedure; (2) Constitutional Law; (3) Contracts (including article 2 (Sales) of the Uniform Commercial Code); (4) Criminal Law and Procedure; (5) Evidence; (6) Real Property; and (7) Torts. The essay portion of most state bar exams encompass the seven MBE subjects as well as approximately a dozen other subjects (e.g., Agency, Business Associations, Domestic Relations, Federal Jurisdiction, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Professional Responsibility, Trusts, Unfair or Deceptive Trade Practices (Chapter 93A), UCC. art. 3 (Commercial Paper), UCC art. 9 (Secured Transactions) and Wills). Second, on a skills level, the course will provide students with techniques and approaches necessary to properly answer bar exam multiple choice questions and to draft organized, well-written bar essay responses. Students will receive weekly assignments requiring them to answer multiple choice questions and draft answers to essay questions, and the instructor will provide frequent feedback to students on their performance. In addition to the classroom instruction during the semester, students will have several opportunities to meet individually with the instructor to review their progress. Third, on a practical level, the course will expose students, through both assignments and in-class exercises, to the typical fact patterns and scenarios that frequently appear both on the multiple choice and essay portions of the exam. For the MBE, the course will use multiple choice questions that have actually appeared on past bar exams and that the National Conference of Bar Examiners has released. For the essay portion of the exam, the course will use questions that have appeared on essay portion of bar exams in the past.

LAW 2182 - Legal Analysis II (2)
LAW 2185 - Family Law (3)

Survey of Family Law issues including the factual and legal underpinnings of marriage and divorce; state regulation of marriage and divorce; jurisdictional requirements including venue and domicile; grounds for divorce and separate support; alimony uniform and federal laws; division of marital property; custody and visitation of children; adoption; state intervention in child custody matters; domestic violence; assisted conception; domestic partnership; and the constitutional issues attendant to all of the above.

LAW 2192 - Federal Courts (3)

A study of the federal judicial system and its role in the governmental scheme. Among the topics to be covered: justiciability, including the doctrines of standing, ripeness and mootness, separation of powers, federalism,
Congressional control of federal jurisdiction, legislative courts, sovereign immunity, Eleventh Amendment immunity, Ex Parte Young doctrine, Fourteenth Amendment, section 1983 litigation, absolute and qualified immunity in suits against state and federal officers, abstention and related doctrines, and federal habeas corpus.

LAW 2193 - First Amendment: Media Law (2)

This course examines the history and development of the five freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment; freedom of religion, speech, press, to peaceable assembly, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. The clash of the five freedoms with other constitutional rights, such as fair trial, privacy, national security, and public safety, and the balancing of those rights by state and federal courts, are examined. The historical role of the First Amendment in the development of the print and broadcast media is examined with an eye to the future.

LAW 2200 - Basic Federal Income Taxation (4)

This course is an introduction to the federal income tax system. Topics include items of inclusion and exclusion from gross income, deductions from gross income, capital gains and losses, basic tax accounting, and the identification of income to the appropriate taxpayer. The course will give consideration to the private attorney's role in administering the tax law and in advising clients on the interaction of the tax law with their businesses, investments, and personal activities.

LAW 2210 - Insurance Law (2)

Regulation of insurance business; insurable interest; the insurance contract; the interests protected by contracts of insurance; construction of policies; rights under the policies; subrogation; processing of claims and suits for the insured, claimants and insurers.

LAW 2212 - Intellectual Property Law Survey (3)

Intellectual property law protects creations of the mind: inventions, trade secrets, artistic creations, computer software, brand names and image/persona. This course will provide an overview of the US legal systems that protect such creations, with primary focus on patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret law. The course serves as a basic building block for more advanced intellectual property courses within the Intellectual Property Concentration. This course is strongly recommended as a precursor to Patent Law, Copyright Law, and Trademark Law.

LAW 2216 - Intellectual Property Survey (3)

Intellectual property law protects creations of the mind: inventions, trade secrets, artistic creations, computer software, brand names and image/persona. This course will provide an overview of the US legal systems that protect such creations, with primary focus on patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret law. The course will provide an overview of the US legal systems that protect such creations, with primary focus on patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret law. The course serves as a basic building block for more advanced intellectual property courses within the Intellectual Property Concentration. This course is strongly recommended as a precursor to Patent Law, Copyright Law, and Trademark Law.

LAW 2218 - Immigration Law (3)

A study of the immigration, nationality, and naturalization laws of the United States. The topics discussed are: the constitutional bases of the immigration power; the immigrant selection system; grounds for admissibility of aliens; grounds for removal; change of status within the United States, including refugee and asylum status; review of immigration decisions through administrative procedures, appeals, and the courts; citizenship by birth and by naturalization; revocation of naturalization and expatriation; employer penalties for hiring illegal aliens; and benefits available to aliens. Prof. Shah requires a take home exam.

LAW 2220 - International Law (3)

A survey of public international law, its nature, sources, and application. Some or all of the following topics will be addressed: international agreements, international organizations, including the United Nations, states and recognition, nationality and alien rights, territorial and maritime jurisdiction, state responsibility and international claims, including expropriation and the act of state doctrine, the laws of war, and the developing law of human rights. Students may choose to substitute a paper for the final take home examination.

LAW 2221 - International Trade Law (3)

"Free trade" is a topic very much in the news these days. International free trade is built on specific global laws that will be covered in detail in this course. In particular, we will examine all the basic legal elements of the global trading system, focusing on the main legal texts of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The course objective is to attain a broad understanding of global and regional trade agreements and the major trade disputes that have arisen under these. The course will trace the development of international trade law from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), through the Uruguay Round
Agreements of the 1990s, leading to the formation of the WTO. Subject matter areas will include the main principles of non-discrimination in trade, as well as trade-related aspects of intellectual property, trade in services, anti-dumping laws, regional trade agreements, trade and the environment, and many other topics of contemporary interest.

LAW 2224 - International Business Transactions (3)

This course is intended to introduce students to the many legal issues generated by international business transactions and related international trade. With the significant growth in international commerce and trade, and the powerful forces of economic and social globalization, there is an increasing likelihood that lawyers will confront international commercial legal issues more frequently during their professional careers. The aim in this course is to generate vigorous learning and discussion of the many legal and related commercial and prudential issues that arise in international business transactions. Upon successful completion of this course, students will have a better understanding of the primary role of the lawyer in international transactional practice, acting as a practical, ethical and prudential legal advisor, while working to maximize value and reduce risk for the client in conditions of inherent risk and uncertainty. Topics include formation of contracts, choice of law, financing the international sale of goods through letters of credit, regulation of international trade including export and import controls, the organizations and operations of the institutions of the World Trade Organization, licensing of intellectual property; international antitrust; foreign investment, investment in free trade areas such as the European Union, international dispute settlement, and international transfer of intellectual property. A number of sessions will be devoted to analyzing transactional instruments, such as letters of credit, distribution agreements, technology licenses, and joint venture agreements.

LAW 2225 - Interviewing and Counseling (2)

This course is designed to raise the student's level of awareness of the interaction between the lawyer and client and train the student in the preventive law and counseling functions of law practice. Among topics included are: the initial interview, active and passive listening, the reluctant client, decision making, lawyer and client, who's in charge, and selected ethical considerations. Techniques will include extensive role-playing by each student, student observation, and critique by the students and the instructor. Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

LAW 2233 - Religion & the Law (3)

Freedom of Religion is the "first freedom" protected by the Bill of Rights. But what, exactly, are the content, implications, and foundations of this freedom? This course examines the First Amendment's free exercise and establishment clauses, as well as related federal and state statutes. Although the course focuses on modern Supreme Court cases and legal doctrine, it also addresses the historical and theoretical foundations of religious freedom. Topics to be discussed include, among others, exemptions from generally applicable laws for religious belief and conduct, religious expression and activity in public spaces, religion and public education, public aid to religious institutions, tensions between the free exercise and establishment clauses, religious institutions' claims to legal autonomy, and the challenge of defining "religion" for purposes of constitutional law. There will also be limited comparative discussion of the treatment of religious freedom in other legal systems. Grading in the course will be based upon class participation, a few short analytical papers responding to the assigned readings, and a take-home final examination. [734] Course updated: March 7, 2017

LAW 2240 - Labor Law (3)

This course will examine the regulation of labor-management relations in the private sector. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the union organizing campaign, the means of designating a union as exclusive bargaining representative, the regulation of strikes, lockouts, picketing and other forms of concerted activity, the duty to bargain collectively and resolution of disputes through grievance-arbitration process.

LAW 2243 - Health Law (3)

The course introduces students to the United States health care system. The course will examine the law relating to health care institutions, (hospitals, managed care organizations, and other payers and providers) and selected health care programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Specifically, the course examines how health care providers are reimbursed, the regulation of health care facilities, the tax status of health care institutions, fraud and abuse laws, the patient-doctor relationship, informed consent, and selected issues in bioethics. The casebook will be supplemented by current legal materials. Course required for the Health and Biomedical concentration.

LAW 2247 - Land Use (3)

This course provides a broad introduction to the theory,
LAW 2251 - Legal Philosophy (2)

This seminar will survey literature and texts from ancient times down to the present, with an aim to explore and contrast the answers given by great philosophers, writers, poets, and religious traditions to the basic metaphysical question of, "What is Law?". Primary sources will will thus cover a broad historical and thematic range, and may include the likes of Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Nietzsche, Dostoevsky, Rumi, the Torah, the Gospels, the Qur'an, and other texts. While attention will be naturally be given to the content of the law (i.e. the legal versus the illegal), the primary focus will be to consider various understandings of the essence of the law (i.e. the legal versus the non-legal). Assessment will be based upon student participation and a final paper, which may satisfy the legal writing requirement.

LAW 2252 - Law and Economics (2)

This course provides an introduction to economic analysis of law. The course covers economic analysis of torts, contracts, criminal law, cost benefit analysis, health, safety, and environmental regulation, risk and insurance, behavioral law and economics, and legal procedure. The economic approach is introduced using simple examples and problem sets, and then extended using case studies of particular topics. Case studies will be chosen based on student interest. Possible case study topics include a comparison of the tort system and no-fault liability for preventing medical errors, the problem of insuring against natural catastrophes, the regulation of sub-prime mortgage lending, and the politics of risk regulation. No prior knowledge of economic analysis is required. Students will be evaluated based on class participation, completion of a handful of problem sets, and either an open book exam or a paper. Paper will qualify for the Legal Writing Requirement.

LAW 2253 - Law Practice Planning: Law as a Career And an Enterprise (seminar) (2)

Many students are unclear about what role in the legal profession they would like to undertake upon graduation. This course is designed to help them conduct research about both themselves and the legal profession to gain greater clarity about what law practice role might work best for them. More particularly, the course is designed to help them clarify their interests, skills and values to develop criteria for evaluating their professional opportunities. The students then use those criteria to help them find a good fit in the legal profession by conducting both library and online research on law practice, as well as personal interviews of attorneys in their chosen fields, making an interim presentation of the preliminary results. The students then build on that foundation to evaluate the feasibility of their preferred roles, including preparing a pro-forma cash flow analysis as well as examining some of the non-financial issues involved in conducting a successful law practice. The students also undertake further research on how they might make their most preferred role a reality, including planning next steps to undertake while in law school or after graduation. The course concludes with an oral presentation by the students of their resulting Law Practice Plans to a practicing attorney who has started his own law firm, followed by submission of a more formal written Plan incorporating the results of their research and analysis, including an extensive appendix of the evidence relied upon for their conclusions. For further information, please contact Professor Baker at lbaker@suffolk.edu, or 617-573-8186.

LAW 2256 - Education, Equality & the Law (2)

The course emphasizes the general principles, sources, and purposes of the criminal law, including the following doctrinal issues which apply to crimes in general: the act requirement, the mens rea requirement, causation, liability for attempted crimes, accomplice liability, defenses, and criminal code interpretation. Additionally, the course studies one or more specific crimes in-depth, including homicide, and repeatedly raises the question: how well does American criminal law fulfill its goals?

Prerequisite: LAW-156 or LAW-552 (Recommended).

LAW 2260 - Legal History Seminar (2)

This course will introduce students to select topics in American legal history from the founding period to the
present. It will touch on major themes in the transformation of American law from local self-governing federalism to the rise of the modern, centralized, administrative state. Topics will include: originalism and the creation of the constitution, law and economic growth, the emergence of civil rights and civil liberties, the development of public policy and social welfare, the rise of the administrative regulatory state and the contemporary relevance of legal history. We will explore the law internally, examining changes in doctrine over time, as well as externally, exploring how the law is influenced by and in turn influences the larger social world around it. Students will be required to complete the weekly reading and participate in class discussions. Class participation, which includes a small number of short reaction papers based on the week's reading, will constitute 20% of the final grade. The remaining 80% of the final grade will be based upon a final paper, which may be used to complete the law school's Legal Writing Requirement.

**LAW 2265 - Advanced Legal Writing (3)**

Courses in Advanced Legal Writing build proficiency in the legal analysis, research and writing skills introduced in the first-year LPS course. In most sections of the course, students will produce writings that simulate the work that lawyers perform in one specific legal context chosen by the professor, such as criminal litigation, appellate practice, intellectual property litigation, or international law. In all sections of the course, students will complete substantial writing assignments or projects under faculty supervision, with multiple opportunities to receive feedback throughout the course.

**LAW 2273 - State and Local Government (3)**

This course focuses on government powers—how states empower local governments to play an important governance role. It examines how powers operate and how disputes over them are resolved. Second, the course addresses how states and municipalities function in a federal structure. Both contexts raise centralization versus decentralization issues that may necessitate conflict resolution by the judiciary. Reflection on the governance process inevitably calls attention to the political process and the interaction of legislators, judges, and members of the executive branch (mayors, governors, and administrative officers). Valuable information will be provided on (1) how state and local governments finance their operations and capital improvements, (2) how neighboring municipalities interact with each other, including their inter-local compacts, conflicts, and city versus suburban splits, and (3) how local governments relate to their citizens, business constituents, and public interest groups. Students track a municipality and a regional public agency throughout the course to ascertain whether the issues covered in class are relevant to it. The course should be of great interest to those contemplating a small firm or solo practice involving clients who interact with local government officials. It is the only course in the curriculum that covers the relationships between the state and local governments in depth. Many of the principles of law covering state/municipal relations form their own body of law, making them unique and important to understand before undertaking any practice of law.

**LAW 2283 - Negotiation (2)**

Negotiation is a key skill that all practicing lawyers must have. This course teaches the theory and practice of negotiation in a legal context. Class time will focus on practice in simulations and role-plays, discussion of issues and problems raised by class exercises, analysis of videos, and brief lectures by the professor. Information about written assignments required and grading policies used by individual instructors appears below. Also available as an Intersession Course.

**LAW 2285 - Massachusetts Practice (2)**

This course deals with civil practice and procedure in the Massachusetts state courts. Primary emphasis is on the Massachusetts Superior Court and District Court, with some discussion of the Appeals Court and the Supreme Judicial Court. Topics covered include the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure, subject matter jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, venue, commencement of the action, service of process, pleadings, attachment and trustee process to secure assets, pretrial procedures, disposition without trial, discovery, trial, judgment, and execution. This course will be of particular interest to students who intend to practice on the civil side in Massachusetts. The course syllabus contains references to rules, statutes, and cases that are relevant to Massachusetts civil practice and procedure. The syllabus, available on Blackboard, contains direct electronic links to Westlaw for all of the rules, statutes, and cases. PowerPoint slides will be available to students containing relevant materials. A closed-book examination will be administered. The course will also be useful to students in connection with their preparation for the bar examination. Massachusetts has adopted the Uniform Bar Examination, which includes an essay portion that tests civil procedure. I will review in class past Multistate Essay Examination questions on civil procedure, and students will have an opportunity to draft answers to the essay questions which I will review. In addition, applicants to the Massachusetts bar are required to pass the Massachusetts Law Component Examination (an on-line
examination) prior to admission to the bar. The Massachusetts Law Component Examination tests key distinctions and highlights of Massachusetts law, including Massachusetts Civil Procedure. Students are not required to purchase any books for this course. All materials are available on-line.

**LAW 2286 - Medical Malpractice (2)**

This course is divided into two parts. The first part will focus on a review of the law in the area of medical malpractice: negligence; informed consent; hospital liability; respondent superior; the discovery rule, and the proximate cause of the injuries. There will be a brief overview of risk management in the areas of both the hospital setting as well as the office setting. The second part of this course will focus on the mechanics of a medical malpractice lawsuit: the evaluation of the case, the retaining of an expert, the Offer of Proof, the medical malpractice tribunal, the discovery process, the decision-making process of whether to settle, try, or use Alternative Dispute Resolution.

**LAW 2288 - Mediation (3)**

One of a lawyer's primary tasks is to resolve disputes. Most controversies are never decided by a court, but instead are settled through other methods. The ability to choose among and use alternative processes effectively is thus crucial for litigators as well as transactional lawyers. This course explores the processes of mediation, arbitration and other dispute resolution processes. Its goal is to give students an introduction to the theory and practice of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR"), including how to use such processes effectively on behalf of clients. Class time will focus on role-playing and discussion, with some lecture and video analysis. Attendance and participation in role-plays are integral to the learning experience and part of the grading criteria. Instructors' specific grading policies are set forth below.

Prerequisite: LAW-2283.

**LAW 2297 - Therapies (3)**

This course provides a detailed treatment of the constitutional, statutory, and policy bases of US patent law, focusing primarily on the requirements to obtain a patent. Enforcement of patent rights will also be introduced. Issues raised by the patentability of current technologies and by recent changes in the law will be explored.

Prerequisite: LAW-2216 (Recommended).

**LAW 2299 - Private Placements & Venture Capital Practicum (2)**

This course provides students with an introduction to the basic types of documents that lawyers are called upon to negotiate and prepare in private equity financing transactions. Based on the model of a hypothetical high-technology start-up company, the course will explore different types of equity capital transactions, including private placements and venture capital investments. Using model documents from actual transactions, students will examine drafting and negotiation issues involving stock subscription agreements, investor questionnaires, private placement memoranda, warrants, and stock purchase agreements.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136 (Required) and LAW-2350 (Recommended).

**LAW 2301 - Patent Prosecution I - Drafting Formerly: Patent Application Practice I (2)**

One maxim of patent law is that the specification describes; the claims define. This course will focus on drafting patent applications and claims and the various legal issues that arise in claim format, construction, type, scope, breadth, definiteness, novelty, and obviousness in practicing before the United States Patent and Trademark Office. One half of each two hour class will be devoted to the statutes, rules, and case law concerning patent claims. The other half of each class will be devoted to the skill of drafting patent claims and specifications. Grades will be based on in-class participation and the drafting of several sets of patent claims and patent applications.

Prerequisite: LAW-2298 (Recommended).

**LAW 2304 - Pre-Trial Civil Litigation (3)**

This course provides an opportunity to plan and conduct the pretrial phase of a civil lawsuit. The class is divided into small "law firms" of approximately three to four students, each performing the tasks necessary to represent their client. Students will plan the strategy of their case, research relevant law to determine the causes of action, draft pleadings, conduct the necessary formal (including drafting written discovery and conducting depositions) and informal fact investigation, prepare a final pretrial memorandum and participate in a final pretrial conference.

Prerequisite: LAW-2166 (Concurrently or Previously).

**LAW 2313 - Landlord&tenant Law: Residential (2)**

This class combines substantive law surrounding the relationship between residential real estate owners and/or
lessors and their lessees with practical, experiential applications. We will examine strategic approaches to: (a) eviction bench trials with defenses and counterclaims including discrimination, retaliation, breach of warranty, breach of contract and violations of the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Law (Chapter 93A), (b) injunctions seeking to void the tenancy based upon criminal conduct, and (c) temporary restraining orders seeking to compel landlords to remedy health code violations or stop a move out. This class will provide students with the practical skills needed for client meetings, engaging in mediation and alternative dispute resolution, preparing for an eviction bench trial, evidentiary hearings and motions. We will examine the development of Housing Law in the future including access to justice, pro se litigants, Airbnb, and the legalization of marijuana in the areas of reasonable accommodation and federally subsidized housing.

LAW 2315 - Professional Responsibility (2)

Power of courts over the legal profession, admission to practice, lawyer discipline, peer regulation, law firms, lawyer-client relationship, withdrawal, fees, division of fees, confidentiality, conflict of interest, competence and diligence, legal malpractice, limiting liability, raising claims and defenses, ethics in presenting evidence, fraud, perjury, duty to court and adverse parties, role of lawyer as advisor, intermediary, negotiator and mediator, preservation of client's funds and property, duty to use I.O.L.T.A. account, advertising and solicitation, contact with unrepresented persons and public service. Judicial ethics will be referred to only briefly in class. Students are expected to actively participate in the class discussion. The Model Rules of Professional Conduct will be the primary source, but reference will also be made to differences in the Massachusetts Rules, the Code of Professional Responsibility and common law principles. Method of final grading will be determined by professor.

LAW 2333 - Race, Gender and Law (2)

Through the prisms of history, culture and the law this course will examine the intersection of law and politics as they pertain to race, women's rights and gender identity. The course will focus on the ways bias explicit and implicit as well as the invisible hand of privilege continue to oppress large segments of society. We will attempt to determine how we got where we are today. However, more importantly we will consider strategies which might lead us to a more open and just society. The ultimate goal of this course is to facilitate a conversation about the challenges facing our nation on the questions: race, women's rights and gender identity. When we use the words "gender identity" we mean it mean it in the most inclusive way possible: Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, Intersex and Asexual/Allies hereafter "LBGTQIA".

LAW 2339 - Laws of War (2)

This course examines the role of the law and the lawyer in alleviating the suffering caused by armed conflict. We will examine the development of the law from ancient times. We will cover the sources of the law of war, including treaties, conventions and customary international law. We will examine the application of the four principles of the law of war: military necessity, humanity, distinction and proportionality. Topics will include international and U.S. response to war crimes, combatant status, terrorism, internal armed conflict and boy soldiers as well as human trafficking and sexual violence as tools of war. We will discuss the role of the operational law judge advocate in combat.

LAW 2342 - Introduction to Molecular Biology (3)

A survey of commercial lending transactions, with particular emphasis on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, consumer legislation, relationship to real estate mortgage transactions, relationship to bankruptcy problems, fraudulent conveyances, federal tax liens, etc. May not register for Commercial Law Survey.

LAW 2349 - Pharma Law (3)

This course focuses on pharmaceutical industry regulation and policy in the United States. It examines: the Food and Drug Administration process used to approve the sale of drugs; exclusive marketing arrangements; regulation of clinical trials to evaluate drug safety and effectiveness; regulation of drug marketing; prescribing drugs for off-label uses; financial and legal responsibility for drug induced injuries; post-marketing drug safety; drug firm
financial relations with physicians and medical institutions; funding of research and development; pricing and access to drugs; the relation between U.S. and international drug markets and regulation.

LAW 2350 - Securities Regulation (3)

This course provides an introduction to the federal securities laws, with particular attention focused on the registration, disclosure and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the anti-fraud and the private securities litigation provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The role of the Securities and Exchange Commission in administering and enforcing the federal securities laws is emphasized in the course. The course also provides an introduction to securities markets and the different roles and business motivation of issuers, investors and securities market participants. Grading is based on final exam. There is one mandatory ungraded practical exercise.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136.

LAW 2357 - State Criminal Practice (2)

This course covers all aspects of a criminal trial including state and federal criminal pre-trial procedures and practice, including complaint, arrest, arraignment, bail, lower court and grand jury proceedings, indictment, discovery, motions to suppress and to dismiss, issues during trial and post-trial proceedings. Although the course will discuss the differences between the state and federal systems, the primary focus will be towards practice in the Massachusetts Superior and District trial courts.

LAW 2360 - Taxation Practice and Procedure (2)

This course will examine the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as an administrative agency, its regulatory and rule making processes, tax returns, appellate practice within the IRS, deficiency assessment procedures, claims for refunds and considerations relating to choice of forum issues inherent in deficiency and refund proceedings and tax collection issues, including tax liens and levies, and transferee liability.

LAW 2362 - Trademark Law (3)

This course will cover how trademarks rights are obtained, protected, and enforced, with a focus on common law rights as well as federal registration under the Lanham Act. Recent significant developments in the areas of trade dress protection and dilution will also be addressed.

Prerequisite: LAW-2216 (Recommended).

LAW 2363 - Trial Advocacy Intensive (3)

This course teaches students how to conduct a trial. Students will learn to deliver opening statements and closing arguments and to conduct witness examinations. Among other topics, we will study techniques of direct and cross examination, impeachment of a witness, refreshing recollection, introduction of real evidence and documents and the use of demonstrative evidence. Students will conduct a full videotaped trial from a civil or criminal case file. Written critiques of a classmate's trial performance and of a student's own videotaped trial performance are required. Grading is pass/fail only.

Prerequisite: LAW-2166 (Recommended).

LAW 2373 - U.S. Law and Legal Reasoning (2)

This course is required for full-time international LL.M. students and Exchange Students. Students with a civil law background are required to take the course. Students who have a common law background may also enroll in the course with the prior approval of the professors. The course is not open to J.D. students. The purpose of the course is to enable international students to understand the different legal system and education that they will encounter in their studies in the U.S. It will provide an overview of the U.S. Legal System, including the structure of the state and federal courts, and the roles of the judges, lawyers and other professionals in the common law adversarial system of legal procedure and dispute resolution. In addition, basic principles and terminology of common law subjects will be introduced and explored through case law and other readings and legal research skills, as well as exercises and simulations. Particular attention will be given to the use of precedent, and
methods of reading, analyzing and synthesizing case law successfully, as well as understanding statutes and paramount constitutional authority. Individual classes will also focus on methods of study, such as note taking, briefing, outlining, problem solving, paper writing and multiple choice exams to assist learning. The course will be graded according to the satisfactory completion of exercises, problems, research assignments and a comprehensive research and writing problem during the semester.

LAW 2381 - Intellectual Property Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 2384 - Trial & Appellate Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 2386 - Federal Indian Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the U.S. (3)

As a practicing attorney, you are more likely than ever to encounter Federal Indian law issues - from complex business transactions to adoption to jurisdictional and choice of law questions. This course will help you to develop some expertise in the field of Federal Indian Law, while exploring other related areas of law that intersect with this field; such as constitutional law, property law, family law, gaming law, and international human rights law. The primary focus of this course is on defining and understanding the legal relationship that exists among Native American Nations, the Federal Government, and States. The course also explores how Native American Nations and Indigenous Peoples in the U.S. (3)
course.

LAW 2396 - SJD Colloquium/Methods (3)

The SJD Workshop is a graduate seminar that is designed to (1) help SJD students finalize their dissertation prospectuses, (2) assist students in the beginning stages of the research and writing process, (3) allow students to gain experience in making scholarly presentations, and (4) provide a forum for discussion and critique of ongoing student work and joint study of relevant scholarly literature. This class will provide instruction on topics such as (1) empirical methods such as questionnaire construction; (2) legal research methods,(3) IRB compliance, (4) anatomy of a prospectus; (5) chapter organization and headings and (6) types of dissertations (comparative, law reform, law and economics etc.) SJD students will present their research topics and/or ongoing work at least once, and probably more than once, over the course of the workshop. Students are expected to submit a final dissertation prospectus by the end of the fall semester and at least one research paper (which may become part of the dissertation) by the end of the spring semester, to be accompanied by a year-end oral presentation of the paper at a SJD Colloquium. It is expected that students will make steady progress in their research throughout the course of the workshop and to work continually toward improving and honing their writing and presentation skills.

LAW 2397 - SJD Research (4)

This class includes an orientation to Orientation to U.S. law, publishing and databases. The professor also teaches advanced research techniques tailored for SJD programs. There will also be instruction and advice in successful writing for the U.S. dissertation committee. Research problems will give hands-on practice, with feedback on research techniques. Writing feedback on chapters of your dissertation will be part of the class as well.

LAW 2398 - Advanced Survey of Core Legal Principles (2)

This course is designed to provide a review of substantive law in three areas that are heavily tested on the bar exam (Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, and Real Property) and to develop the skills necessary to apply the substantive law to answer bar exam multiple choice and essay questions. This course will also introduce students to the Multistate Performance Test. The course is intended to assist students in: (1) Tackling multiple choice questions tested on the bar exam; (2) Critically reading and writing essays and the performance test on the bar exam; and (3) Reviewing the substantive law that many students have not studied since their first year of law school.

LAW 2399 - SJD Thesis (0)

LAW 2400 - Advanced Practice Skills (2)

This course is designed to provide students with the essential skill-set needed to commence a legal practice in the area of plaintiff's personal injury litigation. Over the course of the semester, students will be exposed to and demonstrate "fluency" in virtually every aspect of the tort litigation practice, including: case selection and evaluation; evidence assembly; pre-litigation considerations and options; liability and damage analysis; case valuation; settlement negotiations; ADR options; court selection; preparation of "most common" pleadings; discovery practice; client communications; common traps and nightmare avoidance; trial preparation; trial choreography; and post settlement/trial matters. This course is specifically intended to provide students interested in joining an existing personal injury practice, or those interested in opening their own practice, following admission to the Massachusetts Bar, with the knowledge and practical skills required in daily practice. This is not a "lecture" course. Rather, the course is structured so as to maximize each student's exposure to the essential elements of a successful tort litigation practice. Students will prepare pleading, discuss case strengths and weaknesses, confront unexpected issues, and defend their decisions. The student's final grade will reflect active participation in classroom discussion; evaluation of written assignments; and a final assignment involving case-related tasks covered throughout the semester. Most law students who successfully complete first year "Torts", are aware that a person who is injured as a result of the negligence of another person or entity, is legally entitled to be compensated for the injuries and losses suffered. That said, in the absence of considerable hands-on experience, few have the knowledge to obtain that compensation on behalf of a client, upon graduation from law school. This course is for those who want to learn what it takes to successfully represent clients injured or killed as a result of negligence. This course is specifically designed for the student intent on pursuing a legal career devoted to high quality, personal injury practice, who seeks fluency in a wide range of essential skills, strategy, and procedure. Grading will be based on written assignments.

LAW 2401 - Advanced Topics Income Tax (6)

An understanding of the material covered in this course is fundamental for any student intending to focus a significant portion of her/his practice on taxation. The topics studied include a review of capital gains, losses and holding period; sales of business property and other transactions covered under section 1231; depreciation recapture from dispositions of real and personal property;
This course will examine certain advanced issues in the federal income taxation of partnerships and limited liability companies and their owners. Subjects considered include the application of section 704(c), the disguised-sale rules, nonrecourse debt and nonrecourse deduction allocations, the tax treatment of carried interests, basis-shifting distributions, and partnership mergers and divisions.

Prerequisite: LAW-2200.

LAW 2407 - Human Rights Protection in Europe (2)

This seminar offers an introduction to the protection of human rights in Europe. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), implemented by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), will be placed at the center of discussion. The seminar begins with a general introduction to the ECtHR, to the rights protected, the special interpretation methods developed by the ECtHR, and the execution of the Court's judgments. Following this introduction, a number of selected topics will be dealt with through the discussion of concrete cases, focusing on certain particularly vulnerable groups, such as detainees, minorities, immigrants and refugees, women, children, LGBT, and persons with disabilities. Further discussion will concentrate on other topical issues of modern society, such as the rights of individuals suspected of being involved in international terrorism, the protection of individuals against police violence and selected questions of freedom of religion, freedom of expression and the right to private life (privacy), in particular regarding internet and new technologies. Comparisons with ongoing debates in the USA, such as the protection of minorities against police violence or the right to peaceful gathering and assembly, will enrich the debates.

LAW 2414 - Movement Lawyering (2)

Litigation is just one tool of many tools in a lawyer's toolkit. Lawyers engaged in community lawyering work in collaboration with community and grassroots organizations to develop strategic organizing campaigns and sustained best practices, create sound media and communication campaigns, provide community legal education, and other forms of legal advice and assistance to help shift the power dynamics in favor of the community organization and its members. Community lawyers provide legal knowledge and skills that help support the community organization's fight against injustices within the legal and ethical frameworks of the law. In the context of supporting a worker's rights and/or tenant's rights organization, students will engage in simulated exercises (such as client interviews, counseling sessions, and legal education presentations) designed to provide an overview of community lawyering techniques, develop relationship building skills, learn how to collaborate with community organizations in strategic action planning, and increase cross-cultural competency. Guest speakers will provide stories from the trenches and share success and challenges of community lawyering. Students may also have the opportunity to visit community organizations to see the power of community lawyering in action.
LAW 2417 - Writing to Practice (1)

This course will cover the fundamentals of bar exam essay writing and the multistate performance test. Specifically, the Multistate Essay Examination (MEE) and the Multistate Performance Test (MPT) which represent the written components of the Uniform Bar Exam. The course will focus on honing and improving students' analytical and writing skills. The goal of this course is to transfer those skills to successful completion of the written components of the bar exam. The first class will be an introduction to the MEE topics and the MPT. The next class will focus on the details of bar exam writing. Students will review MEEs and MPTs tested on recent bar exams. On the final day, students will complete two timed MPTs, simulating the morning portion of the written bar exam.

LAW 2418 - Legal Innovation and Technology Lab (2)

Build legal tech and data science projects (apps and analytics) for real-world clients while earning experiential credit! This lab is open to non-programmers and coders alike. At the close of your first semester you may opt to take a second semester, space permitting. This class qualifies as an elective for the Legal Innovation and Technology concentration. Students will gain: (1) the experience of working with, solving problems for, and counseling clients; (2) a working understanding of design thinking and its application to the development of legal tech; (3) a high-level familiarity with the realm of the possible in legal tech, including a general understanding of data science and machine learning/narrow AI; (4) an understanding of the dangers and roots of algorithmic bias, including ethical considerations; (5) a working understanding of one or more specific technologies used in the execution of projects; and (6) a basic understanding of the ethical issues associated with work in legal tech.

Prerequisite: LAW-2046, LAW-2156, LAW-2970 or LAW-2998 (Concurrently or Previously).

LAW 2419 - Intro to Legal Studies (1)

This course is only offered to students in the Accelerated JD ("AJD") program. It is designed to provide an introduction to legal analysis, writing and law school exam taking techniques as well as instruction on study skills for the specific needs of this student population (including outlining, note taking, and time management). We will embark on a series of in-class, take home, and writing exercises throughout the course to develop these skills.

LAW 2420 - Cannabis Law (2)

The legal status of marijuana is rapidly changing throughout the United States. While marijuana is illegal at the federal level, more than 29 states have medical and recreational laws permitting some uses. The tension between federal prohibition and state legalization has created a whirlwind of issues for businesses seeking to operate within the marijuana industry. The objective of this course is to equip students with the tools required to navigate the full range of legal issues confronting the industry. Given the hands-on nature of the course, enrollment will be limited to 20 students. The final grade will be based on class participation and a final presentation. A limited number of students can opt to fulfill their legal writing requirement through this course.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136.

LAW 2421 - Land Use: Law and Practice (4)

This course provides a broad introduction to the theory, history, doctrine, and practical implementation of land use regulations. It begins by discussing why and when government regulation, rather than private market ordering, might be necessary to control land use patterns. It then explores in detail specific topics, including, but not limited to, zoning, homeowners' associations, nuisance, suburban sprawl, exactions, eminent domain and regulatory takings. The course examines the rights that an owner of land has if a particular land use regulation is inefficient, unfairly burdensome, unfairly disruptive of the owner's settled expectations, or an infringement upon the owner's civil liberties. It also considers land use issues from the other side, examining the rights of those, frequently neighbors, who oppose the landowner's plans (these project opponents are often neighbors). Readings will be drawn from the leading cases in the field, relevant legislative and administrative materials, as well as commentary by scholars in the fields of law, architecture, and planning.

LAW 2422 - International Tax LLM Project (1)

LAW 2423 - Advanced Topics in Constitutional Law: Equal Protection and Due Process (3)

This course offers an in-depth examination of the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses. The primary focus will be on issues of discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, gender, and sexual orientation in a wide range of contexts. Some attention will also be given to Constitutional protections of fundamental rights relating to privacy, sexuality, and familial and reproductive autonomy. Specific topics to be considered will include residential and educational segregation; affirmative action; voting rights; marriage
equality; and the history, purpose, and jurisprudential development of the Fourteenth Amendment. Throughout the course, students will be invited to reflect upon the role of lawyers and courts in promoting equality, and on the ways in which American legal and societal structures may enable or constrain those efforts.

**LAW 2424 - International Investment Law (3)**

Over the past twenty years, global flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) have increased at a rapid annual growth rate. As part of this, multinational corporations (MNCs) and their overseas investment activities are an immensely important and often contentious aspect of globalization. Governments recognize the need to provide a stable legal framework in order to attract foreign direct investment, yet also desire to retain their right to act and to regulate in the public interest without being sued by foreign investors. This course analyzes the global legal framework for regulating relations between foreign investors and the states hosting their investments. It will cover historical background to the current international investment law regime, including the law of diplomatic protection. We will focus on the international law relevant to the resolution of investment disputes rather than on the law of "doing deals." The course will examine the sources of international legal rules governing the treatment of FDI, including primarily Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs), and the investment chapters of Free Trade Agreements, including Chapter 11 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The course will also examine calls for reform on the international investment law regime, stemming from the tension between a host state's interest in retaining unfettered sovereignty and an investor's interest in achieving reassurance and predictability about the regulatory environment for the duration of its investment. Last, we will also spend time studying the ways in which investment disputes are settled, paying particular attention to international arbitration before the World Bank's International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Finally, we will use as a case study the 2018 problem of the Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition (FDI Moot). Grading in the course will be based upon class participation, participation in an oral advocacy exercise, and a final paper (researching and drafting a memorial for a simulated investor-State arbitration).

**LAW 2425 - Death Penalty: American Public Policy And International Human Rights (2)**

This 2 credit Seminar examines capital punishment as a criminal sentence from three different perspectives: American law, public policy, and practice; international human rights principles and the status of the death penalty worldwide; and the human stories behind the cases as seen in the ways in which capital punishment is portrayed in films and documentaries. Reading assignments will be drawn from VOICES OF THE DEATH PENALTY DEBATE: A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (R. Murphy, Vandeplas Publishing, 2010) as extensively supplemented by recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, materials from new death scholarship, and information provided by the Death Penalty Information Center and Amnesty International. Most of the basic readings will be available on the internet. The first part of the course will be devoted to a discussion of how the use of film and documentary in upper class courses can improve the learning process, engage and motivate students, and promote both public understanding of legal problems and generate law reform. Assigned readings will include two law review articles on this subject, by Professor Kate Nace Day and myself, published in the Stetson Law Review and the Virginia Journal of Social Policy and the Law. (See, "Just Trying to be Human in This Place": Storytelling and Film in the First-Year Classroom, 39 Stetson L. Rev. 247 (2009) and "Just Trying to be Human in This Place," Too: From Inside the Law School Classroom to FILMANDLAW.COM, 19 Va. J. Soc. Pol'y L. 496 (2012)). Numerous examples of the use of film and documentary to teach law will be presented. Depending on the makeup of the class, students may have an opportunity to make short films or Op-Docs. (Subjects for these Op-Docs may be chosen from the many death penalty topics examined in the course). Part two of the class will introduce students to the history of capital punishment in the U.S., the structure and content of American death penalty law, trends and current issues, and the basic question of whether it is time to declare the death penalty unconstitutional. Major U.S. Supreme Court cases will be assigned in each of these areas. Films on these topics will be screened in class to remove the abstraction of formal legal theory and sensitize students to the human dimensions of death penalty cases, pro and con. This approach will reintroduce students to earlier class discussions of federalism, theories of constitutional interpretation, the role of courts and legislatures, and basic Eighth Amendment doctrine. Topics include Supreme Court case law, federal death penalty statutes, sentencing procedures, juveniles, women, race, innocence/wrongful convictions, cost, deterrence, mental illness, execution methods, and life without parole. Part three will make the same analysis of issues in international law and capital punishment starting with the Nuremberg Trials and the International Declaration of Human Rights. What is the structure of international human rights law as it applies to the death penalty? Where does the United States stand in
terms of its use of capital punishment in relation to death penalty practices around the world? How do international trends and international law influence attitudes and policies in the U.S.? Is it appropriate for the Supreme Court to rely on international law in interpreting the Eighth Amendment? Why have the courts ignored actions by the U.N. and international criminal tribunals? These questions form the core of this part of the course. As a Seminar, formative assessments of student work will be made on a class by class basis (approximately 25% of the final grade). Summative assessments will be based on a take-home final exam (approximately 75% of the final grade).

LAW 2426 - State & Local Tax (2)

This course will survey the body of law governing the states' taxation of businesses, individuals and transactions. The course focuses on the practical aspects of state and local taxation by providing students with a working knowledge of (i) various types of state and local taxes and how to compute them, (ii) how to spot federal and state constitutional issues that may limit a state's ability to impose a tax, and (iii) how to challenge state tax assessments. Some attention will also be given to state and local tax policy concerns. Topics will include a brief overview of state finances, a detailed analysis of state corporate franchise and income taxation schemes (including problems of apportionment and nexus), and similar analysis of gross receipts, sales, use, property, and personal income taxation.

Prerequisite: LAW-2200.

LAW 2427 - Law and Psychology Lab (4)

The Law and Psychology Lab is a 4-credit, one-semester course in which students apply psychological insights to projects designed to improve our laws, legal systems, and legal institutions. It consists of (1) a law psychology seminar (2 classroom credits) and (2) a law psychology workshop (2 experiential credits), that operate in tandem throughout the semester. The seminar component provides a substantive grounding in psychology, relevant legal applications, and the field of therapeutic jurisprudence, while the workshop component provides experiential opportunities to apply this knowledge. Potential workshop projects may include substantive reports and papers, legislative and policy briefings, amicus briefs and litigation assistance, drafting assignments, and social media writings - at times partnered with outside groups and individuals. Potential subject matter areas include, but are not limited to, dispute resolution, judicial administration, mental health, employment, criminal, civil rights, education, business, public interest, international human rights, and legal profession. Efforts will be made to match students with projects of interest. Can be used to satisfy upper-level writing requirement. This course is organized to enable evening students to gain experiential learning.

LAW 2428 - Madrid Seminar (3)

Current Topics in Spanish and European Law  This exciting spring semester seminar will take place both in Boston and at the Suffolk University Madrid campus, where students will spend spring break in March. Leading up to the spring break trip to Spain, the class will meet once a week in Boston, with each two-hour lecture-discussion covering different subjects necessary to appreciating the contemporary Spanish and European legal climate. Topics to be covered during the Boston segment of the course include the contrast between our common law system and Spanish civil law; fundamentals of European Union law, and alternative dispute resolution in a European and international context, among others. Spring break week in the beautiful modern capital city of Madrid will be packed with exciting lectures, field trips and other events of both legal and cultural interest. Spanish legal experts will share their knowledge with the group, and students will also venture out to courts and legal offices to obtain a concrete sense of the practice of Spanish law and its policy implications. Visits to the Spanish courts and Parliament, as well as visits to places of more general cultural interest are planned. Students will have chosen subjects of interest to themselves and will have carried out research on these topics throughout the semester. Upon return to Boston, students will present this research to their classmates in the remaining class hours. Assessment of performance will be based on the quality of this presentation and of the final research paper. The paper may be used to fulfill the law school's legal writing credit. The course will be on an acceptance basis, with the online application to be made available in mid-September.

LAW 2429 - Advanced Immigration Law (2)

This course will be covering the intersection of criminal and immigration law, known in the field as "crimmigration." Students will first be introduced to the crimmigration system which includes the ways in which criminal convictions impact a person's ability to obtain immigration status or defend against deportation and criminal laws that penalize immigration violations. Because the introduction to the legal framework occurs in this class, there is no prerequisite. Certainly, the introductory course, Immigration Law would be useful in helping students understand the larger context in which crimmigration operates but it is not required. After the introductory material, the class will explore perspectives
from government officials, scholars and practitioners on what crimmigration is, the need for the system and critiques of the system. Students will be asked to consider how this system of interlocking methods of detention and penalties developed, what political and legal theories underpin the system and whether there are alternatives that could be explored. The readings for the course will draw mostly from scholarly articles, book chapters, media pieces and opinion pieces with some case law to ground our discussion. Enrollment in the course is limited to 16. Assessment will be based on class participation (15%) and a final paper (85%). Students may use the paper to complete their Legal Writing Requirement only if the student proposes a paper topic for approval within the first two weeks of the semester.

LAW 2430 - Adv Legal Research: Judicial Clerk (2)

This course is designed to teach students to think critically about the legal research process. This advanced legal research class is intended to provide students with the necessary tools to identify the best research methodology. The aim of the course is to create a legal research framework that allows students to transfer process knowledge across subjects. Students will undertake a practical approach to legal research and its real life application in trial courts or a litigation setting. The grade of the course will be based on assignments, in-class hands-on exercises, class discussions and a final project-Bench Memo, including a Court Order, reflecting the students' recommendation to the Judge.

LAW 2431 - Comparative Irish American Law (1)

Irish and American law and policy makers are grappling with a host of issues relating to criminal justice, with cases on the front page in both nations. This course will explore several areas of substantive criminal law and criminal justice policy, using a comparative lens to highlight current trends and differences of approach in the United States and Ireland. Topics will include the law governing sexual assault, felony murder, conspiracy; the law governing sentencing; and areas of concern in correctional policy, including the use of solitary confinement and the collateral effects of a criminal conviction. The course will draw on American and Irish case law as well as criminal justice policy source materials, may include visits from guest speakers, and will culminate in a field trip.

LAW 2432 - Global Entities Markets (1)

Large corporations are invariably multinational entities and, indeed, business entities of any substantial scale are frequently multinational actors. This poses challenges for businesses, and the various jurisdiction in which they operate. This mini-course is an introduction for students to the legal problems and challenges that arise for businesses operating across jurisdictions and for sovereign states in regulating business activities that cross territorial lines, both in terms of applicable legal principles and from a policy perspective. In some respects, entities are able to affect which jurisdiction's laws should govern their business affairs and transactions, while in other respects a jurisdiction's connection to the conduct and effects of a particular business is sufficient to warrant the imposition of that jurisdiction's legal norms. The course will explore these issues by examining different contexts in which the laws of jurisdiction are selected by businesses or imposed on businesses to govern their affairs. These contexts include internal affairs, regulatory jurisdiction, extraterritoriality and choice of law through private ordering. While the course will introduce well-established jurisdictional principles applied in conventional business contexts, it will also explore and evaluate the suitability of their application to social media and internet companies and will include a field trip to Twitter (Ireland)'s corporate headquarters. The course will assume that students have had no prior exposure to business law.

LAW 2433 - Clinical Research and the Law (3)
LAW 2436 - Intro to Molecular Biology for Prof (3)
LAW 2438 - Statistics (3)
LAW 2440 - Applied Genetics (3)
LAW 2441 - Biotechnology Business and the Law (3)
LAW 2452 - Employment Law: Lawyering Approach (4)

This expanded Employment Law course provides a broad survey of the legal implications of the employment relationship, primarily outside of collective bargaining environments, and adds a writing-based skills component not found in the standard Employment Law course. Wrongful discharge claims, employment contracts, conditions of work, employment discrimination, and workplace safety are among the topics covered. While the main focus is practical, we also spend time examining the social and economic implications of regulating the employment relationship. Classes are devoted to discussion, hypothetical problems, and lecturing. In addition, the skills component will involve an ongoing series of practice-oriented drafting and writing assignments. This course is relevant to practice areas such as employment law, business law, general litigation, and public interest law. The course grade is based on (1) a take-home exam; (2) a short term paper; and (3) completion of writing and drafting assignments. Successful completion of term paper and writing and drafting assignments fulfills the upper level writing requirement and Labor and
Employment Law Concentration writing requirement. No laptop use is permitted in this class unless approved by the Dean of Students office. This course cannot be taken if you have already taken the standard Employment Law course.

**LAW 2457 - Trademark Practice: PTO (2)**

This course will focus on USPTO trademark practice using simulated cases. One-half of each class will be devoted to acquiring the skill and knowledge required to practice effectively before the U.S. Trademark Office, including conducting trademark searches, evaluating trademark search results, preparing clearance letters, drafting trademark applications, evaluating specimens of use, preparing responses to Office Actions, with particular emphasis on responses to rejections under Section 2 of the Lanham Act. The other half of each class will be devoted to the statutes, rules, and case law concerning USPTO trademark practice, including a complete reading of the TMEP. Weekly assessments count for 50% of the grade, and a Final Project accounts for the other 50% of the grade. Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

**LAW 2459 - FDA Drug and Medical Device Regulation (2)**

This course examines the regulation of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration. This course will focus on the continually stringent and evolving regulatory environment, together with changing technologies and economic considerations under which pharmaceutical and medical device companies are consistently challenged. The course will also examine the differences between the FDA's approach to pre-market authorization of drugs, biologics, and devices and the necessary guidance to companies regarding their post-market reporting obligations. Classroom exercises give students multiple opportunities to analyze new information and explain how it applies to real-world situations. There will be a take-home final examination.

**LAW 2460 - Inside Job: Exploring the Role of In-House Counsel (2)**

As Corporate America relies more and more on in-house counsel for the provision of legal services, in-house lawyers have taken on broader roles and face challenges that are very different from their counterparts in law firms and legal service organizations. This course will provide students with an opportunity to gain a sense of the roles, responsibilities, and challenges of in-house counsel through discussion, lecture, guest panels, and simulation of situations based on actual legal matters being addressed in the current in-house legal environment. Topics covered will include the dual role of the in-house lawyer, hiring and managing outside counsel, employee relations matters, issues in intellectual property, and ethical issues facing in-house counsel. The course is relevant to students considering a career as in-house counsel as well as to students who will practice in law firms and other organizations, since those lawyers very often interface with in-house counsel as their primary company contacts. The course will be taught by Elizabeth Brody Gluck, who has over twenty-five years of legal experience, in private practice and as corporate counsel at both for-profit and nonprofit companies. She most recently served as General Counsel to a large nonprofit human services corporation in Massachusetts. The grade for the course will be based on class participation and an in-class presentation and research paper on a topic of the student's choice specifically related to the concepts and issues discussed in the class.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136 (Previously) and LAW-2315 (Concurrently or Previously).

**LAW 2462 - Family Advocacy Seminar (2)**

This is the Seminar portion of the Family Advocacy Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2c3zjye

Prerequisite: LAW-2463 (concurrently).

**LAW 2463 - Family Advocacy Casework (3)**

This is the Casework portion of the Family Advocacy Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2c3zjye

Prerequisite: LAW-2462 (concurrently).

**LAW 2464 - Health Clinic Seminar (2)**

This is the Seminar portion of the Health Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y3u4s8gc

Prerequisite: LAW-2465 (concurrently).

**LAW 2465 - Health Clinic Casework (3)**

This is the Casework portion of the Health Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y3u4s8gc

Prerequisite: LAW-2464 (concurrently).
LAW 2466 - Immigration Clinic Seminar (2)
This is the Seminar portion of the Immigration Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2ebqoz6
Prerequisite: LAW-2467 (concurrently).

LAW 2467 - Immigration Clinic Casework (3)
This is the Casework portion of the Immigration Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2ebqoz6
Prerequisite: LAW-2466 (concurrently).

LAW 2468 - Human Rights & Indigenous People Seminar (2)
This is the Seminar portion of the Human Rights Indigenous People Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/yyb5lmgp
Prerequisite: LAW-2469 (concurrently).

LAW 2469 - Human Rights & Indigenous People Casework (3)
This is the Casework portion of the Human Rights Indigenous People Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/yyb5lmgp
Prerequisite: LAW-2468 (concurrently).

LAW 2470 - Intellectual Property Clinic Seminar (2)
This is the Seminar portion of the Intellectual Property Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y57yt3bd
Prerequisite: LAW-2471 (concurrently).

LAW 2471 - Intellectual Property Clinic Casework (3)
This is the Casework portion of the Intellectual Property Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y57yt3bd
Prerequisite: LAW-2470 (concurrently).

LAW 2472 - Juvenile Defender Seminar (2)
This is the Seminar portion of the Juvenile Defenders Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y53er2zw
Prerequisite: LAW-2473 (Concurrently) and LAW-2166. LAW-2071, LAW-2605, LAW-2009 or LAW-2363 (Recommended).

LAW 2473 - Juvenile Defender Casework (3)
This is the Casework portion of the Juvenile Defenders Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y53er2zw
Prerequisite: LAW-2472 (Concurrently) and LAW-2166. LAW-2071, LAW-2605, LAW-2009 or LAW-2363 (Recommended).

LAW 2474 - Suffolk Defenders Seminar (2)
This is the Seminar portion of the Suffolk Defenders Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y6o49z26
Prerequisite: LAW-2475 (concurrently).

LAW 2475 - Suffolk Defenders Casework (3)
This is the Casework portion of the Suffolk Defenders Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y6o49z26
Prerequisite: LAW-2474 (concurrently).

LAW 2476 - Suffolk Prosecutors Seminar (2)
This is the Seminar portion of the Suffolk Prosecutors Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2b5kb4g
Prerequisite: LAW-2477 (concurrently).

LAW 2477 - Suffolk Prosecutors Casework (3)
This is the Casework portion of the Suffolk Prosecutors Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2b5kb4g
Prerequisite: LAW-2476 (concurrently).

LAW 2478 - Innocence Clinic Seminar (1.5)
This is the Seminar portion of the Innocence Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2tuwlc7
Prerequisite: LAW-2479 (concurrently).

LAW 2479 - Innocence Clinic Casework (1.5)
This is the Casework portion of the Innocence Clinic. For more information, visit the webpage: https://tinyurl.com/y2tuwlc7
Prerequisite: LAW-2478 (concurrently).
Today's bankruptcy practice seldom centers around one debtor filing one case in a single nation's bankruptcy court. Most corporations of any size have operations and assets in more than one country. In addition, many troubled corporations are part of a "corporate group" that includes affiliated entities operating in numerous countries, many of which will file their own insolvency proceedings in their countries of incorporation. The most obvious example of this trend is the Lehman Brothers group of companies: approximately 80 Lehman affiliates commenced insolvency proceedings in 16 countries. International Bankruptcy is a course designed to deal with this world of multi-jurisdictional insolvency. The course consists of two modules, Comparative Insolvency Law and Managing Cross-Border Cases. The first module covers six class sessions. The introductory session covers two topics. First, it summarizes aspects of United State bankruptcy law that are applicable to many crossborder issues and are relevant to the comparative law portion of the course. Next, it explains the role of insolvency law in national economies and sets the framework for the rest of the comparative law sessions. During the remainder of the comparative law module, the course surveys the insolvency laws of Canada, China, England, Japan, Mexico, and Western Europe (Austria, France, Germany). Common topics include prerequisites that must be satisfied before an insolvency case can be filed, whether an automatic stay of collection and other proceedings exists, how the case is administered (judicial, administrative or other), and whether the system is focused on liquidation or permits reorganization. The course then turns to the second module, Managing Cross-Border Cases. We will devote two sessions to the European Union's insolvency regulation that co-ordinates insolvency proceedings pending in EU nations. Four sessions will analyze chapter 15 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Chapter 15 is based upon the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency promulgated by UNCITRL (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law). Chapter 15, which is in many important respects similar to the EU regulation, provides a mechanism by which U.S. courts can be accessed by foreign representatives charged with the administration of insolvency proceedings pending in other countries. If the foreign insolvency proceeding satisfies the requirements for recognition under chapter 15, litigation against the debtor can be stayed, U.S. business operations can be continued, information can be gathered, and assets can be collected and administered-all in aid of the administration of the foreign insolvency proceeding. Chapter 15 also facilitates cooperation among courts in countries in which related insolvency proceedings are pending. Our final session will focus on the use of U.S. Chapter 11 by foreign entities.
Prerequisite: LAW-152 or LAW-555 (Recommended).

**LAW 2518 - Appellate Practice (3)**

This is a demanding course for upper level students. It is designed to teach students how to successfully litigate an appellate matter in Massachusetts. The class will provide an understanding of appellate law and practice with a goal of developing persuasive written and oral advocacy skills. Each student, working from an appellate record, will write a brief and present an oral argument before a panel of appellate judges. Each portion of the course will be dedicated to the entire range of appellate tasks, including analyzing and preparing the record, applicable standards of review, brief writing, techniques of effective oral advocacy and post decision practice. Students will be graded based on class participation, the quality of his or her brief and oral argument.

**LAW 2531 - Practice Ready Legal Research (2)**

Practicing attorneys must have an expansive and nuanced understanding of legal resources and information theory to represent their clients competently. This hands-on and highly participatory course is designed to expand students' understanding of primary and secondary sources so that they can become more effective and efficient researchers. The primary course objective is to teach students practical solutions for real-life legal research problems. New developments in law practice technologies may be covered when applicable. Three classes will meet asynchronously, meaning that for three weeks out of the semester, students will not meet in class. Instead, they will be assigned additional coursework online. Students will be assessed using a variety of methods, including: in-class exercises, class discussions, quizzes, and a final project and presentation. Lecturing will be kept to a minimum as most class time will be dedicated to individual and group exercises. As such, students should note that regular class attendance and participation are required.

**LAW 2544 - Banking Law (3)**

This course provides an overview of the banking system, including the role of banks in the economic system, the role of the central bank, the facilitation of commerce generally, and U.S. banking history. It will also explore the ongoing and extensive reform of bank regulation effected by the Dodd-Frank Act in response to the financial crisis of 2007-2008. Topics that will be covered include permissible activities of banks and bank holding companies; the role of the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of Currency and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; consumer protection; systemic risk; and "too big to fail".

**LAW 2545 - Bankruptcy Introduction (3)**

This course studies bankruptcy relief for individual and business debtors under chapter 7 (liquidation) and chapters 11 (reorganization) and 13 (rehabilitation). Topics covered include pre-bankruptcy planning, the means test, eligibility, property of the estate, the automatic stay, exemptions, lien avoidance, non-dischargeable debts including domestic support and other marital obligations, jurisdiction issues, reaffirmation and redemption rights, the trustees avoiding powers, avoidance actions (preferences and fraudulent transfers), chapter 11 and 13 plans, and the bankruptcy discharge. Students should take this course if they plan to practice in a small firm, represent consumers and small business owners, or apply for a bankruptcy court clerkship.

Prerequisite: LAW-2345 and LAW-2101 (Recommended).

**LAW 2555 - Business Planning (2)**

Boston is a dynamic innovation center for the U.S. and world. Every day new businesses are being created and financed. At the heart of a corporate and securities lawyer's practice is the provision of advice and guidance to businesses and their owners. Successful attorneys develop the skills necessary to understand business objectives, offer intelligent solutions and effectively communicate and work with business executives. The Business Planning class is designed to help students develop such critical planning and counseling skills. The course provides a general survey of the basic factors to be considered in the organization, financing, operation, and liquidation of the non-public business venture. The material covered is multi-disciplinary in scope, including choice of entity, taxation, intellectual property, venture capital, and securities regulation. Prior completion of the following courses is highly recommended: LLCs and Partnerships, Corporations and/or Securities Regulation. The course will have a skills focus. Most students will be assigned (and graded based on) a variety of business lawyer practice-oriented assignments such as the reviewing or drafting of various documents (business plans, term sheets, LLC operating agreements, founding shareholder agreements, etc.). In addition, third year day students, who need to fulfill the legal writing requirement, can elect to be graded on the basis of a paper (relevant course-related topic to be selected by student) in lieu of the practical written assignments. Students will be asked to select the paper or written assignments option during the first two weeks of class: up to five students will be allowed to exercise this option. Students using this course to fulfill the experiential
learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

**LAW 2557 - Children & Disability Law (3)**

This is a survey course addressing issues under federal disability statutes and case law and their impact on children. Specific issues include special education, mental health, guardianship, medical competency, commitment, treatment, suspension and expulsion, and access to programs.

**LAW 2580 - Advanced Civil Procedure (3)**

This class will be very important to anyone seeking to pursue a career involving complex litigation, class actions, and/or impact litigation addressing important social issues (i.e. civil rights, etc.). A central feature of the American civil justice system is its adversarial approach to adjudication. By placing the parties in charge of identifying the issues, collecting relevant evidence, and presenting arguments to a neutral decision-maker, the pursuit of justice is placed squarely in the hands of those who are most intimately affected by the outcome. As our society has evolved and disputes have become more far reaching, the system has been stretched to accommodate increasingly complex cases involving large numbers of disparate parties. From public law cases involving important social policies such as Brown v. Board of Education, to private law actions involving injury to thousands of parties, the principles of our adversarial system are being challenged. In this course, we will build upon the fundamentals of civil procedure that you learned during first year (a helpful review for the bar), and we will consider whether the existing tools such as joinder (permissive, mandatory, class, etc.), transfer (including multi district litigation), jurisdiction and preclusion are effectively responding to the demands of modern litigation. Faculty comments: The goal of this course is to engage students in a conversation about the challenges of modern litigation and the effectiveness of our civil rules in responding to these challenges. We will discuss a variety of ways to treat related claims, including voluntary or mandatory joinder, interpleader, intervener, consolidation, and transfer, and we will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative. We will also discuss the use of stays, dismissals, and anti suit injunctions to avoid inconsistent judgments when related cases are filed in dueling jurisdictions. The final segment of the course will focus on class action litigation, including the requirements for certifying a mandatory, opt out, or settlement class action, and the utility of each vehicle. I hope to create a comfortable environment that will encourage class wide discussion -- as opposed to a lecture or Socratic format.

**LAW 2581 - Civil Disobedience (3)**

This course examines civil disobedience and protest from legal, philosophical and historical perspectives. Issues discussed include: reasons for obeying or disobeying the law; the relation between law and ethics; varieties of civil disobedience; arguments used to justify civil disobedience; the use of civil disobedience in social change and protest movements; the role of lawyers in representing those engaged in civil disobedience; whether lawyers can participate in civil disobedience. We will examine the writing of authors who seek to justify civil disobedience and their critics starting with the classical Greek thought and focusing on Henry Thoreau, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., John Rawls, and contemporary writers. The course examines the use of civil disobedience in Gandhi's South African Rights and Indian independence movement, the American civil rights movement, opposition to the war in Viet Nam, the environmental movement, and the anti-abortion movement, and in contemporary protest movements in the United States and other countries.

Students may elect to write a paper in lieu of the final exam. Students who wish to fulfill the law school legal writing requirement may after completing the course enroll in a Directed Study for credit with Professor Rodwin and write an extended paper that builds on the paper written for the class. Grades will be based on a paper (80%), exam (20%) and class participation.

**LAW 2587 - Commercial Law Sales and Leases (3)**

This course covers Articles 2 (Sales) of the Uniform Commercial Code with selected references to Article 2A (Leases). Issues relating to scope, formation of contract, warranties, risk of loss, performance and remedies will be emphasized. Frequent references to the common law of contracts will be offered to compare and contrast with Article 2 material. May not also enroll in Commercial Law Survey or Secured Transactions.

**LAW 2589 - Commercial Paper & Payment Systems (3)**

This course provides extensive coverage of post-revision Articles 3, 4, and 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code. Coverage of related areas such as law of credit cards, electronic funds transfers, Federal Reserve Board
Regulations CC and J, and Internet payment systems is provided through cases and problems. Electronic payment system including the UNCITRAL draft model law on electronic funds transfers will be explored.

**LAW 2601 - International Law Concentration Thesis (2)**

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

**LAW 2605 - Criminal Procedure (3)**

(Formerly Constitutional Law/Criminal Procedure) This course involves analysis and discussion of decisions in the area of intersection between the Constitution and the criminal process with special emphasis on arrest; search and seizure; privilege against self-incrimination; entrapment; pre-trial identification; bail; prosecutorial discretion; grand jury; professional responsibility; habeas corpus.

Prerequisite: LAW-156 or LAW-552.

**LAW 2618 - Copyright Law (3)**

This course considers problems, practical and theoretical, that arise in the creation, marketing, and distribution of literary, artistic, musical, and computer related works. Attention centers on the law of copyright, but the course also considers related branches of law, especially the law of unfair competition. Professor Grinvald only: WEB-Web course-Courses for which more than one-third of the information is online.

**LAW 2620 - Corporate Finance (3)**

This course will explore the legal implications of corporate financing and acquisition decisions. The course has three main components: (1) a brief introduction to basic financial economic concepts; (2) legal rights, duties and relationships between the holders of senior securities (debt, preferred stock, and convertible securities), common equity holders, and corporate directors and managers; and (3)
mergers, acquisitions and other change of control transactions. Unlike a business school course on corporate finance, this course focuses on the legal dimensions of corporate financial decisions. An effort will be made, however, to understand the economic and financial rationale underlying corporate law principles in this area. No prior familiarity with finance will be assumed.

Assessments: A mid-term exam, administered at school, and focused on financial economic concepts, will account for 20% of the final grade. A take-home final exam covering the entire course will account for the remaining 80% of the grade.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136.

**LAW 2647 - Disability Law (2)**

As legal, technological, and medical advances make it possible for increasing numbers of people with disabilities to participate in the workforce, the number of discrimination cases filed based on disability and failure to provide a reasonable accomodation is also rising. This course will provide an in-depth discussion of disability discrimination and accomodations rights under both Massachusetts G.L c. 151B and the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, Family Medical Leave Act, and Olmstead Act, including numerous case studies. In addition, we will examine disability discrimination in housing and places of public accomodation, including architectural barriers. Grade will be based on classroom participation (20%) and exam (multiple choice and essay)(80%). [606] Course updated: March 11, 2016

**LAW 2648 - International Criminal Law (3)**

This course will explore aspects of international white collar and corporate crime. The course will begin by studying the regulation of money laundering and international securities fraud. In our discussion, we will explore the exercise of criminal court jurisdiction in the United States over defendants and witnesses. We will also examine the role of mutual assistance treaties in the investigation of economic crimes. Additionally, we will consider the role and limitations on extradition and rendition. The class will also study international legal structures such as that created by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, international criminal tribunals and the International Court of Criminal Justice. In these contexts, we will touch on war crimes and crimes against humanity as an international basis for prosecutions. Throughout the course we will utilize a number of sources including international conventions, treaties, model codes and statutes, and information from the media. The goals of the course are to instruct future attorneys in the area of criminal law regulation of international crime; articulate how such crimes are currently detected, investigated, and punished; and generate ideas regarding ways in which the criminal justice system might better operate in the growing global community of interdependent finance and trade. This course will be technologically enhanced and will include a number of on-line source materials for each class.

**LAW 2669 - Entrepreneurship, Venture Capital, and The Law (3)**

This course will explore the theory, doctrine, and practice of law, business, and lawyering in the burgeoning entrepreneurship and venture capital space. It will be neither a traditional doctrinal course nor a "skills" course, but a hybrid exposing students to the business of early stage financing from the standpoint of entrepreneurs, angel investors, venture capitalists, policy makers, and lawyers. Subject matters will include both legal and business topics, including background on the venture capital industry, choice of entity issues (including tax considerations), the economics and law of executive compensation, valuation, down-rounds, and entrepreneurial versus legal mindsets. The course will not cover basic business law. Classes will consist of lecture, group exercises, and discussion. The capstone of the course will be an extended and competitive simulated negotiation spanning the last several weeks of the course, in which teams will represent companies and investors, creating, responding to, and negotiating the terms of a venture capital investment. Materials will include the Maynard Warren casebook (2d edition) as well as materials posted on Blackboard. Grading to be based on class participation, homework assignments, and one significant writing assignment (marking up a venture capital term SHEET and explaining the comments). The course will involve a fair amount of the kind of number crunching that entrepreneurship and venture capital lawyers need to understand and to perform: valuations, calculation of shares, preferred stock liquidation waterfalls, and other exercises that involve arithmetic and simple algebra.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136.

**LAW 2678 - Energy and Natural Resources (2)**

Energy has been the motive technological force driving civilization from the early invention of the wheel allowing use of animal power, to pre-industrial use of wind and water power. Coal and the steam engines created the industrial era starting 175 years ago, petroleum is the foundation of 20th century industrialized society, and electricity is the often unappreciated current driver of our information society, computers, air conditioning, and even
making possible high-rise city design. Advances traditionally used energy derived from exploiting natural resources. The societal environmental "cost" of our patterns of energy use is significant pollution, congestion, and climate changing global warming. Now, renewable energy options are advancing rapidly causing significant new additional challenges. Energy is the most legally regulated industry in the U.S. and in much of the world. Energy and its production, sale, and use are very significantly regulated at the federal, state, and local levels. One-third of the states, including almost every major state in the U.S. and all Northeastern states, have relatively recently deregulated and made competitive the once monopoly electric utility/energy business that is the foundation of the U.S. economy. This course will immerse students in the real-world legal work that energy lawyers do in shaping the current world system. We will use real-world simulation/problem-solving modules in which students will participate in class to examine how, by whom and at what levels energy, and the technologies it creates, are regulated, what lawyers actually do with various private clients or with government agencies, and the legal implications of working in a major sector of the U.S./world economy during a time of its current level of regulation and deregulation. The class will examine the issues above, as well as the recent collapse of the deregulated California energy market. After understanding the legal Constitutional issues and foundation of energy regulation, the class will split into three opposed legal teams in a month-long class simulation of a real Massachusetts legal confrontation where a local community near Boston utilized local legal tools to attempt to stop and evict a renewable power project from locating within its borders. In lieu of an exam, students will complete a paper on an energy, environmental, land-use or related legal topic of their choosing, which can satisfy the writing requirement, and this course also satisfies the experiential course and administrative law distribution requirements.

LAW 2679 - ERISA and Retirement Plans (2)

U.S. retirement plan assets amount to more than $11 trillion. This course provides an introduction to the federal laws governing this enormous industry. It examines the basic principles of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, and how these laws apply to employee benefit plans and the employers who sponsor them. Topics include: How does an employer design its plan? What are the requirements for receiving favorable tax treatment? What are the restrictions on plan investments? Who is a "fiduciary"? What is the Enron litigation about? Emphasis on practical considerations facing not only the pension lawyer, but also lawyers advising operating companies, labor unions, investment managers, hedge funds, and estate planners.

Prerequisite: LAW-2200 (Recommended).

LAW 2681 - Business & Finance Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 2696 - Estate Planning (2)

The purpose of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive, practice-oriented guide to estate planning for individuals and families, based on exploration of actual client fact patterns. Emphasis is placed on the considerations and issues practitioners will encounter in formulating foundation estate planning documents for a diverse clientele, with particular focus on identifying client concerns and objectives as they arise in planning for the disposition of real and personal property, as well as ethical considerations commonly encountered. Additional topics covered include the types of trust commonly used by estate
planners, marital deduction planning, reducing or eliminating the federal and state estate taxes, reducing or eliminating the probate estate, charitable gifts and giving, life insurance planning, disability planning, and special situations such as supplemental needs trust planning and MassHealth eligibility. The course will further explore proven business development strategies essential for sustaining an ongoing estate planning practice. Students will be evaluated based on a final project. [171] Course updated: January 12, 2018

Prerequisite: LAW-2500 (Required) and LAW-2829 and LAW-2165 (Recommended).

**LAW 2700 - Advanced Topics in Evidence (2)**

In this course we will explore areas not usually reached in the traditional Evidence class. We will cover, in depth, a number of topics that are important for the UBE and for the practice of law. These include: Privileges, under the Federal Rules of Evidence, state statutes and rules; Expert Evidence and Lay Opinions; Judicial Notice; the Best Evidence Rule; Presumptions and Burdens of Proof; the Mode and Order of the Presentation of Evidence, including form and scope of questions, objections, control by the court, exclusion of witnesses; Writings, Recordings and Photographs; Rape Shield, and related issues. We will also cover relevant constitutional issues as they affect the admissibility of Evidence. The required text will be the 3rd edition of George Fisher's Evidence book, which professors at Suffolk use consistently. Summer 2018

Prerequisite: LAW-2166.

**LAW 2703 - International Legal Practice: Public Interest (2)**

This course is designed to bridge theory and practice in the area of public interest international law. The goals of this course are threefold: first, to provide an overview of substantive law relating to international legal practice, specifically in the public interest field; second, to train students in practical skills necessary for international lawyering and advocacy; and, third, to present students with an opportunity to carry out a focused examination of a case study (which may be drawn from their prospective international internships and fieldwork). Throughout, students will critically engage with questions that are central to what it means to practice public interest international law today. To begin, this course will provide an overview of key substantive issues of international human rights law and explore current controversies in the field. The focus of the course will be public-interest international lawyering in the field of human rights, transitional justice, development, and the environment. Moving to practice-related issues, students will work on individual projects associated with a hypothetical case study (or with their internship organization for students pursuing an internship) and develop their fundamental lawyering and advocacy skills, including with regards to international research, oral and written advocacy, interviewing, media advocacy, and cross-cultural lawyering competencies. Faculty comments: This seminar is especially intended as a companion course for students pursuing various public interest international internships and fieldwork, in particular, those associated with the International and Comparative Law and Legal Practice (ICLLP) Fellowship Program. For students not pursuing a for credit international internship, course registration is contingent on a waiver from the Director of Clinical Programs. It is suggested that students take (public) International Law or a human rights related course prior or as a companion course. The ICLLP Fellowship Program offers the opportunity to (i) complete a specialized training course in public interest international legal practice, (ii) undertake an international summer internship working for a public interest organization, and (iii) complete a culminating project growing out of that experience. Accepted students receive a scholarship in connection with the fellowship. For more information on the program, visit: http://www.suffolk.edu/law/academics/experiential-learning/60357.php. The ICLLP Fellowship is open to second-year JD day student applicants, and second and third year JD evening students. The ICLLP Fellowship Application deadline is Dec. 11, 2017. Contact with questions: C. Bustany (cbustany@suffolk.edu). Prerequisite: restricted to students who have or will complete an international internship [386] Course updated: December 12, 2017

**LAW 2716 - Commercial Lending and Finance Practicum (2)**

This course provides students with a skills-based approach to representing borrowers and institutional lenders, such as banks, in commercial (non-real estate) financing transactions. Using a variety of model documents, the course will cover drafting and negotiation model documents, drafting and negotiation strategies in transactions ranging from simple demand loans to complex loan transactions involving different types of collateral guaranties, financial covenants, and legal opinions. While focusing in particular on lending transactions, the course is designed to provide students with an introduction to the lawyering process in business transactions. Graded on an Honors, Pass, Low Pass, Fail basis.

Prerequisite: LAW-2136.
**LAW 2736 - Transactional Skills: Intel Property (2)**

Ever wonder how an innovative new invention makes it to market? How a book gets transformed into a film and a film gets transformed into merchandise? How a celebrity makes money from an endorsement? This is where contract meets IP and intellectual property assets become valuable. The course will cover the drafting of and key issues that arise in assignments, licenses and other commercial agreements that facilitate exploitation of IP assets. Grading will be based on short exercises throughout the semester, such as written drafting problems, in-class negotiation simulations, and a group project analyzing a deal.

Prerequisite: LAW-2216, LAW-2618, LAW-2362 or LAW-2298.

**LAW 2738 - International Environmental Law (3)**

This course will provide an introduction to the field of international environmental law and policy. The class will be interactive, incorporating problem-solving activities and role-play simulations (such as a mock climate change negotiation). In addition to readings from the textbook, videos and news-articles will be frequently assigned in an attempt to link class discussions with the real-world. The class will cover a myriad of pressing global topics such as: ozone, climate change, water, biodiversity, hazardous materials, and corporate social responsibility. The class will also consider how U.S. law intersects with the international environmental regime, and examines creative and business-oriented strategies (such as shareholder resolutions on environmental issues). Throughout the course, we will explore key tensions in international environmental law and policy, including between economic development and ecological limitations; between state sovereignty and the global nature of environmental problems; and between scientific understanding and the desire for certainty. We will consider the limitations of the traditional state-oriented approach to international law and consider the increasing relevance of non-state actors, such as NGOs, corporations and multi-lateral actors. Guest speakers may also offer different real-world perspectives on the practice of international environmental law and policy. There are no prerequisites except an interest in the topic! The grade will be based on a final paper (and interim steps such as an outline, etc.) as well as on class participation. The final paper may fulfill the legal writing requirement.

**LAW 2750 - Jurisprudence: Law & Adjudication (2)**

This course combines an introduction to basic topics in jurisprudence with practical writing projects that require students to think and write like a judge. Assigned readings will explore the concept of law, the possibility of objective legal analysis, and the role of judges in a democratic society. Writing assignments will require students to draft judicial opinions from varying theoretical perspectives. The course aims to provide an introduction to jurisprudence while building legal writing and analysis skills.

**LAW 2752 - Law and Literature (2)**

This course will consider the many ways that literature can deepen our understanding of law. Topics to be considered include legal history, theories of justice, law and gender, law and race, and law as literature. In addition to preparing a series of brief responses to readings, students will submit one paper on a topic of their choice.

**LAW 2772 - Education Law (2)**

Education Law is a varied field, covering the many legal issues that arise in institutions of learning on the elementary and secondary levels as well as on the higher education level. This course will examine both the public and private sectors, including such issues as affirmative action, freedom of speech, student dismissals, tenure, institutional closings, religion and the schools, and business planning. Course materials include textbook and supplementary materials drawn from a number of sources.

Prerequisite: LAW-156 or LAW-552.

**LAW 2780 - Advanced Legal Writing (3)**

A comprehensive review of the principles of good legal writing. Major assignments include drafting a legal document and writing a brief. Individual conferences supplement the lectures. The faculty has voted to encourage all students to take an advanced legal writing course during their upper-class years at the Law School. Advanced legal writing courses meet the standards set forth in Academic Rules and Regulations 2H.

**LAW 2788 - Government Lawyer: Legislation (2)**

The course will examine the role of the government lawyer in turning a policy proposal into a law or regulation, highlighting the role of the Governor's legal counsel in the legislative drafting and review process. A particular focus will be placed on the legal and political issues that arise in balancing the roles of state and federal governments, including federal preemption, unfunded mandates, and promoting the role of states as the laboratories of democracy and innovation. Students will be tasked with turning a policy proposal into draft legislation with an analysis of the political and practical impacts of the
proposed legislation. The course will also include an examination of the ethical questions the government lawyer confronts with a focus on the Massachusetts conflict of interest law and the rules and regulations governing state and municipal employees.

**LAW 2791 - Labor and Employment Arbitration (3)**

Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement. This course will examine arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism in two related, but distinct, contexts. First, the course will study the widely accepted use of arbitration to resolve disputes arising under public and private sector collective bargaining agreements. Thereafter, it will examine the legal principles governing arbitration use to resolve disputes arising under employment regulation statutes like Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and individual contracts of employment. The course will use simulations designed to assist students in developing the practical skills necessary to represent clients in labor and employment arbitration. Faculty comments: This course is designed to equip students to represent parties in labor and employment arbitration proceedings. There is a significant classroom component. The heart of the course involves simulations affording students the opportunity to prepare and to present cases, to sit as arbitrators and to perform legal writing assignments similar to those required of practitioners. Enrollment is limited to fifteen students. The course grade is based upon students' classroom participation, the quality of their case preparation, their written submissions in the various simulations and a final paper that is anticipated as being no more than ten pages long. [215] Course updated: June 15, 2017

Prerequisite: LAW-2153, LAW-2154, LAW-2240, or LAW-2749 (concurrently or previously).

**LAW 2799 - Urban Mechanics: Boston Practicum (2)**

Fall 2019 This course will provide an opportunity for an in-depth study of one or more state or local government law issues that is under consideration by the City of Boston Law Department or another local or regional public agency. The Law Department or other agency will select an area in which a new or revised ordinance, statute, or policy is needed. The students will then research the area and draft the desired legal documents, memoranda, or draft ordinances and statutes (Course Project) with the guidance of a representative from the governmental agency and the professor. Examples of possible ordinances: housing code; overlay zoning; transfer of development rights; storm water management; legal status of neighborhood development associations. The research for the Course Project will involve finding models from other parts of the country that have bearing on the City's particular need. Class sessions will be devoted to document/memoranda/ordinance/statute drafting and to a discussion of other assigned topics. Course Project (main class project): The project involves (1) ascertaining the legal issues that arise from City economic development programs, including those that rely upon public/private partnerships between the City and private developers, and (2) the feasibility of mixed-use development in which disparate private and public uses may occur in close proximity to each other. We will be working with Adam Cederbaum, Chief of Government Services, of the City of Boston Law Department. He has asked us to research this course project. He will provide a more in-depth statement of the course project in class and will provide guidance from time to time. I. Inquiries for Class Project: A. What legal tools are needed for the City to build and finance mixed-use buildings on publicly owned land that could have mixed uses such as library uses on some floors and subsidized housing on other floors? B. Can the City build and finance mixed-use developments on publicly owned land in which a portion of the parcel is used for public purposes, such as subsidized housing, and the remainder of the site is used for commercial or retail purposes? C. Ascertain whether the State's Infrastructure Investment Incentive Program, known as I-Cubed, could be implemented on a municipal scale by the City. The City would thus be funding infrastructure from economic development projects by crediting new revenue raised from the redeveloped site in the form of new state income tax revenues to pay off the debt service on the bonds issued to finance the infrastructure. The "credited" income could not constitute property tax revenue (need to avoid state constitutional debt limitations on revenue derived from property taxes). D. Examine Massachusetts' statutes and programs relating to Tax Increment Financing (TIF), District Improvement Financing (DIF), and Business Improvement District (BID) to determine their use as economic development tools.

**LAW 2801 - Taxation of Exempt Organizations (2)**

This course will familiarize students with tax laws governing tax exempt organizations. It will focus primarily on the federal income tax law related to Internal Revenue Code Section 501 (c)(3) organizations (those that are religious, charitable, scientific, literary, test for public safety or foster international amateur sports competition), which are by far the largest and most numerous subset of exempt entities. Included will be a comparison of state statutory provisions of for-profit versus non-profit
corporations, along with the oversight responsibility for non-profit organizations of state Attorneys General.

**LAW 2805 - Mass Incarceration (3)**

Beginning in the 1970s, the rate of imprisonment quadrupled in the United States. The dramatic rise was partly a response to increasing violent crime, which spiked in the 1980s and 1990s. However, increases in violence cannot fully explain America's reliance on harsh punishment. Incarceration rates continued to rise even as crime declined in the 1990s and 2000s. Today, mass incarceration in the United States is widely acknowledged as a criminal justice failure that disproportionately impacts poor people and communities of color. This course explores the historical rise of mass incarceration, its racialization, and its relationship with violence. We focus in particular on the power of prosecutors in the criminal justice system. Course readings, podcasts, and in-class simulations will seek to complete your understanding of criminal justice in America and draw attention to possible reforms.

**LAW 2807 - Negotiation & Mediation (4)**

Negotiation is part of the work of lawyers, and occurs in many contexts. Mediation is a form of third-party assisted negotiation, which is becoming an increasingly important vehicle for resolving disputes that might otherwise go to court, or if in court, to trial. While the framework of litigation is well established, mediations are shaped by the nature of the dispute, the nature of the disputants, and the nature of the mediator. Mediation may be helpfully understood as a form of facilitated negotiation. This course is designed to help you understand negotiation and mediation (and, to a certain extent, other forms of dispute resolution other than litigation). Also, as useful as substantive knowledge and skills can be, equally important for a negotiator or a mediator is the capacity to be self-aware and, if possible, to adjust behavior to fit the circumstances of a dispute, including the people involved. To that end, as part of this course, you will begin learning basic negotiation theory and practice and then move to applying that learning in the mediation context. You will also be introduced to ways that will help you become more aware of others, as well as yourself, when involved in disputes, as well as how to enhance your capacity to pay careful attention to what is happening in the moment. You will also keep a journal about your reading and experience, primarily in negotiation and mediation simulations, which will form the basis of a brief paper reflecting on your own strengths and challenges in dispute resolution. In place of an examination, you will also write a paper that can involve both library and field research on some aspect of dispute resolution, which you will then present to the seminar. (The course writing is not available to satisfy the legal writing requirement. The course writing is further described in more detail in a separate memorandum which you will receive.) The overall objective is to help you acquire substantive learning and self-knowledge, as well as skills to complement your own preferred negotiation and mediation style, as you become aware of it. Having taken the basic negotiation is not a prerequisite, but students who have taken the basic negotiation course may not also take this seminar. Students may not also enroll in a Mediation or any other ADR course.

**LAW 2814 - Military Law (2)**

This course will explore the intersection of the military and the law. With today's increasing pace of military actions and operations, the law is constantly changing how the military fights. In addition, the military justice system continues to evolve as it tries to keep pace with the country's changing societal norms. We will discuss the law of armed conflict and also major international convention law and how it impacts today's warfighters. We will also discuss the nature and function of military justice today. Relevant topics will include the courts-martial system, and its constitutional and regulatory basis; the constitutional rights of military personnel; courts-martial jurisdiction and offenses; trial and appellate structure; the roles of commanders, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President; command influence; and the role of custom, and punishment. To the greatest extent possible we will incorporate current issues from Iraq, Afghanistan, those involving military commissions, command accountability, military justice on the battlefield, judicial independence, the repeal of "don't ask don't tell," adultery, and fraternization. The two primary texts for the class will be The Operational Law Handbook, International and Operational Law Department, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (PDF Version available for download) and Modern Military Justice (Third Edition) by Lisa M. Schenck. In Class Exam.

**LAW 2831 - Patent Litigation Practice (2)**

This course will overview procedural and substantive aspects unique to U.S. patent infringement litigation. Simulations will begin with initial fact investigation and proceed through drafting the complaint, discovery (written and depositions), pre-trial dispositive motions, and trial. Simulations will also explore aspects of litigation having a unique "flavor" in the patent context, including notifications of infringement; assertions of attorney-client privilege and attorney work product; preparation of infringement, and validity opinion letters.
LAW 2843 - Mental Health Law (3)

Mental health issues arise in a variety of civil and criminal matters handled by both private practitioners and attorneys working in the public sector. This course will help students develop an understanding of civil and criminal mental health law, with a focus on Massachusetts law in addition to covering fundamental principles derived from national and international law. The course will offer practical tools and guidance for working in this complex area and will also examine current trends and issues in mental health law.

LAW 2871 - Compliance Life Sciences Regulation and Recognition (3)

Prerequisite: LAW-156 or LAW-552.

LAW 2874 - Sports Law (2)

This course will touch upon amateur sports law issues, including NCAA eligibility regulations and Title IX. The majority of the course will focus on professional sports law including: Player/Agent relationships; Professional Sports League Contracts; Salary Arbitration; Antitrust Law; Labor Law; Media Rights, Sponsorships; and Intellectual Property issues related to sports teams and professional athletes. Class discussion will center on the textbook, outside materials to be provided and current events in the sports industry related to the course’s core focus. Students will be asked to prepare and deliver a brief in-class presentation that will be graded. The final examination will be a term paper which can be used to fulfill the Law School's writing requirement. The paper may not exceed thirty (30) pages and must otherwise be compliant with the Law School's writing requirement guidelines.

LAW 2876 - Taxation of Business Entities (4)

This survey course will cover the basics of taxation of business entities. The course includes an introduction to the federal income tax treatment of C corporations and pass-through entities such as partnerships, S corporations, and limited liability companies. The course examines on a comparative basis the formation, operation, and sales and liquidation of these entities. Corporate reorganizations and related transactions are also covered. This course is designed primarily for students interested in business and will focus on identification and resolution of tax issues in common business transactions. Students enrolled in JD/LLM TAX program are not eligible to enroll in this course.

Prerequisite: LAW-2200.

LAW 2887 - International Tax Law (3)

This course examines U.S. income tax laws and policies relating to the taxation of foreign income of U.S. persons and U.S. income of foreign persons. Emphasis will be on fundamental issues, such as jurisdiction to tax, source of income, U.S. taxation of foreign persons, the credit for foreign taxes paid by U.S. persons, U.S. taxation of foreign income earned by foreign entities owned by U.S. persons, pricing transactions between related parties, and income tax treaties.

Prerequisite: LAW-2200.

LAW 2888 - Trademark Law (3)

LAW 2900 - Intellectual Property Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 2901 - Health & Biomedical Law Concentration Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively,
students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 2907 - International IP: Copyright (2)

This course will provide an overview of copyright law development and practice in both the Anglo-American property rights tradition (US, UK related countries) and the author rights tradition (continental Europe), with a very brief review of the laws of other countries including particularly China. An important question is the trend towards harmonization that the international IP and trade treaties suggest, and the degree to which doctrinal differences still matter. We will start with a very brief summary on US copyright law fundamentals, and then focus on key differences in law and enforcement. We will review the core international treaties, focusing on Berne, the TRIPS agreement of 1994 and the WIPO copyright treaty of 1996 and its implementation in the US and the EU. Finally we will discuss advocacy for changes in law and treaties, and will consider whether the new European directive on the Digital Single Market represents a departure from, or a new path towards, international harmonization.

Prerequisite: LAW-2618 LAW-2216 LAW-2298 or LAW-2362 (Recommended).

LAW 2911 - Privacy Law (3)

This course will explore the concept, and practical aspects, of protecting privacy from constitutional, common law, and statutory perspectives. The interplay between state and federal attempts to regulate the practices of organizations and individuals that either enhance or diminish privacy will be examined. In addition, the course will consider the approaches of other nations and international organization in regulating the ability to collect, maintain, and use individually identifiable or other private, information. Case studies on the impact of laws relating to privacy in important areas of contemporary life, including consumer activities, financial services transactions, telecommunications, health care and medical research, journalism, information technology, and law enforcement will be examined, as will the impact of technological developments on the ability to compromise and protect privacy. While no prerequisites are required, previous study of constitutional law, torts, and criminal procedure may be helpful. The primary texts for the course will be either, Anita Allen, PRIVACY LAW AND SOCIETY (2nd ed.), or Daniel J. Solove, Marc Rotenberg, Paul M. Schwartz, INFORMATION PRIVACY LAW (2nd ed.). A privacy law reader may also be involved, and a statutory supplement. Other materials may be provided by the Professor from time to time. Requirements for the course will include preparation of between one and three graded exercises or papers and an in-class final examination. Class participation is encouraged and will be considered in calculating the grade for the course.

LAW 2913 - Investment Management Regulation (3)

Over $25 trillion dollars in assets in the U.S. economy are managed by professional investment managers. This course examines how investment managers and different types of investment vehicles (such as mutual funds and hedge funds) are regulated. The course gives primary emphasis to applicable federal securities law requirements principally found in the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The principal legal topics covered include: the definitions of "investment adviser" and "investment company", prohibitions and regulations relating to conflicts of interest, disclosure obligations of investment companies, and the governance of such entities. Although primarily legal in nature, the course provides an introduction to business and financial considerations relating to the investment management industry over the first several classes. Internship placements. In addition, two or three students enrolled in this course will be eligible for placement in designated
internships intended to complement the subject matter of this course. The designated internships will be for a minimum of 3 credits and enrollment in Investment Management Regulation will satisfy the classroom requirement for the internship. The Law School's Business Law and Financial Services Concentration has worked closely with three providers in investment management industry. Securities Regulation is recommended, especially for students who have no prior experience with the investment industry or lack an undergraduate business background. Grading is based on a final exam. A paper option is available in lieu of the take-home portion of the final. In class exercises are collected but not graded.

LAW 2923 - Health Law Special Topics (3)

This course examines recent attempts and successes in reforming U.S. health care well as current proposals for reform. Topics include: reform in response to Covid-19; the Affordable Care Act; Medicare for All and other universal access proposals; reform of the current Medicare benefit and funding program; Medicaid reforms; medical malpractice reform. Based on student interest we will choose three or four reforms to examine in depth. We will read articles, news reports, legislative and other legal materials, and view video documentaries. Students will investigate selected issues and make presentations on their findings. Each student will write a paper due at end of semester on a reform or reform proposal of their choice. The class grade will be based on a mid-term take home exam and the final paper. Students that wish to have their final paper used to complete their upper class and/or health concentration writing requirement can do so only if they have their paper proposal approved by the instructor at least one week before the first class.

Prerequisite: LAW-2243.

LAW 2933 - Patent Law - Patent Bar Concentration Thesis (2)

Students who are enrolled in a Concentration may opt to write a Thesis in the area of Concentration. Alternatively, students may choose to satisfy their Concentration's legal writing requirement by meeting the Law School's Legal Writing Requirement in connection with an approved Concentration course. Students who choose the Thesis option must write a Thesis of publishable quality, supervised and approved by a resident faculty member. The standards applied to the Thesis are beyond those applied to satisfaction of the Law School's legal writing requirement, and are determined by the supervising resident faculty member. If a Thesis fails to meet the standard applied by the supervising resident faculty member, the course will be changed from a Thesis to a Directed Study on the student's transcript. The Thesis must be completed by the time of graduation, but arrangements for faculty supervision and topic approval, as well as significant work on the project, should be initiated at least two semesters before anticipated graduation. Thesis topics must relate to the area of Concentration, and must be approved by the Concentration Faculty Director(s) and the supervising resident faculty member. Students who complete a Thesis to the satisfaction of their supervising resident faculty member are eligible to receive their Concentration with distinction, as long as all other Concentration requirements are met. The Thesis is taken for two (2) credits and may be either graded or taken pass/fail, at the student's election. Students who elect to write a Concentration Thesis may not also receive credit in the same semester for honor board credit, a Directed Study, Research Assistantship, or participation on a moot court team.

LAW 2942 - Islamic Law and Legal System (3)

This course provides an introduction to Islamic law and Islamic legal history. A central aim is to provide students with sufficient background in the classical conception of law and the institutional context within which it formed so as to appreciate the radical transformations that Islamic law has undergone in the modern era. Attention will be given to the sources of jurisprudence, the emergence of differing "schools" of law, sectarian differences (e.g. Sunni and Shi'ite), and the fundamental changes that occurred during the transition to modernity, when nation states emerged throughout the Muslim world. Various domains of the positive law will be surveyed, including family law, criminal law, constitutional law, commercial law (including modern Islamic finance), and the laws governing international relations. Comparisons and contrasts will be made, as appropriate, to parallel concepts and phenomena within Roman as well as Anglo-American law. Paper required

LAW 2943 - Election Law (2)

This course introduces students to the law that regulates citizen participation in the political process, with a focus on constitutional law issues. The two-credit version of the course will focus on the right to vote, redistricting and reapportionment, gerrymandering, and election administration. We will spend only a very limited amount of time on campaign finance law. Although the focus will be on the relevant statutory and case law on these subjects, the course will also explore American history, democratic theory, and the policy consequences of different legal rules.
LAW 2944 - Patent Prosecution II: PTO Practice (2)

Patent Attorneys regularly advocate their clients' inventions before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO). In this course we will analyze PTO office actions, prepare responses, conduct examiner interviews, draft appeals, conduct oral arguments, and draft re-examination requests. The class will be 1/2 reading of relevant case law and regulations and 1/2 completing exercises. Grades will be based on a few written exercises.

LAW 2945 - Business of Practice: Hit the Ground Running (2)

For decades lawyers at local courthouses have sat around complaining to each other about topics such as: How do I get more clients? What do I do with this problem secretary? How do I make more money? The common refrain has always been, "why didn't they teach me that in law school?" In this course, Suffolk intends to solve that problem. The practice of law is a noble profession and a necessary component of any advanced society. In the modern world, though, a law firm must be viewed as a business like any other business. So, it should take in more than it spends, reward its principals for their risks and investment, attract more of the "right" clients to help it grow, and provide high quality and valuable services. This practical course covers the development and management of a small law business in today's ever-changing economy and is taught by a small law business owner who has lived through the ups and downs (and the major mistakes) of more than 20 years of running a law business. This hybrid course will consist of a combination of in-person and on-line live lectures, including various guest speakers, text and relevant practice management article assignments and various weekly projects that, taken as a whole, will constitute a final business plan for starting a law practice. WARNING: the course is centered around projects performed by "class law firms" (i.e., group projects) consisting of 2 - 4 students. If you do not enjoy working in a group setting, then this course may not be for you. Ultimately successful students will leave the course with a "law business in a box" consisting of a business plan with an ethical marketing plan and some innovative ideas that will allow them to "hit the ground running" when they are ready to hang up their shingle.

LAW 2950 - Conflict of Laws (3)

This course will examine the legal problems that arise when litigation involves people and events that span multiple state or national boundaries, with a focus on the challenge of determining the applicable law. The focus is on US court approaches that are applied in interstate and international cases, constitutional limitations on those approaches, and party efforts to contract for their own resolution to questions of jurisdiction and choice of law.

LAW 2951 - E-Discovery Law (2)

This course examines the growing body of law and practice on the treatment of electronic data in litigation. E-Discovery is a term used to describe the developing case law and best practices surrounding the identification, preservation, collection, review, and production of various electronic data sources, including email, databases, legacy systems, metadata, personal and group network shares, instant messaging, text messaging, PDA's social networking sites, such as Facebook and My Space, and other electronic data sources. The course will address counsel's duties in properly identifying, preserving, collecting, reviewing, and producing electronic data, as well as basic technological knowledge litigation counsel should possess to litigate cases in this computer day and age. The course will cover a wealth of growing case law as well as prepare students by exercises in mock information technology interviews, depositions, and exercises in proper written discover practice, as they relate to E-Discovery. Students will be graded by a closed-book final examination.

LAW 2956 - Intellectual Property and Licensing (2)

License agreements are everywhere: technology, entertainment, education, online . . . The course will provide an overview of intellectual property (patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets) and related agreements. Topics discussed will include the basics of IP, key points in an IP license, licensing strategies, negotiation, and enforcement. Grading will be based on completing several short assignments (such as negotiating or drafting a clause in a licensing agreement) over the semester (30%) and a final exam (70%).

LAW 2957 - Housing Discrimination Law, Theory and Practice: Brainstorming and Implementing Solutions to Discrimination (2)

The Fair Housing Act makes it illegal to discriminate based on race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status and national origin in public and private housing. Between the time when Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, and the Fair Housing Act (FHA), government and private actors engaged in behavior that caused segregation that persists today. Housing discrimination is prevalent throughout the United States and our society relies heavily on the private right of action of aggrieved individuals to enforce the FHA
and similar state and local anti-discrimination laws to address this problem. This is a hybrid course designed to provide the student with the practical knowledge necessary to assist a client in a fair housing matter. Students in this course will be introduced to fair housing law, policy, and procedure, and given the opportunity to draft actual fair housing complaints and/or design and help coordinate a systemic fair housing test. Suffolk's Housing Discrimination Testing Program (HDTP) works with discrimination testers to gather evidence about the typical business practices of housing providers. Students will not only gain the experience of working with facts to develop a complaint, but will study the law, HUD guidance, agency procedure, and fair housing cases and agency decisions that will help prepare the student for practice in the future. This class will focus on practical skills such as strategic decision making and factual investigation. We will also take an in depth look at jurisdictional issues and matters of proof in discrimination cases. The final assignment will be either a paper or the drafting of a housing discrimination complaint. This is a hybrid course so some work will be completed online and some meetings will be in person. Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

**LAW 2958 - Problem Solving: Legal Writing And Research for Practice (2)**

This course is intended to help students prepare for the practice of law by working legal problems lawyers are asked to solve. In this workshop-style course, students will have the opportunity to confront different kinds of client problems in different legal settings, and attempt to solve them the way lawyers do in practice under time constraints. Students will work in teams to identify: their client, their client's goals, the legal problems their client faces, the critical facts needed to resolve the problem, questions that need to be answered, and options that should be considered. Students will develop a methodology to solve legal problems, by combining knowledge of the law, theory, and practical judgment, to help clients achieve their goals within the bounds of the law. Hands-on, collaborative learning will require students to actively participate and apply practice problem-solving techniques to numerous and varied assignments, utilizing legal research, writing, and oral communication skills. Intersession course / Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

**LAW 2960 - Federal Criminal Practice Seminar (2)**

The seminar consists in a detailed study of the federal criminal process, beginning with the grand jury investigation, indictment and arrest of a defendant, and covering all subsequent phases until sentence. Among the topics to be discussed are: 1) the Grand Jury, 2) the Bail Reform Act of 1984, 3) Discovery and pre-trial proceedings, 4) Speedy Trial Act, 5) the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, 6) Sentencing under a non-mandatory Guideline regime (post 2005); 7) federal death penalty proceedings, and 8) transfer of juveniles to adult status. The two credit seminar will consist of daily lectures and class discussion of these topics, which will include discussion of relevant jurisprudential concepts, as well as applicable statutory authority and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Students will also participate in practical class exercises, for example, in a sentencing problem, a student will be instructed to serve as the judge, while others act as a prosecutor, defense attorney and probation officer. In addition, learning of the various topics will be enhanced by visits from actual federal magistrate and/or district judge, US Probation officer, Assistant US Attorney and Federal Public Defender, who each day will be invited to discuss his/her real life experience in the federal criminal process. Intersession Course

**LAW 2970 - Twenty-First Century Legal Profession (2)**

This course provides students with key business and professional information regarding the operation of a sustainable law practice in the emerging new legal market. Students will learn to generate creative legal business solutions. Topics include: building a low-cost law practice; providing exemplary client service; setting market prices for legal work; marketing a law practice; and crafting an online presence for your law firm. Students will be expected to work both in groups and individually, as well as to make class presentations.

**LAW 2972 - Compliance Practice Seminar (2)**

The headlines are dominated by stories of corporate fraud fueled by greed and enabled by the lack of appropriate oversight. Now, more than ever, the focus is on internal policies and procedures and the development of strong corporate compliance programs. This course will provide an opportunity for students to learn and develop the basic skills demanded of in-house compliance officers across multiple industries. Students will be introduced to the fundamental skills of a compliance officer such as internal client counseling, negotiation, training, review of regulatory issues, assessment, and drafting of policies and procedures. Students will also be exposed to common issues via a series of fact patterns taken from real-world scenarios. Students will have the opportunity to work as a compliance team and together make recommendations on
the resolution of issues that are in the firm's best interest.

LAW 2975 - Process Improvement and Legal Project Management (2)

Employers and clients increasingly expect lawyers to deliver legal services with greater efficiency and effectiveness. You can learn how to do so, and gain competitive advantages in the marketplace, by learning process improvement and legal project management. Process improvement uses a disciplined approach and structure that helps us determine the best way to carry out a certain kind of work to achieve efficiency, excellent quality of work and service, a high probability of successful outcomes, and predictability. Project management is a method for ensuring that, for a particular project (e.g., a litigation matter or a transaction), we use the "best process" to manage schedules, staff, and deliverables (e.g., documents). Key methodologies, approaches, and tools will be covered in a manner where both the concepts and the application of them will be addressed. Using examples and case studies found in the law firms and legal departments, this course will explore how lawyers can use process improvement and legal project management to price, perform, and deliver legal services more efficiently and effectively. The course is taught by lecture, simulations, and in-class exercises. The final exam is a two-part case study. Successful completion of the course also qualifies students for a Legal Lean Sigma Yellow Belt Certification by the Legal Lean Sigma Institute.

LAW 2976 - Forensics (2)

This 2-credit course will provide students with an understanding of the law underlying forensic science evidentiary issues, as well as preparing expert witnesses to testify on various forensic science issues. The course is divided into both lecture and practical sessions. The theoretical and fundamental principles of trial preparation and testimony will be illustrated in the lecture segments and will then be reinforced in practical simulations. Each student will be afforded the opportunity to experience direct and cross examination in a courtroom setting. Students will also be expected to view video documentaries outside of class to prepare for in-class discussion. Participants will also receive a basic understanding of the science attributed to forensic issues such as DNA, blood spatter, and arson among other topics. Upon completion of this course, the participants will have acquired a basic understanding of the law and process of qualifying a witness as an expert; how expert witnesses work with both prosecutors and defense attorneys; ethical issues surrounding the use of forensic experts; preparing witnesses to testify on, among other topics, fingerprint, firearm, ballistic, and arson analysis.

LAW 2977 - International Legal Practice: Private (2)

This course introduces students to international legal practice, specifically related to the private sector, as well as aspects of the associated substantive law. Almost every area of law and legal practice today is touched by a significant international component -- for example, through international treaties regulating transnational economic and personal relations, interactions with foreign laws and institutions, supervision and intervention by international bodies, or representation of persons and matters with a foreign nexus. Consequently, it is increasingly critical that US-trained lawyers have an understanding of the transnational legal architecture affecting practice today, as well as the making, application and practice of law beyond the United States. The field of law outside U.S. domestic law encompasses public and private, international and foreign law-what for our purposes we will refer to as Transnational Law; because it is so far-reaching, this course seeks to offer some basic concepts and tools to help understand, as well as explore practice in many specialized areas of law with an international dimension. More specifically, in recent years, this course explored: . Perspectives on transnational lawyering. . The distinct attributes of the transnational legal process, exploring ways by which international law is prescribed and its relationship to domestic law. . The role of intergovernmental organizations, individuals, corporations and NGOs in a transnational context. . The theoretical underpinnings and critical debates in the field. . Modes of resolving transnational disputes, including domestic and international litigation, and international arbitration. . An in-depth case study of the Chevron-Ecuador matter.

LAW 2978 - Patent Law: Post Grant (2)

This course will cover the procedures and skills needed to challenge patent validity at the U.S. Patent and Trademark office, including Post-Grant Review and Inter Partes Review. The course will track the entire process: beginning with advising clients on the strategic advantages of each type of proceeding and ending with oral arguments before a mock Patent Trials and Appeal Board. Each class will contain a short lecture and time for groups to work on class assignments. The grading will be based on a combination of participation, assignment grades, and teammate evaluations.

LAW 2980 - Pharmaceutical Management (3)

This course, together with Basic Income Taxation, will
LAW 2984 - Leadership & Character Strengths (2)

Many Suffolk law graduates achieve both formal and informal leadership roles during their legal careers. This course is designed to help lay a foundation for law students to achieve such roles more successfully. Since many leadership opportunities vary within given situations, the focus of the course is to help students be sufficiently self-aware in order to be able to respond to a leadership opportunity when it presents itself and continue learning, both when they succeed and when they do not. A specific focus of the course will be to help students recognize, understand and develop their character strengths and how they might put them to use in the interest of greater justice in the wider community, as well as achieve greater resiliency when future leadership challenges arise. The course will include reading, research, positive and contemplative psychology practice, journal writing and other brief written assignments to be completed prior to and after formal classes. The course writing will not satisfy the Suffolk Law School legal writing requirement. There is no final examination but a short final reflective paper will be required. There is no pre-requisite. The course will be graded on a pass/fail basis.

LAW 2985 - Boston: Urban Law & Policy (2)

This three-credit course will use Boston as a case study for examining legal, political, social, and economic issues in modern American cities. The course will consider issues including the division of powers between the state and the city, local government structure, land use and housing policy, economic development, municipal finance, sustainability, regionalism, residential segregation, and education policy. The ambition of the course is both to build a deeper understanding of unique characteristics of Boston and to glean larger lessons for local governments in urban areas. In addition to legal materials in these areas, assignments will include readings from urban planning, history, and policy literature. The course will be useful to students interested in working in local government, real estate and land use law, and a range of public policy areas. The course will be taught using a mixture of lecture, question and answer, and class discussion. Each student will complete a final paper examining a specific legal or policy issue related to the course topics. Students will also have a few shorter assignments during the semester. Class participation will also factor into each student's grade. Not offered 2018-2019 [647] Course updated: March 11, 2016

LAW 2986 - Transactional Skills (3)

Transactional lawyers need to be able to apply their substantive knowledge and expertise to the real-world transactional deals of their clients. This course is intended to help students prepare for the practice of law by providing foundational skills for commercial and transactional law practice. Students will learn about the role of transactional lawyers, while focusing on the basic skills of translating the business deal into contract concepts, drafting commercial agreements, and analyzing contract terms. Most lawyers will need to work with contracts during their careers and, therefore, this course holds interest for all students and not just those interested in corporate or transactional practice. The course will use a variety of contract problems because not every contract is of interest to all. Topics to be addressed include: - Role of transactional lawyer and ethics - The context of the contract and deal timeline - The deal lawyer's analytical skill: determining which contract concept best expresses the business deal - Basic techniques for drafting terms - Layout of a contract - How to avoid ambiguity and unintentional vagueness - plain English - Boilerplate - Use of technology in contracts Students are expected to come to class prepared, participate, and satisfactorily complete all assignments by the deadlines. Course grades will be based on the following: - Class participation - 30% - Non-graded assignments and exercises - 20% - Graded assignments - 50%

Prerequisite: LAW-151 or LAW-452 (Recommended). LAW-2136 and LAW-2508 or LAW-2022 (Recommended).
The course is intended to provide students with an opportunity to gain insight into the dynamics of negotiating and structuring international business transactions, to learn about the role that lawyers and law play in these negotiations, and to give students experience in drafting communications and actual negotiations in a simulated setting. The course is structured around a simulated deal and negotiation exercise in which students in this class will represent a U.S. company while students in a similar class at York Law School, University of York in England, will represent a non-US Company. The two companies are interested in working together to exploit new technology. The form of their collaboration could be a joint venture, a licensing agreement or a long term supply contract. The negotiations will take place through written exchanges and through real-time negotiation via both videoconference and teleconference. The emphasis of the class is on the process and the experience, not the outcome of the negotiation. The goals of the course are (i) to introduce students to transactional law, (ii) to provide negotiations instructions in the context of transactional practice, and (iii) to further the student's practical legal skills. The focus of the course is on having students apply their legal and non-legal knowledge in the context of serving as a lawyer negotiating a "real business transaction within the controlled environment of the classroom. The thrust of this course is class participation and active involvement in the negotiations process. Students are expected to spend time outside of class, often working in teams of two or more, to prepare for class discussions involving the written exchanges as well as preparing for the live negotiations. Class discussions will focus on strategy for, and progress of, the negotiations, as well as the substantive legal, business and policy matters that impact on the negotiations. In order to successfully complete this course, students must meet the following requirements: 1) Active participation in class discussions regarding the preparation of the written exchanges in the negotiation; the live negotiations; and class analysis of the process and progress of the negotiations. Participation in the exercise will constitute 50% of the final grade. 2) Throughout the class and the negotiations, each student must keep a diary of the student's impressions of the process, strategy and progress of the negotiations. The diary will be handed in on the last class date and will constitute 20% of the final grade. 3) Serve as a Lead Advisor (generally a team of two or more) in one or more classes during the simulation exercise. 4) Write a 10-12 page retrospective paper after the conclusion of the exercise. More detailed instruction will be provided in class. This paper will constitute 30% of the final grade.

Prerequisite: LAW-151 or LAW-452.

This course provides the additional training required beyond the 3 credit Mediation course so that participants may obtain a 40-hour certificate of completion for a Basic Mediation Skills Training. Completion of a such a training program meets the widely accepted minimum training requirements of most U.S. Courts and mediation service providers who use volunteer and paid mediators. The course role-plays and exercises are geared to prospective lawyers who will be mediating litigated cases. Intersession course. Students using this course to fulfill the experiential learning requirement may not also use this same course to meet the legal writing requirement.

Prerequisite: LAW-2288 (concurrently).

In order to compete in the global marketplace, companies based in the United States need to be able to hire and retain the best and the brightest around the world. Business immigration attorneys play a vital role in the acquisition and retention of the most valuable asset a company has - it's employees. This course will give students a practical understanding of business immigration law so that they possess the right tools for the marketplace. The course will include discussion on various processes and procedures in employment-based immigration law including non-immigrant visas, immigrant visas and "green cards", the PERM labor certification process, as well as various agency regulations which affect the process.

The course will primarily examine tax free acquisitive reorganizations. It will explore several of the structures that qualify as a reorganization for purposes of Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code and the tax implications of the reorganization to the corporations involved and their equity and debt holders. Divisive reorganizations, section 355, will also be introduced. [684] Course updated: November 2, 2017

Prerequisite: LAW-2200.

"What I cannot create, I do not understand." Richard Feynman Learn how to think about thinking machines in the law by building your own. In this project-based course, open to non-programmers and coders alike, we will
explore the technical, legal, and ethical dimensions behind the use of computer algorithms by legal practitioners and the justice system. Projects range from the creation of simple document review and automation tools to the construction of expert systems and narrow AIs. When possible, projects will address real-world access to justice needs, expanding and improving free online tools that provide legal information. No prior programming experience or skills are required. If you have additional questions, please consult the course website at www.codingthelaw.org

**LAW 2999 - Positive Psychology for Lawyers (2)**

Positive psychology is the scientific study of the way that people and organizations can flourish. While the study of psychology has traditionally focused on improving the human condition by identifying and relieving what is negative in life, positive psychology complements this approach with a focus on strengthening what is positive. This course will explore some applications of positive psychology to enable lawyers to enhance their opportunities for more meaningful and ethical service, improved performance and well-being, and greater resilience in the face of the challenges of the profession. Pass-fail grading will be based upon effort and participation in course activities, including journals, presentations, and a final paper.

**LAW 3050 - Continuing Legal Education Req (0)**

**LAW 3060 - Practical Based Learning (0)**

**LAW 401 - Civil Procedure I (2)**

Litigation of the modern unitary civil action. Jurisdiction of state and federal courts; law applied in federal courts; pleading, pretrial motions, and discovery; trial by jury and evidentiary law; the binding effects of adjudications. Civil Procedure is offered as a one-semester course in the day division; offered as Civil Procedure I (2 credits) in the fall and Civil Procedure II (2 credits) in the spring semester for evening students.

**LAW 402 - Contracts (2)**

Contracts is offered as 2 credits in the fall semester and 3 credits in the spring. In the fall semester: introduction to the practice of contract law; the difference between formation and enforceability issues; objective theory; enforceability of agreements including elements of promise and consideration; conditional promises; past consideration; illusory bargains; promissory estoppel; unjust enrichment and restitution; offer and acceptance; unilateral and bilateral contract formation; pre-acceptance reliance. In the spring semester: parol evidence; contract interpretation; implied terms; introduction to Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code and implied warranties; good faith; unconscionability; statute of frauds; void and voidable; power to affirm or avoid contracts; duress; incapacity; mistake; impossibility, impracticability, and frustration of purpose; conditions; breach; anticipatory repudiation; remedies. Full syllabus may be viewed at http://www.professorlipshaw.com/contract-law---2017.html

**LAW 409 - Criminal Law (4)**

The course emphasizes the general principles, sources, and purposes of the criminal law, including the following doctrinal issues which apply to crimes in general: the act requirement, the mens rea requirement, causation, liability for attempted crimes, accomplice liability, defenses, and criminal code interpretation. Additionally, the course studies one or more specific crimes in-depth, including homicide, and repeatedly raises the question: how well does American criminal law fulfill its goals?

**LAW 410 - Legal Practice Skills (3)**

The Legal Practice Skills Program is a two-semester, five-credit program for first year students including (a) an orientation to law school, the sources of law, and the study of law; (b) instruction in the use of the law library and legal research tools; (c) practice in issue analysis and the writing of legal memoranda; (d) preparation of trial briefs and oral arguments; and (e) an introduction to computerized legal research systems. The program is designed to prepare the student for the writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner.

**LAW 451 - Civil Procedure II (2)**

Litigation of the modern unitary civil action. Jurisdiction of state and federal courts; law applied in federal courts; pleading, pretrial motions, and discovery; trial by jury and evidentiary law; the binding effects of adjudications. Civil Procedure is offered as a one-semester course in the day division; offered as Civil Procedure I (2 credits) in the fall and Civil Procedure II (2 credits) in the spring semester for evening students.

**LAW 452 - Contracts (3)**

Contracts is offered as 2 credits in the fall semester and 3 credits in the spring. In the fall semester: introduction to the practice of contract law; the difference between formation and enforceability issues; objective theory; enforceability of agreements including elements of promise and consideration; conditional promises; past consideration; illusory bargains; promissory estoppel; unjust enrichment and restitution; offer and acceptance; unilateral and bilateral contract formation; pre-acceptance reliance. In the spring semester: parol evidence; contract interpretation; implied terms; introduction to Article 2 of
all student inquiries. Selected students will be required to
must be at the highest level in order to respond correctly to
setting. In these instances, a TA's understanding of the law
be called upon to teach review sessions in a classroom
during office hours or via email. In some cases, TAs will
be required attend class or respond to student questions
work more directly with students. For example, TAs may
class. In addition to conducting research, TAs may need to
skills to help produce assessments that may be used in
assessments. With guidance from their supervising
role in the creation, vetting, and scoring of student
Professor's needs. Typically, TAs will play an important
research and analytical skills to help produce assessments that may be used in
class. In addition to conducting research, TAs may need to
work more directly with students. For example, TAs may
be required attend class or respond to student questions
during office hours or via email. In some cases, TAs will
be called upon to teach review sessions in a classroom
setting. In these instances, a TA's understanding of the law
must be at the highest level in order to respond correctly to
all student inquiries. Selected students will be required to
complete up to 2 hours of training regarding their
responsibilities under the Family Educational Rights and
Privacy Act ("FERPA") prior to starting their work as a
TA. FERPA training typically occurs during the week
immediately prior to the commencement of the fall and
spring semesters. Students should expect to work a
minimum of 6 hours per week to be eligible to receive 2
credits. Students receiving credits for their work as a TA
are subject to law school regulation II, C, Credits for
Clinical and Other Non-Classroom Activities. Under these
rules, "a student may not receive more than two units of
credit in any semester for non-classroom ungraded
activities" and "no more than 16 credits of ungraded non-
classroom work" may count toward their degree
requirement. Students will receive a grade of "credit" or
"no credit" for their work as a TA. Please review rule II, G
for more specific information regarding credit allocation
and grading of non-classroom activities
www.suffolk.edu/law/student-life/rulesandregs.php# rule
2G. Students may not work as a Teaching Assistant for
credit for the same course more than once. For purposes of
this rule, first-year semesterized courses - e.g. Contracts I
and II - are not the same course. Therefore, a TA may
receive credit as a TA in both the fall and spring semester
in any semesterized first-year course. Students receiving
credits for their work as a TA are subject to law school
regulation II, C, Credits for Clinical and Other Non-
Classroom Activities. Under these rules, "a student may not receive more than two units of credit in any semester
for non-classroom ungraded activities" and "no more than 16 credits of ungraded non-classroom work" may count
toward their degree requirement.
LAW 502 - Constitutional Law (2)
Survey of the history and development of constitutional
law in the United States, including the federal system, the
commerce clause, intergovernmental relations, due
process, equal protection, police power, taxation. Analysis
of selected decisions of the United States Supreme Court.
LAW 505 - Property (2)
A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of
property both personal and real, including an analysis of
ownership concepts, rights of possession, donative
transactions, future interests, concurrent interests, landlord
and tenant issues, the conveyancing system and
governmental regulations. Property is offered in the fall as
Property I (2 credits) and in the spring as Property II (2
credits). Required Course
LAW 552 - Constitutional Law II (2)
Survey of the history and development of constitutional
law in the United States, including the federal system, the commerce clause, intergovernmental relations, due process, equal protection, police power, taxation. Analysis of selected decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

**LAW 555 - Property II (2)**

A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property both personal and real, including an analysis of ownership concepts, rights of possession, donative transactions, future interests, concurrent interests, landlord and tenant issues, the conveyancing system and governmental regulations. Property is offered in the fall as Property I (2 credits) and in the spring as Property II (2 credits). Required Course Course Updated: May 23, 2018

Prerequisite: LAW-505.

**LAW 6010 - Sjd Dissertation Prep Sem (0)**

All SJD students, who have completed year 1 of the SJD program, will be required to enroll in this mandatory seminar. The SJD Dissertation Preparation Seminar will focus on preparing students to successfully defend their SJD dissertation. Students will receive feedback on completed chapters and chapters in progress, develop presentation and defense techniques, as well as, participate in workshops on outlining, research skills, and footnoting, as appropriate and needed. Students are expected to be active participants and may attend either in person or virtually in the weekly seminar.

**LAW 839 - Suffolk Galway Legal Exchange Program (2)**

**LAW 8002 - Int'l Intellectual Property (1)**

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**LAW 8170 - Human Rights Survey (3)**

This is an introduction to international human rights law, focusing primarily on the UN system. The course includes an examination of: (1) the history of the international human rights movement, (2) the two major UN human rights treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), (3) the human rights systems used to monitor and enforce these rights, and (4) domestic implementation of human rights norms in the United States and elsewhere.

**LAW 8507 - Animal Law (2)**

This course examines (1) a series of topics that come under the general headings "animal law"and "animal rights", and more specifically, (2) the extent to which legal systems, specific cases, legislation, and background cultural values have affected, and will continue to affect, the ways in which judges, administrators, politicians, lawyers, law students, legal scholars, and lay people see and speak about animals other than humans. The purpose of the course is not only to learn substantive law in relevant areas(such as property, torts, contract, wills and trusts, constitutional law, and criminal law) but also to understand the background of claims made explicitly in laws and decisions dealing with nonhuman animals. We will thus regularly ask questions such as (1) How well have decision-makers in law seen and/or understood other animals? (2) In what ways do case decisions and legislation reflect values from outside of law regarding nonhuman animals (in other words, what extra-legal sources are relevant to decisions in cases and the framing and interpretation of legislation and administrative regulations)? (3) What are the future prospects for using various parts of the legal system to address the status of nonhuman animals? Students will be graded based on a midterm and final paper.

**LAW 904 - Legal Externship (2)**

The for-credit Civil and Judicial Externship Program is Suffolk Law's largest extern program, enrolling about 100 students each year. Day students are eligible beginning in the summer after First Year. Evening students are eligible after three semesters. Students must take the two-credit Legal Process and Practice course concurrent with the externship or, in some cases, be supervised individually by a full-time faculty member. All legal work is performed under the supervision of a lawyer. Students find and apply independently for a one-semester externship. Opportunities exist in courts, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private law firms or corporations.

**LAW 910 - International & Comparative Law & Legal Practice Fellowship (3)**

The ICLLP fellowship program is for students interested in international public interest practice and advocacy in the fields of human rights, environmental justice, international criminal law, among other areas.

**LAW 928 - Galway Study Abroad Externship Program (3)**

**LAW 957 - Summer Global Externship Program (3)**

Each year, Suffolk Law School in cooperation with the Center for International Legal Studies (CILS), Salzburg, Austria, offers students externship placements at private law firms in more than 90 countries as part of its Summer Global Externship Program (SGE). Suffolk students have externed at local and international firms—from Argentina to Belgium to Hong Kong—often tackling the most cutting edge legal issues that lawyers are facing in transnational
settings. For example, one student externing in Latin America carried out a comparative law review of various countries' internet privacy laws and presented his findings to the client corporation—all the while gaining rich cross-cultural experiences through his daily work.

**LAW 9111 - Emerging Issues in European Union Business Law and Policy (1)**

Galway, Ireland Summer 2017  Ireland is the data capital of the world with Google Dublin, Apple Operations Dublin, Cisco Galway, LinkedIn EMEA, and leading cloud computing providers such as Dropbox, Citrix, and EMC2 located in or near the University of Galway. This course will examine privacy and legal issues confronting these companies such as the problems of implementing the EU Right to Be Forgotten, the General Data Protection Regulation, and the U.S/EU Privacy Shield Data-Sharing Rules, and how to comply with privacy and security issues when offering cloud computing services. U.S. companies targeting the EU consumer market must comply with EU mandatory consumer protection regulations such as the Unfair Contract Terms Directive, The Directive on Consumer Rights, the Brussels Regulation and the Rome I and II Regulations. U.S. companies in Europe will need to localize their mass-market and business-to-business license agreements and software as a service contracts to comply with EU mandatory regulations. U.S. companies doing business in Europe will need to understand international intellectual property issues where there remain significant differences between the U.S. and Europe, with issues such as the protections of databases, moral rights, first sale or exhaustion, fair use/fair dealing, nontraditional trademarks, immoral and against public policy marks, and foreign equivalents. [731] Course updated: February 22, 2017

**LAW 9112 - Mental Health and Disability Law in a Comparative Context (1)**

This course will explore how the U.S. and Ireland frame and implement legal responses to mental health and physical disabilities, with a focus on legal decision-making and autonomy. The course will begin with a brief examination of the key legal, social, and political constructs that define mental health and disability law in the U.S. The course will then explore how the U.S. legal system - as compared to the Irish system - defines and treats autonomy and decision-making in the context of disability. Topics will include adult guardianships and its alternatives, legal planning tools, forced or coerced treatment, and civil commitment. Additional topics may be explored, depending on the expertise and interests of Irish experts and guest lecturers. This course will involve a combination of lectures from the Professor, group discussions, and guest lectures from Irish scholars and lawyers to provide a comparative Irish perspective. Students will visit and speak with a local disability rights/service organization in Galway, Ireland. Students will be assessed based on class attendance and participation, participation in the field trip(s) and guest lecture(s), and a take home examination to be completed after the conclusion of the course. The course will meet 6 times over two weeks during the Galway Study Abroad program, for two hours per meeting, including at least one field trip. The meeting schedule may need to be adjusted depending on guest lecturers and field trips.

**LAW 9113 - Irish Legal System (1)**

This course will first cover the historical development of Irish law, from ancient times to the present. It will explore the Irish Constitution, Irish criminal law, and Ireland's relationship with the European Union. The course will also discuss how Ireland sees its broader treaty obligations, and how international law has been treated by the Irish courts. Students will receive a solid grounding in issues confronting the modern Irish legal system.

**LAW 9114 - Constitutional Law and Climate Change (1)**

This course confronts what has been called one of the most important legal question of this century: How to get 200 nations, each independent and sovereign, effectively to alter use of current technology to control climate warming to support our Planet's ecosystem and humans who depend on it. Countries have different systems of law, different economic systems, and different resources and capabilities to set this in motion. Through in-class real-world simulations and field trips, this course will compare: . The Science -- Focusing on CO2 and Methane (CH4) emissions to the atmosphere . International Law Treaties on Climate-- The Kyoto Protocol and 2015 Paris Agreement . U.S. Law -- U.S. Constitutional Law and recent Supreme Court decisions on the: o Constitution's Supremacy Clause - Legal preemption by the federal government blocking the 50 states and 11 U.S. territories from certain methods addressing climate o Constitution's Dormant Commerce Clause -- striking state programs that directly or indirectly geographically discriminate against other states' renewable power incentives . European Union (E.U.) law - E.U. climate laws cover 28 countries, including more than half of the most developed nations in the world which are members of the OECD. Ireland is a member of the E.U., while Northern Island and the U.K. are withdrawing after the U.K. "Brexit" vote . Developing Countries - To control runaway climate change, the world's 160 developing countries also must strategically reduce their carbon
emissions immediately. Professor Ferrey served as an advisor to the U.N. on climate change law designing and implementing the most successful legal model to control climate change in developing countries, which will be analyzed Galway, Ireland - Summer 2019
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