2017–18

J.D. Academic Regulations and Requirements Guide

FOR UPDATED INFORMATION:
www.law.nyu.edu/recordsandregistration/BiddingandRegistration/
yearlongregistrationinformation/index.htm

NYU LAW Office of Academic Services

Updated June 1, 2017
J.D. ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

Before registering for classes, you should familiarize yourself with all the J.D. requirements described in this guide. Policies and procedures contained in this guide may not be waived by individual faculty members, but if at all only by the Vice Dean and Assistant Dean for Academic Services and Registration and only for compelling reasons. Review the Academic Policies Guide for further information in the Guides Library of the Academic Services website: http://www.law.nyu.edu/academicservices

REQUIREMENTS FOR JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE

Please note that you are responsible for making sure that you fulfill each of these requirements prior to graduation. The Offices of Academic Services is not able to monitor the transcripts and the curricular choices of every student. Especially prior to registration for your final term, review these requirements to ensure that you will have satisfied all of them. It is of course highly advisable to have the requirements in mind as you make your course selections each term. If you have any questions about the requirements, you should consult an advisor in the Office of Academic Services.

Full-Time Status

The Law School maintains no part-time program in the J.D. program. Candidates for the J.D. degree are required to register for a full-time program, 12 credits minimum, unless permission of the Vice Dean or the Executive Committee (a joint committee of law professors, students and administrators) is secured. Such permission will be considered only for reasons of health, family-care responsibilities or other unusual cases of personal hardship. Additionally, students may take no more than fifteen credit hours per semester, except by advance permission (through a Credit Load Permission Form) of the Office of Academic Services, the Vice Dean, or the Executive Committee, once the bidding cycles are completed.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Refer to the following chart for your J.D. graduation requirements. You are encouraged to use the Degree Progress Checklist as a guide to meet your requirements (see form at http://www.law.nyu.edu/academicservices/forms/index.htm) and the Degree Progress Report available in the Albert Student Center.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of credits to graduate</th>
<th>First Year Curriculum</th>
<th>Upperclass Required Courses</th>
<th>Writing Requirements</th>
<th>Experiential Learning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Legislation and Regulatory State</td>
<td>Constitutional Law** Property ** Professional Responsibility (Courses that satisfy the Professional Responsibility requirement appear under the course topic “Professional Responsibility” in the Schedule of Classes, unless otherwise noted.)</td>
<td>Class of 2017 One Substantial Writing Beginning with the Class of 2018 One Writing Option A paper or Two Writing Option B papers.</td>
<td>Beginning with the Class of 2019 Students will be required to complete six credits in experiential learning courses. Three of those credits will be satisfied in first year Lawyering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Note: Not all courses listed are offered each year).

**Constitutional Law/ Property**: If either class is taken as a first year elective, the requirement for that specific class is satisfied. If not taken as a first year elective the class(es) must be taken before graduation.

Additional Note on Property: While you have the option to take Property in your third year, we do hope that many of you will continue to take the class in your second year. The faculty still feel that it is an important foundational class for many upper level courses across areas of study. Property, like Constitutional Law, may be a prerequisite for some upper-level courses that you wish to take. As such, we encourage you to consult with faculty regarding why it may be more advantageous to take Property (or even Constitutional Law) early in your law school career/studies.

Non-Classroom Credit Caps

Of the 83 credits for graduation no more than 19* credits may be earned in non-classroom activities. If you take more than 19 non-classroom credits, you will have to compensate by taking additional classroom credits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Type</th>
<th>Credit Maximum for Each Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Externship fieldwork with NCF footnote (see Schedules of Classes)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directed Research/Fellowship</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals/Moot Court Boards (2 credits for certain 3L editorial work)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marden Competition (1 credit per semester)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Law Credits (which are not cross-listed) counted towards the J.D.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Assistantships</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Assistantships</td>
<td>4 (2 per year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the 83 credits for graduation at least 64 credits must be earned in regularly scheduled class sessions at the Law School which includes the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Type</th>
<th>Credit Cap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law School courses, seminars, simulations, workshops, and writing credits associated with a seminar or course.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law School courses and seminars that are cross-listed between the Law School and other units of NYU when the student is registered under the Law School class number</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar and fieldwork portions of a clinic</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar portion of an externship</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OVERALL CAPS**

**In-Class/Full-time and Visiting Credits:** Beginning with the Class of 2017, all candidates for the J.D. degree are required to complete a minimum of 64 in-class credits of which 52 credits must be in courses taught by members of the tenured or tenure-track faculty (hereinafter, “regular courses”) and may choose all other courses from among a pool of 31 credits. Regular courses include courses taught by visitors and by members of the adjunct faculty whose courses are deemed to be “regular courses” for this purpose. The following adjunct taught courses will be deemed regular courses:

1. Courses taught by emeritus faculty;
2. Courses co-taught by adjunct faculty with full-time members of the academic and clinical faculty;
3. Courses taught by adjunct faculty who are full-time members of another law school;
4. Courses required for Law School graduation or by another school of the University with which the Law School has a joint degree program in which a student is then enrolled, including tax courses taken by students who are in the joint J.D./LL.M. tax program;
5. Clinical courses;
6. Courses taught by an adjunct whose primary professional affiliation is with the Law School and who will be present at the Law School during the time of the adjunct appointment on a full-time basis; and
7. Courses designated as core by the Vice Dean and other courses designated in accordance with governance processes of the Faculty.

The remaining 31 credits may be comprised of non-classroom or adjunct credits. Adjunct credits that count towards this cap are indicated with an “A” footnote in the Schedule of Classes. Directed Research, writing credits, and non-law courses that are solely taught by an adjunct...
professor will count towards the cap. It is your responsibility to comply with this limit. If you take more than the 31 credits in this category, you will have to compensate by taking additional course credits.

Clinics:
You cannot add a clinic unless you have faculty permission to register. The clinic office will supply a list of approved students to the office of Records and Registration. You will be pre-registered for the clinic. You do not need to select it during the bidding period. (Clinical Law Program Course Offerings is available from the Clinics Office) Credits earned in the fieldwork component of a clinic qualify as in-class credits and do not count against the 19-credit maximum for "non-classroom credits."

Externship Fieldwork:
Of the 83 credits for graduation no more than 19 credits may be earned in "non-classroom" activities, which include externships. In determining whether credits earned in an externship are subject to the 19-credit maximum for "non-classroom credits," the following rules apply:

(1) Credits earned in the seminar component of an externship are treated like any other seminar and thus do not count against the 19-credit maximum for "non-classroom credits."

(2) Credits earned in the fieldwork component of externships are "non-classroom credits" for purposes of the 19-credit maximum for non-classroom credits.

DEGREE PROGRESS

It is your responsibility to review your record on Albert on a regular basis. You MUST check the status of incompletes and your total credits earned. To do this, you should refer to the “EHRS” column on your transcript. "EHRS" reports your total earned credits.

IMPORTANT Do not rely upon the “AHRS" column on your transcript since that reports attempted hours (i.e. it includes courses you dropped, language courses, etc.) and not earned hours. If you have concerns about your transcript and your progress toward degree, contact the Office of Academic Services. For graduating students, all incomplete work from prior semesters must be turned in to professors no later than May 1 of your final semester (or September 1 for September graduates and January 5 for those graduating in January) unless a faculty member has set an earlier deadline. All work begun in the final semester must be turned no later than the last day of the exam period unless a faculty member has set an earlier deadline.

CLASS ATTENDANCE AND RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Rules of the American Bar Association, the New York State Court of Appeals, other state high courts, and the Law School itself all require regular classroom attendance. Students are advised that excessive absenteeism can result without warning in: 1) grade lowering, 2) denial of permission to complete course work and/or sit for the exam, or 3) receipt of a grade of WD
(withdrawn). Missing more than one-fifth of classes is presumptively excessive. **Any student who finds herself at risk of missing more than one-fifth of classes for any course should immediately speak with the instructor and/or Dean of Students.**

Faculty members may establish a higher standard of regular attendance than that described above, and may also take this higher standard of attendance, class participation, and the quality of class performance into account in determining the student’s grade as long as the faculty member has, during the first week of classes, announced an intention to do so or has included that intention in the syllabus or other class materials distributed in the first week of class.

The student’s obligation to be in regular attendance derives both from faculty rule and the rule of state bar examiners. As a prerequisite to a student’s admission to the bar, the Dean must certify to state boards of law examiners that the student has been in regular attendance. The Law School must be the student’s principal commitment during each semester. Extensive employment is disfavored because of its tendency to interfere with the student’s academic life at the Law School. In no event may a student devote more than 20 hours in any week to such employment during the semester.

Students must complete six full-time semesters (for transfer students including semesters spent at your first law school) (see page 3 for Full-Time Status) within five years of their initial registration at and through the Law School unless extended or modified by the Vice Dean or vote of the Executive Committee. This requirement is a prerequisite to receipt of the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree. **Certification of attendance and graduation is a prerequisite for admission to the bar examination.**

Students will not be registered for courses with overlapping times. This is against the attendance policies of the ABA and the Court of Appeals.

**WRITING REQUIREMENT**

**Substantial Writing/Option A**

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to register for the appropriate credits to satisfy the substantial writing/option A requirement. A limited number of seminars may restrict the number of students that may write a substantial paper in a seminar. i.e., not all students that win a seat in a seminar will be able to satisfy substantial writing/option A. Please check course descriptions. A professor may want to require permission to register for the writing credit of their seminar. Therefore, you should take this into account.

If you will satisfy the substantial writing/option A in a seminar or course (as opposed to directed research), and you have received faculty approval (when applicable), you must register through Courses during the add/drop period for the additional Writing Credit associated with the seminar/course by the stated deadline. After Courses closes for add/drop registration you must submit an add/drop form to the Office of Academic Services by the stated deadline. No retroactive registration is permitted. For more detailed information, see page 15 of the Year-Long Registration Guide.
Regardless of the type of project involved, students are, of course, expected to submit original, non-duplicative work for each and every course. When in doubt about the proper use of a citation or quotation, discuss the issue with the instructor. The reuse of work you did for another class or law school credit without approval is a serious offense that may merit severe discipline. (See Procedures for Offenses Requiring Formal Discipline in the Academic Policies Guide for a definition of plagiarism).

PLEASE NOTE: Substantial Writing/Option A credit may not be earned for work a student does for pay.

Substantial Writing/Option A is described as follows:

The writing requirement: A student must produce an original analytic paper of substantial length (ordinarily at least 10,000 words in length) under the supervision of a faculty member, who may augment these requirements.

The character of the paper: The paper must be a sustained piece of writing and not purely descriptive. It should be thorough, well-written, properly documented, and anticipate and address opposing arguments.

The form of the paper: The paper may be a traditional journal note; the author’s empirical research with analysis; a proposal for law reform with defense and commentary; a memorandum of law or a brief addressing a substantial legal issue: or an equivalent project showing original thought and analysis.

The scope of faculty oversight: Students should present an outline of their paper to the supervising faculty member for approval before doing substantial work. After approval, the student must prepare a first draft of the paper and, after faculty review, and discussion, the student must prepare a rewritten second draft that is responsive to the instructor’s criticism and acceptable to him or her.

The time for completion of the paper: A student should have completed his or her first draft no later than January of the student's final semester to ensure adequate time before graduation for the supervising faculty member to critique the paper, the student to rewrite the paper, and the faculty member to review the second draft and determine whether to approve it or request further work. Seminars with writing credits will satisfy the Substantial Writing/Option A requirement automatically since a substantial paper is required of all students in the seminar. See web site at http://www.law.nyu.edu/academicservices/degreerequirements/jdprogram/writingrequirements/index.htm

A student may satisfy the Substantial Writing/Option A requirement under the supervision of a faculty member either through a two-credit Directed Research or as part of a seminar or other classroom activity. In the case of a seminar with an optional one credit writing component, students who write such a paper can earn an additional credit for the seminar by registering for the writing credit portion in addition to the seminar itself. For example, if you are registered for Law and Policy of Foreign Investment Seminar (LAW-LW.10709) for two credits, you should register for Law and Policy of Foreign Investment Seminar: Writing Credit (LAW-LW.10361) for the additional credit. You may add the Writing Credit on Courses during the add/drop period, or in person at the Office of Academic Services with an add/drop slip until the deadline posted in the registration calendar. Writing Credit courses are listed in the Schedules of Classes.
For lecture courses, satisfaction of the course requirements through completion of the Substantial Writing/Option A paper will be awarded the number of credits that the course normally carries.

Option B

Students may satisfy the writing requirement by completing two shorter pieces of writing ("Option B") that could take a variety of forms (including, for example, briefs, motions, contracts or transactional documents, policy analyses, or a series of response papers in a seminar or colloquium).

Any writings, whether Substantial Writing/Option A or Option B, must be faculty-supervised in order to qualify for the writing requirement.

DIRECTED RESEARCH

Students must contact individual instructors and agree on a research project. A written proposal must be submitted to and approved by the instructor, then submitted to the Office of Academic Services before a student may register. The written proposal should be at least two pages long (or at least 1,000 words) and should describe the subject matter of the Directed Research and the issues the student intends to explore in the paper. The student may register by using an add/drop form that Academic Services will supply upon receipt of the signed proposal within the stated deadlines. The usual allocation is two credits. A student may write a one-credit Directed Research but it will not suffice for the Substantial Writing/Option A Requirement satisfaction. A three credit Directed Research project is highly unusual and requires the approval of the Vice Dean. Students considering this should contact Academic Services. Also note that requests to late add Directed Research will not be permitted to drop classes if the result is inconsistent with the above so please plan your schedule accordingly.

You may ask any full-time faculty member or visiting faculty member to supervise Directed Research. Adjunct professors may supervise Directed Research only with permission of the Vice Dean. A two credit Directed Research may satisfy the Substantial Writing/Option A requirement. Failure to make academic progress on a Directed Research may result in a student's withdrawal with a grade of "WD."

After March 15 of the student's final semester, no faculty member may accept a request from a student to perform directed research or other work for law school credit unless the student has first received the approval of the Vice Dean. The Vice Dean may allow such work if the student needs the credit for May graduation and July bar certification subject to the following:

1. No more than two (2) credits can be earned in this manner.

2. In making his or her decision, the Vice Dean shall consider (a) the date of the student’s request; (b) the nature of the proposal; and (c) whether the missing credits or the timing of the student’s request are the result of circumstances that were within the student’s ability to avoid. Failure of the student to properly calculate his or her credit at an earlier time, failure in a course, and removal from a course for excessive absences are examples of circumstances within the student’s control to avoid.
3. If the missing credits result from circumstances outside the student’s control, the Vice Dean will permit the credit if at all academically reasonable.

4. If the Vice Dean approves the student’s application, it will be the student’s responsibility to find a faculty member willing to supervise the student’s proposed work and award the credit in a timely manner.

**ADDITIONAL NON-CLASSROOM CREDITS**

1. **Fellowships:**
   If you have been accepted into a fellowship program, (for fellowship descriptions see the Non-Classroom Credits section of the Registration Information online) *fellowship credit is deducted from the eight credits allowed for directed research unless attendance at a seminar is required.*

2. **Journal and Moot Court Credits (Visiting students are not eligible):**
   At the end of the first year the various student publications begin their staff selection process. In most cases, selection is made by the Board of each publication on the basis of academic achievement during the first year of Law School and a student-administered writing competition for which the first-year student is eligible. Students may not receive credit for a note or problem. A third-year JD student is entitled to either one or two ungraded academic credits for their work on a student journal or the Moot Court Board (“journals”). The number of credits to which a student is entitled is determined by the amount of hours of academic work attributed to each position on the journal. **Students who participate in the Marden Competition may earn 1 credit per semester.** In September, the Editors-in-Chief of the journals (including the Moot Court Board) will supply a list of students eligible for credit for journal work or Marden to the Office of Academic Services, and the Records Office will register students.

   Student publications hold a limited number of spaces for students who transfer to the law school in their second year. The writing competition for these students is conducted in the beginning of the fall semester.

3. **Teaching Assistants:**
   Teaching assistants are student assistants for first-year courses (including Lawyering) and for upper-level courses. Faculty participation is voluntary. Teaching assistants work closely with faculty and receive academic credit (up to a maximum of two credits). With the exception of teaching assistants for the Lawyering program, a teaching assistant must attend every class and thus a student may not register for a class that conflicts with one in which she will serve as a teaching assistant. (The Lawyering program will provide conflict guidelines for students who will serve as teaching assistants in that program.) In addition to attending class, teaching assistants will conduct several review sessions per semester. During these sessions, they usually review questions and provide model answers to problems that have been prepared under the supervision of the professor. Teaching assistants are also available to answer the questions of individual students or to meet with small groups of students during designated “office hours.” In addition, they provide an alternative or supplement to the professor.

   All teaching assistants are chosen directly by faculty members. Individual faculty members are responsible for publicizing any available teaching assistant positions for their course(s). In a course of three or more credits, students may earn two credits; in a course of two (2) credits, students may earn one credit; A maximum of two (2) credits total of teaching assistant credits
may be counted toward degree requirements. Graduate students are not eligible to be teaching assistants. Teaching assistant credits may be added to your schedule using COURSES during the add/drop period. The new course number is LAW-LW.11608. You may locate different teaching assistant sections by searching under course type = 'teaching assistant.' This will generate a list of all the teaching assistant sections which are available in the Courses Site. The correct section of Teaching Assistant can be located on the schedule of classes by finding the name of the professor for whom you are a teaching assistant. It is your responsibility to register for Teaching Assistant.

4. Research Assistants:
Faculty members may offer J.D. and/or LL.M. students the opportunity to work as research assistants for monetary compensation or, if the professor deems it appropriate based on the nature of the work, for academic credit.

A J.D. student may count a maximum of two R.A. credits per academic year (and an overall maximum of four R.A. credits during law school) towards meeting the J.D. requirement of a minimum of 83 credits for graduation, and the non-classroom credit maximum of 19 credits. However, a student can exceed these limits by receiving authorization from both the professor and the Office of Academic Services to treat the excess credits as not counting towards the minimum number of credits needed for graduation.

All credits earned for R.A. work must be graded on a credit/fail basis. For R.A. work to qualify for academic credit, a student must do enough work to earn at least one academic credit, which requires a minimum of 45 hours of work. That work must be performed during the school year, and not during the summer. The work does not need to be completed in a single semester; it can be spread across semesters or even across academic years. When students work as R.A.s, they must maintain careful records of the number of hours they work.

Student R.A.s who work for monetary compensation need to comply with a number of administrative requirements that are set forth in http://www.law.nyu.edu/hr/hiringstudents
Student R.A.s who work for academic credit must register for the credit(s) with their program office via an add/drop form. Students must obtain permission from the professor; faculty may either sign the add/drop form or confirm permission by email.

Although ordinarily credits in excess of 90 credits may require additional payment per credit (see http://www.law.nyu.edu/recordsandregistration/payment), credits earned for R.A. work are exempt from this rule.

The decision of whether an R.A. assignment will be for academic credit or monetary compensation must be made before the assignment commences. It may not be changed from credit earning to monetary once work has begun under any circumstances, including if an R.A. fails to meet the requirements for earning the credit(s). Per federal regulations, I-9s must be completed within three days of hire and time worked for pay must be reported in real time. As such, retroactive employment is not permitted.