



2014-2015

Queen's Law JD Academic Calendar



February 2015



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GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual Academic Calendar is a comprehensive publication of Faculty and some relevant Senate approved regulations and policies pertaining to the Juris Doctor degree program and the combined degree programs offered by the Faculty of Law: Master of Public Administration-Juris Doctor, Master of Industrial Relations-Juris Doctor, Master of Arts (Economics)-Juris Doctor, Master of Business Administration-Juris Doctor degree and Civil Law-Common Law degree programs. It provides information relevant to law students about the structure of faculty governance, links to contact information for faculty members and staff, admission requirements, academic regulations, information about programs and courses of study, degree requirements and policies pertaining to the determination of academic standing in the degree programs and processes for seeking permission to study on a letter of permission.

The Senate and Board of Trustees of Queen's University reserve the right to make changes in courses, programs and regulations published in this Calendar, without prior notice.

2014-2015 Sessional Dates

Dates for the 2014-15 Academic year can be found on the [Faculty of Law website](#).

FACULTY BOARD CONSTITUTION

Composition, Functions, and Rules of Procedure of the Faculty Board*

*amended by motion dated March 28th, 2014

I COMPOSITION

The Faculty Board of the Faculty of Law consists of:

1. the Dean,
2. faculty members (including those who have Continuing Adjunct status under the Collective Agreement but not including retired faculty members, professors emeriti, or those holding Term Adjunct appointments under the Collective Agreement,
3. the Assistant Dean of Students,
4. the Assistant Dean of Administration and Finance,
5. the Senior Review Counsel and Review Counsel of Queen's Legal Aid,
6. the Director of the Correctional Law Project,
7. the Head of the Law Library,
8. the Reference and Technical Services Librarian,
9. three elected staff members and,
10. ten student members.

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The ten student members and three elected staff members are elected by students and staff, respectively, in the law school. They have full membership status and voting rights except on matters concerning individual students wherein the student involved does not give his or her express consent to their participation and on matters concerning the awarding of grades.

The Board has the authority to administer the affairs of the Faculty under such regulations as the Board of Trustees may prescribe. The Principal is an ex officio member of Faculty Board.

The student members of the Faculty Board shall be

1. the President of the Law Students' Society,
2. one member of the Executive of the Law Students' Society to be elected by and from the Executive,
3. the student senator,
4. two members of the third year class to be elected in the year elections in their second year,
5. two members of the second year class to be elected in the year elections in February of their first year,
6. two members of the first year class to be elected by the first year class in the year elections in the fall of their first year.
7. one graduate student to be elected each fall from and by the incoming class of graduate students.

The students elected to the Faculty Board shall become members of the Faculty Board from the time of their election. A student member who is unable to attend a meeting of the Faculty Board may appoint as alternate another member of the Law Students' Society executive or a member of the Law Students Society Year Executive, by notifying the Chair in writing at least 24 hours before the meeting in question.

In the event that the graduate student member is unable to attend a meeting of the Faculty Board, the person elected as the graduate student member of the Graduate Studies Committee will appear as the alternate member. Alternatively, the graduate student may appoint an alternative graduate student by notifying the Chair in writing at least 24 hours before the meeting in question.

The responsibilities of the student members of the Faculty Board shall be as follows:

Student representatives on the Faculty Board will be responsible to the Law Students' Society Executive or to the student body as a whole, depending on their method of obtaining a seat on the Board. Representatives should be encouraged to keep current with student problems and concerns and be diligent in ensuring that student opinion (not just the student's own opinion) is brought before the Board. To this end, student representatives will be required to report to the Law Students' Society Executive periodically as required by the Law Students' Society Executive. In addition, each representative should be required to submit a written report containing comments, opinions and recommendations before 1 September of the year in which the student relinquishes his/her position (or each year if the position is held for more than one year). There will be no restrictions or directions as to how student representatives should vote on any issue. All representatives will be individually responsible to the student body for their performance on the Faculty Board. A student member of the Faculty Board may be impeached and removed from that position by the same procedure that may be used to remove a member of the Law Students' Society Executive.

II FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Faculty Board are:

1. To recommend to the Senate courses of study leading to a degree and the conditions of admission;
2. To decide upon applications for admission or for change of course subject to the regulations of the Senate;
3. To submit to the Senate names for both ordinary and honorary degrees;
4. To revise the Faculty Calendar, subject to the approval of the Senate;
5. To control registrations subject to the regulations of the Senate;
6. To deal with class failures;
7. To exercise academic supervision over students;
8. To make such recommendations to the Senate as may be deemed expedient for promoting the efficiency of the University;
9. To recommend the award of scholarships or prizes;
10. To pass such regulations and by-laws as may be necessary for the exercise of the functions of the Faculty.

III. RULES OF PROCEDURE

MEETINGS

1. Regular Meetings

The regular meetings of the Faculty Board shall be held at 1:00 p.m. on the third Friday of September, October, November, and January, as well as on the first Friday in February and the second and fourth Friday in March, unless otherwise ordered by a special motion or by the Dean of the Faculty.

2. Special Meetings

The Dean of the Faculty (or her or his delegate) may at any time summon a special meeting and shall do so within three days of receiving a request in writing by at least 10 members.

3. Virtual meetings

The Chair of Faculty Board may circulate electronically for approval a motion pertaining to a matter or matters that may appropriately be dealt with by virtual meeting. All such motions must contain the names of the mover and seconder, and indicate clearly a deadline for responses, by which time a majority of the requisite quorum must have responded in the affirmative for the motion to carry. The virtual meeting must be minuted and the virtual meeting minutes must be submitted normally to the next regular meeting for approval. If at any point in the process of a virtual meeting the Chair of Faculty Board determines that the matter should be dealt with at a regular meeting of Faculty Board, the Chair may stop the virtual meeting and put the matter on the agenda for the next meeting of Faculty Board.

4. Chair

The chair shall be elected in March. He or she shall hold office for one year from July 1st in the year in which he or she is elected until the following September. In the absence of the chair, an alternate chair shall be elected.

5. Secretary

The Dean shall appoint the Secretary who need not be a member of the Faculty Board. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Faculty Board and shall circulate its minutes, reports and resolutions.

6. Attendance

- 1) Members of Faculty Board Committees who are not members of the Faculty Board may attend meetings of the Faculty Board at which business of the Committee is on the agenda, and may speak, but they shall not vote.
- 2) The Chair may invite to meetings of the Faculty Board any other person whose presence would be useful to the deliberations. Such invited persons may speak but they shall not vote.

7. Quorum

Twenty members shall constitute a quorum of the Faculty Board at meetings which student members are entitled to attend except those held out of term time. At all other meetings the quorum of the Faculty Board shall be twelve members.

8. Order of Business

- 1) At each regular meeting, the business shall be presented in the following order:
 1. Adoption of Agenda
 2. Adoption of Minutes
 3. Business arising from the minutes (questions only)
 4. Dean's Report
 5. Question Period (no more than 10 minutes)
 6. Matters requiring Board action
 7. Matters for information
 8. Individual matters where student members normally not required
- 2) At each special meeting, the business shall be confined to the agenda.

9. Dean's Report

The Dean shall report to the Faculty Board at each regular meeting matters which are of interest to members. This report shall include a report on the meetings of the Committee of Deans of the Law Faculties of Ontario. Matters requiring Faculty Board action shall be identified as separate items on the agenda.

10. Question Period

The question period shall not exceed ten minutes. Questions shall be of such a character as to elicit information about the operations of the Faculty of Law on matters of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the Faculty Board.

11. Duration of Meetings

No meeting of the Faculty Board shall continue more than one hour and thirty minutes unless two-thirds of the members present agree to continue with the business of the meeting.

12. Rules of Order

- 1) The Chair may speak on points of order in preference to other members.
- 2) The Chair shall decide on all questions of order and shall, if requested by any member of the Board, state the rule applicable to the case.
- 3) The Chair's ruling may be appealed by motion regularly seconded.
- 4) No rule governing the procedure of the Faculty Board shall be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.
- 5) No rule governing the procedure of the Faculty Board shall be repealed or amended except by a motion preceded by a notice of motion and approved by two-thirds of the members present.
- 6) For the purposes of ordinary motions, a motion is decided by a simple majority, which means more votes cast for the motion than against the motion.
- 7) Unless otherwise specified in these rules of procedure, Bourinot's Rules of Order, in its most recent edition, shall govern.

B. MOTIONS

13. Notice of Motions

- 1) All motions except those dealing with individual students or their records shall be preceded by a notice of motion which is to be given in writing at a previous meeting of the Faculty Board or appear on the written agenda circulated by the Chair. Only motions which have been preceded by notice and motions concerned with the same subject matter shall be proceeded with unless the requirement of notice is waived by two-thirds of the members present.
- 2) Where the question is raised of whether an issue falls within the scope of the topic on the agenda of which notice has been given, the chair shall initially rule on the question. If a vote is called on the chair's ruling, a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting will be required to sustain the view that discussion of the issue is within the scope of the topic of which notice has been given. If there is not a two-thirds majority for that view, the Chair shall declare discussion of that issue out of order and that will be final.

14. Reconsideration of Motions

Any matter dealt with and disposed of by motion of the Faculty Board shall not be reconsidered within ten months of the date of the decision, unless notice of a proposed new motion is delivered to members one full week before the date of the meeting at which the motion is to be considered.

15. Procedure Governing Motions

- 1) All motions of substance shall be in writing.
- 2) No question or motion shall be debated or put unless it has been seconded.
- 3) When the motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the Chair before debate.
- 4) Except when another member is speaking, a member may require the motion under discussion to be read at any time.
- 5) When a motion is under debate, no motion shall be received unless to amend, to refer to committee, to postpone or to adjourn.
- 6) Ordinarily no member shall speak more than once to the same motion until after all the members who choose to speak have spoken.
- 7) A member may at any time, with the permission of the Chair, explain a material part of his or her remarks which may have been misunderstood.
- 8) A member may request that a question be divided for the purpose of debate. The chair in his or her discretion may divide the question for the purpose of debate if he or she thinks it will clarify the issues or expedite the debate.

16. Record of Voting

When a vote is taken in the Faculty Board, any member may require that his or her vote or the numbers be recorded in the minutes.

17. Voting by Chair

The Chair has a deliberative vote and in the event of an equality of votes he or she has also a casting vote.

C. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

18. Appointment of the Committee of the Whole

The Faculty Board may at any time form itself into a committee of the whole body to consider a matter which is properly before the Board. A committee of the whole is ordinarily appointed by a motion, "That this Faculty reconstitute itself as a committee of the whole to consider a certain proposed resolution respecting [a specified subject]". When the matters referred to a committee of the whole have been considered, the Faculty Board is re-established and receives a report from the Chair who shall then accept a motion arising from her or his report.

19. Procedure

Motions made in committee of the whole shall not be seconded and are not governed by the procedure governing motions made in the Faculty Board except that no member shall speak more than once to any question until every other member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

D. AGENDA, MINUTES, REPORTS

20. Agenda

- 1) The agenda for each meeting shall be prepared by the Chair in consultation with the Dean and the Secretary.
- 2) The Chair shall cause a notice of meeting together with a request for items for the agenda to be given to members of the Faculty Board at least one week before each regular meeting.

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- 3) The Chair shall cause a copy of the agenda to be circulated to students and to member of the Faculty Board at least twenty-four hours before each meeting.

21. Minutes

- 1) The Secretary shall keep on file a copy of all minutes of the Faculty Board.
- 2) The minutes shall include as appendices all reports considered by the Faculty Board.
- 3) The minutes of all Faculty Board meetings not yet approved shall be circulated to all members of the Faculty Board before the next regular Faculty Board meeting.
- 4) All non-confidential parts of the minutes shall be circulated to students at the time they are circulated to members.

22. Reports

- 1) The Secretary shall keep on file copies of all reports, working papers or memoranda prepared for the use of the Faculty Board or one of its committees. Committee chair shall provide the Secretary with copies of such documents prepared for their committees.
- 2) All non-confidential reports prepared for the use of the Faculty Board shall be circulated to students at the time they are placed on the agenda of a Faculty Board meeting.

23. Methods of Giving Notice

- 1) Wherever procedures of the Faculty Board require notice to be given to members of the Faculty Board, it shall be adequate to circulate notice on the Faculty Board listserv not later than 3:00 p.m. the preceding day.
- 2) Where notices, reports, minutes or agendas are required to be publicly circulated, it shall be adequate to circulate them on the Faculty Board, faculty, and student listservs.

E. STANDING COMMITTEES

24. Terms of Reference

Faculty Board Standing Committees are bound by their terms of reference. If a Standing Committee finds it desirable to extend or reduce an enquiry beyond its terms of reference, it shall obtain authority from the Faculty Board to do so.

25. Membership

- 1) The faculty members of the Faculty Board Standing Committees shall be elected by the faculty members of Faculty Board in March.
- 2) The student members of Faculty Board Standing Committees shall be elected to serve on standing committees in March on a date fixed by the Law Students' Society, except that the student members of the Orientation Review Committee shall be appointed in November in accordance with the procedure developed by the Law Students' Society. As soon as possible after the student members are appointed their names shall be given to the Chair of the Faculty Board who shall communicate them to the appropriate committee and announce them at the next regular Faculty Board meeting.
- 3) Members of Faculty Board Standing Committees other than those committees for which a different term of office is specified, shall hold office for one year from July 1st of the year in which they are elected or appointed.

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- 4) The Associate Dean (Academic) shall solicit the views of each faculty member about which of the Standing Committees he or she wishes to serve on and shall ensure that nominations for all Standing Committees, including nominations for the Chair of each Standing Committee, are on the agenda for a Faculty Board meeting in March of each year. The Chair shall call for further nominations from the floor.
- 5) The Dean shall be an ex officio member of all Faculty Board Standing Committees.

26. Standing Committees, their Composition and Terms of Reference

The following shall be the Faculty Board Standing Committees, their composition and their terms of reference:

*1) Academic Standing and Policies Committee**a. Membership*

Two faculty members (one of whom shall be Chair); the Assistant Dean of Students; the Manager of Education and Equity Services (who acts as a non-voting Administrator to the committee); and two students. Student alternates will be selected by the LSS (for faculty board approval in March), if necessary, for the summer period from the end of the Winter examination period to the start of the fall term.

b. Terms of Reference

- i. to consider and make recommendations upon matters relating to academic standing and policies;
- ii. to deal with student problems and requests as they affect academic work and standing in accordance with the policies of the Faculty;
- iii. to deal with academic standing generally at term and year end;
- iv. to make decisions on supplemental and special privileges in accordance with the policies of the Faculty.

*2) Admissions Committee**a. Four faculty members (one of whom shall be Chair); the Assistant Dean of Students; one staff member; six students**b. Terms of Reference*

- i. to consider and make recommendations on matters relating to admissions;
- ii. to make decisions on the files of applicants under the life experience categories, and special admissions to the JD program.

*3) Curriculum Committee**a. Membership*

Three faculty members (one of whom shall be Chair); and two students.

b. Terms of Reference

- i. to consider and make recommendations on matters relating to the JD program;
- ii. to examine and make recommendations on the Faculty's methods of instruction;
- iii. to consider and make recommendations on proposals for new LL.B. courses
- iv. to approve changes to existing courses and to report this action to the Faculty Board for ratification;

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- v. to examine and advise upon the academic implications of programs and regulations initiated outside the University.
- 4) *The Visitors Committee*
 - a. Membership
Two faculty members and the Manager of Academic Programs.
 - b. Terms of Reference
 - i. To co-ordinate visitors to the Faculty
- 5) *The Competitive Moot Court Committee*
 - a. Membership
Two faculty members, one of who will serve as Chair and coordinator of the competitive moots; one staff member; and two students.
 - b. Terms of Reference
 - i. to consider and make recommendations on matters relating to the competitive moot court program.
- 6) *Orientation Review Committee*
 - a. Membership
The Associate Dean (Academic) (Chair); the Assistant Dean of Students; four students.
 - b. Terms of Reference
 - i. to ensure that the planning, organization and conduct of the Faculty's Orientation adhere to Senate Orientation policy and objectives;
 - ii. the student members shall report to the Chair of the Committee in October;
 - iii. the Chair of the Committee shall report to the Senate Orientation Review Board in October on its review of the Orientation just past and on its recommendations for the next year.
- 7) *Writing Prizes Committee*
 - a. Membership
Two faculty members (one of whom shall be Chair).
 - b. Terms of Reference
 - i. to invite nominations from instructors annually;
 - ii. to assess nominations and make decisions on student writing prizes.
- 8) *Standing Marks Committee*
 - a. Membership
The Associate Dean (Academic), Assistant Dean of Students and one faculty member.
 - b. Terms of Reference
 - i. Has the jurisdiction to accept grades and prize lists.

27. Student Participation

- 1) The student members of Faculty Board Standing Committees shall not participate in any discussion concerning individual students or their records without the consent of the individual student.
- 2) Notwithstanding (1), the student members of the Admissions Committee may participate fully in the selection of the first year class, and may, during Committee meetings, examine the files of applicants for admission to first year, for that purpose.

28. Quorum

One half of the members constitutes a quorum of each committee.

29. Direct Referral to Committees by Dean

The Dean may refer any matter to a Faculty Board Standing Committee without motion of the Faculty Board where he or she feels such a referral will expedite Faculty Board business by, for example, clarifying issues or producing a suggested course of action.

30. Direct Referral to Committees by Law Faculty Members

Any member of the Faculty of Law may bring matters to the attention of any Standing Committee.

F. SPECIALLY ELECTED COMMITTEES

31. Faculty Appointments Advisory Committee

1) Membership

- a. the Dean (Chair); four faculty members (members of the bargaining unit under the Collective Agreement); three students (two JD students, one LL.M. student)
- b. vacancies on the Committee shall be filled by election of Faculty Board in March;
- c. faculty members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of three years;
 - 1. the three-year terms of faculty members shall be staggered so that normally no more than two are elected each year;
- d. the Committee shall where practicable be reflective of the Faculty in terms of rank and gender;
- e. faculty members of the Committee may not serve two consecutive three-year terms;
- f. student members of the Committee shall be elected by Faculty Board for a term of one year from the student members of Faculty Board and shall exercise their responsibilities in a confidential capacity and arrive at any judgement at their own discretion.

2) Terms of Reference

- a. to recommend the academic or professional qualification and experience required for filling a position;
- b. to recommend on the content and placement of advertisements for the position;
- c. to review and assess all materials submitted by applicants;
- d. to prepare a short list of candidates;
- e. to interview candidates;
- f. to make written recommendations on appointments;
- g. to perform all functions in accordance with the Collective Agreement.

32. Renewals, Tenure/Continuing Appointments and Promotion Committee

1) Membership

- a. four faculty members and one faculty member from another Queen's Faculty (members of the bargaining unit under the Collective Agreement); two students;

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- b. one of four faculty members from the Faculty of Law shall be elected as Chair by the other members of the Committee and the election of the Chair shall take place by 1 May of each year;
 - c. vacancies on the Committee shall be filled by election of Faculty Board in March;
 - d. faculty members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years;
 - e. the two-year terms of faculty members normally shall be staggered;
 - f. the Committee shall where practicable be reflective of the Faculty in terms of rank and gender;
 - g. student members of the Committee shall be elected by Faculty Board for a term of one year.
- 2) Terms of reference
- a. to carry out all functions relating to applications for renewal, tenure and promotion in accordance with the Collective Agreement and to make recommendations to the Dean on such applications.

33. Specially Elected Adjunct Appointments Committee

- 1) Membership
 - a. The Associate Dean (Academic) (chair); two faculty members; the Assistant Dean of Administration and Finance; the Manager of Academic Programs; one student
- 2) Terms of Reference
 - a. to carry out all functions relating to applications for adjunct appointments in accordance with the Collective Agreement and to make recommendations to the Dean on such applications

DEGREE PROGRAMS

Juris Doctor (JD) Program

The Queen's University Senate approved a change to the designation from the Bachelor of Laws degree to the Juris Doctor (JD) degree on February 28, 2008.

The Juris Doctor (JD) is a second-entry professional degree in common law normally completed in three academic years of full-time study. It is the basis of admission for registration in a licensing process for each province of Canada, except in the province of Quebec, which is governed by a civil law regime. Through partnership with the Faculty of Law at the University of Sherbrooke, it is possible to obtain a civil law degree in a single academic year, following graduation with the JD at Queen's University.

Each student is responsible for becoming informed about all Faculty rules and regulations pertaining to degree requirements and determination of standing, regulations and policies regarding examinations and written course work, and course selection.

Part-Time JD Program

Part-time students are expected to adhere to all the rules and regulations of the JD degree program in addition to the following rules and procedure that pertain specifically to part-time status in the JD degree or combined JD program. Part-time students are expected to complete the JD program within six academic years. In exceptional circumstances, the Academic Standing and Policies Committee may waive this requirement.

Part-time students may request a change in status to full-time prior to the commencement of any academic term and may thereafter request permission to return to part-time status for any subsequent term or terms.

Combined Degree Programs

We offer five unique combined degree programs providing cross-disciplinary legal education. These programs offer students the specialized and interdisciplinary instruction needed in today's knowledge-based economies. See the links below for more information:

Master of Arts (Economics) – Juris Doctor (MA(Econ)-JD)

The Senate of Queen's University approved the MA(Economics)-Juris Doctor combined degree program on November 27th, 2008.

Queen's University's Faculty of Law and Department of Economics have partnered to offer a combined program that allows students to obtain both a JD and an MA degree in three years. The program provides highly-focused interdisciplinary training for students interested in the many areas where law and economic analysis intersect, for example international trade law and policy, corporate law and policy, competition law and policy, environmental and resource management and tax law and policy. Combined MA (Econ)-JD students will receive excellent training and gain a strong comparative advantage to pursue careers in specialized legal work that requires knowledge of economic theory and social science methods, high-level policy work and academia.

Students will follow the general requirements for a standard MA in Economics under the coursework and MA essay option (see Program Pattern II in the School of Graduate Studies and Research Calendar at http://www.queensu.ca/calendars/sgsr/Economics_0.html). Students will receive credit for specified law courses which will serve as two of the required seven courses for the MA degree. Students will also receive upper-year credit in the JD program for the equivalent of one term's enrollment (15 credits). These cross-credits will be restricted to courses selected from those within approved Economics Department offerings.* Students must complete a minimum of 45 additional upper-year credits within Queen's Faculty of Law, which may include courses offered at the Bader International Study Centre in the Global Law Spring Programs.

** Please note: The cross-credit of 15 units of credit from the M.A.(Economics) degree to the Juris Doctor degree is under review by the Law School Approval Committee of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada for compliance*

with the competencies regime for common law degree programs. This amount of cross-credit could be subject to change for compliance.

Program Requirements and Structure

See also the [Program Structure Chart](#) posted on the Faculty of Law website.

1. In the first year, students register full-time in the School of Graduate Studies and complete the following courses:
 - a. The three economics courses ECON-810 Microeconomic Theory, ECON-852 Quantitative Methods and ECON-848 Economic Analysis of Law.
 - b. Any two other graduate economics courses with a sufficient connection to law, subject to the approval of the Graduate Coordinator (Economics) in consultation with the Combined Program Director (Law). The following courses are illustrative of courses that would satisfy the requirement: ECON-825 International Trade; ECON-835 Development Economics; ECON-837/437 Cost-Benefit Analysis; ECON-840 Public Economics I; ECON-841 Public Economics II; ECON-845 Industrial Organization I; ECON-846 Industrial Organization II; ECON-870 Finance Theory; ECON-890 Natural Resource Economics; and ECON-891 Environmental Economics.
 - c. The four law courses LAW-140/141/142/143 Public Law, LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law, LAW-160/161/162/163/164AB Contracts and LAW-115/116/117/118 AB Introduction to Legal Research.
2. In the spring/summer term of the first year, students will complete the MA Essay requirement. Students may also elect to take some of their economics courses during the spring term. It may be possible for students to arrange their courses and to seek permission from the Academic Directors of both programs to enable registration in a Global Law Program at the Bader International Centre in May and June.
3. In the second year of the program, students register full-time in the Faculty of Law, taking a full course load of between 14 and 17 credits per term. Students must complete the remaining courses from the required first-year law curriculum as follows: LAW-180/181/182AB Property Law; LAW-190/191/192/193/194AB Tort Law; and LAW-170/171/172AB Criminal Law.
4. In the third year, students must register full-time in the Faculty of Law. Students must ensure that they complete the following additional degree requirements for the combined program and the JD degree during the second and third years:
 - a. Two upper-year law courses with a substantial connection to law and economics. Given changes in course offerings from year to year, the list of approved courses is to be determined annually by the Combined Program Director (Law) in consultation with the Graduate Coordinator (Econ). The following list is illustrative of some three-credit courses that would satisfy the requirement, based on course offerings: LAW-454 International Economic Law; LAW-511 Corporate Taxation; LAW-512 Corporate Finance; LAW-608 Advanced Corporate Law; LAW-448 Securities Regulation; LAW-441 Commercial Law; LAW-560 Labour Law and LAW-517 Environmental Protection Law. Note that this list is illustrative only. Students who

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wish to pursue specialization in other areas within the law and economics tradition in areas such as criminal law and family law could also be accommodated within existing law course offerings.

- b. The following JD degree requirements: LAW-225 Civil Procedure, LAW-440 Business Associations are mandatory in second-year JD and LAW-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism is a mandatory upper-year course); Advocacy Requirement; Practice Skills Requirement; and Substantial Term Paper Requirement.

Master of Public Administration - JD Combined Degree Program (MPA-JD)

Queen's University Senate approved the Master of Public Administration-JD program on March 1, 2001.

Partnered with the School of Policy Studies, the Faculty of Law offers this three and one-half academic year combined degree program to facilitate closer integration of studies in law and public policy. The MPA curriculum offers students training in policy analysis and development, while the JD curriculum offers students the substantive knowledge necessary for successful policy implementation and interpretation. The School of Policy Studies has a strong reputation for advanced education in policy studies in the areas of health policy, defence management studies, global governance, social and public policy in the voluntary sector of not-for-profit, community-based, non-governmental organizations. Students enrolled in this program are subject to the regulations and policies of both the Faculty of Law and the School of Policy Studies.

An option to complete the combined degrees in three years is available to combined degree program students who are selected to and successfully complete a Global Law Program at the Bader International Study Centre in the spring term of the first year in the program. Following graduation, students complete the articling requirement and licensing process for the Law Society of Upper Canada in Ontario or the comparable bar admission program in the other Canadian common law provinces. If the early completion option is not taken, the program takes 3.5 academic years to complete.

Program Requirements and Structure

See also the [Program Structure Chart](#) posted on the Faculty of Law website.

1. MPA Year (twelve months)

In the first year of the program, students are registered as graduate students and are required to take LAW-140/141/142/143 Public Law, LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law, LAW-160/161/162/163/164AB Contracts, LAW-115/116/117/118AB Introduction to Legal Research and the First Year Legal Foundations Program in the Faculty of Law. The requirements of the graduate degree are completed over the spring and summer and the graduate degree is conferred in the fall of the second year in the program.

MPA-JD students are eligible to apply for and be selected to participate in a Global Law Program at the Bader International Study Centre in the spring term of the graduate registration year. Successful completion of the program earns nine upper-year JD credits and enables the combined degree program to



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be completed in three academic years. Applications should be submitted by October for admission to the Global Law Programs held in the following months of May and June.

For the remainder of the program, students are registered as law students. Tuition is charged in accordance with registration status.

2. JD first year (8 months)

Students are required to take LAW-180/181/182 AB Property, LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195/196 AB Torts, LAW-170/171/172/173 AB Criminal Law, LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure, and LAW-440 Business Associations are also mandatory in this year. Administrative Law and one additional elective course should be added to ensure that registration is at 14-17 credits per term. Permission may be sought to postpone Administrative Law to second-year JD if necessary. Students who are pursuing the early completion option should seek academic advising from the Assistant Dean of Students to help with planning to ensure that the minimum upper-year credit requirement of 59 upper-year credits can be met by the end of second-year JD registration. It may be possible to complete an Individual Supervised Project over the summer term prior to second-year JD to avoid course overloads in the following year.

Note: At the Faculty Board meeting of February 3, 2012, motions were passed to make LAW-440/442 Business Associations and LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure mandatory courses to be completed in second-year JD. This will affect course selections in the upper-years of the MPA-JD program, depending on whether the early completion option is pursued.

3. JD second year (8 months)

- (i) Students are required to undertake a full-time courseload of upper year electives. Students should strive to meet the balance of the JD degree requirements, including the Substantial Term Paper Requirement, Practice Skills requirement, the Advocacy requirement and LAW-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism. **Note:** At the Faculty Board meeting of February 3, 2012, a motion was passed to approve an upper-year course in Professional Responsibility to be mandatory in the upper-year JD program. Further particulars of this requirement will be determined at the January 18, 2013 Faculty Board meeting.
- (ii) At some point in the second or third JD years, students are required to take at least one of LAW-522 Human Rights, LAW-532 Aboriginal Law or LAW-529 Advanced Constitutional Law. Students are also required to complete the LAW-496: Public Service-Individual Supervised Project (4 credits). It is recommended that LAW-496 Public Service-Individual Supervised Project be used to satisfy the Substantial Term Paper requirement for the JD degree.
- (iii) If the BISC Early Completion option is pursued, then it is possible for a combined program student to complete the remaining JD degree requirements at the end of the JD second year, using the nine upper-year credits earned in the BISC certificate program. Permission may be sought from the Assistant Dean of Students to complete the mandatory LAW-496 Public Service Individual

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Supervised Project in the second JD year. This paper can be used to satisfy the substantial term paper degree requirement for the JD degree.

- (iv) MPA-JD students who do not plan to complete the combined degree program in three academic years, may apply to complete the final term of the fourth year on international exchange, if all other degree requirements are completed in second-year JD.
- (v) MPA-JD students will complete the articling requirement of the licensing process of the Law Society of Upper Canada (Province of Ontario) or articling and the bar admission program of any other Canadian common law province after graduation. The Career Development Office of the Faculty of Law helps students to apply for summer positions with government or with law firms that have a public law practice and will assist students in the search for an articling position after graduation.

4. JD third year (fall term, four months)

Students register for a final term in third year to complete the remaining requirements of the JD degree, including the upper-year credit requirement, the mandatory upper-year courses, the Advocacy requirement, the Practice Skills requirement and the LAW-496 Public Service; Individual Supervised Project. As a general rule, students complete LAW-496 Public Service Individual Supervised Project in the third year. This paper can be used to satisfy the substantial term paper degree requirement for the JD degree. Students also register in a full-time course load of upper-year law electives. Students choosing this option will complete the articling requirement of the licensing process of the Law Society of Upper Canada (Province of Ontario) after graduation.

Master of Industrial Relations - JD Combined Degree Program (MIR-JD)

Queen's University Senate approved the Master of Industrial Relations-JD program on November 21st 1996.

The MIR-JD combined degree program merges graduate training in human resource management, labour and employment policy with a professional degree in law. An option to complete the combined degrees in three years is available to combined degree program students who successfully complete a Global Law Program at the Bader International Study Centre in the spring term of the first year in the program. Students enrolled in this program are subject to the regulations and policies of both the Faculty of Law and the School of Graduate Studies in respect to the MIR degree. Following graduation, students complete the articling requirement and licensing process for the Law Society of Upper Canada in Ontario or the comparable bar admission program in the other Canadian common law provinces.

Program Requirements and Structure

See also the [Program Structure Chart](#) posted on the Faculty of Law website.

1. MIR Year (twelve months)

In the first year of the program, students are registered as graduate students and are required to take LAW-140/141/142/143 Public Law, LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law, LAW-160/161/162/163/164 AB Contracts, LAW-115/116/117 /118 AB Introduction to Legal Research and the First Year Legal



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Foundations Program in the Faculty of Law. The requirements of the graduate degree are completed in the first year of registration, including the spring and summer. The MIR graduate degree is conferred in the fall of the second year in the program.

MIR-JD students are eligible to apply for and be selected to participate in a Global Law Program at the Bader International Study Centre in the spring term of the graduate registration year. Successful completion of the program earns nine upper-year JD credits and enables the combined degree program to be completed in three academic years. Applications should be submitted by October for admission to the Spring Global Law Program held in the following months of May and June.

For the remainder of the program, students are registered as law students. Tuition is charged in accordance with registration status.

2. JD first year (8 months)

Students are required to take LAW-180/181/182 AB Property, LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195/196 AB Torts and LAW-170/171/172 AB Criminal Law. Two mandatory second-year courses LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure and LAW-440 Business Associations must be taken, as well as LAW-560 Labour Law, and LAW-567 Employment Law. Permission can be sought to postpone completion of the mandatory course LAW-562 Collective Agreement and Arbitration to the third year of registration. MIR-JD students who are pursuing the early completion option should seek academic advising from the Assistant Dean of Students to ensure that the minimum upper-year credit requirement of 59 upper-year credits can be met by the end of second-year JD registration. It may be possible to complete an Individual Supervised Project over the summer term prior to second-year JD to avoid course overloads in the following year.

Note: At the Faculty Board meeting of February 3, 2012, motions were passed to make LAW-440/442 Business Associations and LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure mandatory courses to be completed in second-year JD. This will affect course selections in the upper-years of the MIR-JD program, depending on whether the early completion option is pursued.

3. JD second year (8 months)

Note: At the Faculty Board meeting of February 3, 2012, a motion was passed to approve the upper year course LAW-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism to be mandatory in the upper-year JD program.

- (i) Students are required to undertake a 14 to 17 credit course-load of upper year electives. Students should plan to meet the balance of the JD degree requirements, Law-334 Legal Ethics & Professionalism, LAW-562 Collective Agreement and Arbitration, the Practice Skills requirement, the Advocacy requirement and the substantial term paper requirement in Law 494-Labour ISP (4 upper-year credits).
- (ii) If the BISC Early Completion option is chosen, then it is possible for an MIR-JD student to plan to complete the remaining JD degree requirements at the end of the second-year JD, using the nine upper-year credits earned in the BISC certificate program. Permission may be sought from the

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Assistant Dean of Students to complete the mandatory LAW-494 Labour Individual Supervised Project in second-year JD.

- (iii) MIR-JD students who do not plan to complete the combined degree program in three academic years, may apply to complete the final term of the fourth year on international exchange, if all other degree requirements are completed in the second year JD.
- (iv) MIR-JD students will complete the articling requirement of the licensing process of the Law Society of Upper Canada (Province of Ontario) or articling and the bar admission program of any other Canadian common law province after graduation.

The Career Development Office of the Faculty of Law helps students to apply for summer positions with law firms that have a specialized practice in labour and employment law and will assist students in the search for an articling position after graduation.

4. JD third year (fall term, four months)

MIR-JD students who did not exercise the option to complete the combined program within three academic years return to complete the balance of outstanding JD requirements in a final term of registration. An application may be made in the previous second year JD to study on international exchange in the final term, if all other JD degree requirements have been met, including the required Law 494-Labour: Individual Supervised Project.

Implementation of Academic Policies pertaining to the MPA-JD and MIR-JD

1. Registration Status and Eligibility for Letter of Permission or International Exchange

- a. Students admitted into the combined degree programs register as graduate students in the first year of the program and are assessed tuition as graduate students in that year.
- b. Students are registered and pay tuition as first-year law students in the second year of the combined degree program, as second-year law students in the third year of the combined degree program and as third-year law students in the final term of the fourth year in the combined degree program.
- c. If a student successfully completes a BISC global law program and pursues early completion, then the student will be considered to be first-year JD student in the second year of the combined program and a third-year JD student in the third year of the combined degree program.
- d. Due to course requirements, students in combined degree programs are eligible for a letter of permission to study abroad or to study on international exchange at another Law Faculty only if the early completion option is not pursued. The term on letter of permission or on international exchange would be the final term in the third JD year of the four-year combined degree program.
- e. Students are expected to adhere to the completion deadline for the graduate degree program before registration as a first-year law student in the JD degree program.

2. Eligibility for Merit-Based and Needs-Based Awards and Dean's Honour List

- a. Applicants to the combined programs are eligible to receive merit-based and need-based assistance according to their registration status upon admission to the combined degree programs as graduate students in the first year of registration. See <https://osap.gov.on.ca/OSAPPortal>
- b. Applicants will be considered for merit-based admission scholarships not requiring a separate application during the admissions cycle in which application is made for admission.
- c. Students in the combined degree programs are not eligible for law admission scholarships for which an application is required until they are registered as first-year law students in the JD program.
- d. If an applicant accepted the offer of a law admissions scholarship when offered admission to the JD degree program, that scholarship will be deferred by a year until the student is registered as a first-year law student in the second year of the combined degree program.
- e. Applicants are not eligible for a law admission bursary or work-study grant once they accept admission and register as first-year graduate students in the combined degree programs, even though they may have been awarded a law admission bursary or work study grant when they were offered admission into the JD degree program.
- f. Students registered in the combined programs are eligible to apply for the needs-based general bursaries by the deadline of 31 October of each academic year.
- g. In the first year of the program students are not eligible for consideration for course prizes in the three first-year law courses in which they are registered. Following the year as a graduate student, students are eligible for the law school's merit-based and needs-based scholarships, awards and financial assistance according to level of JD studies in which they are registered.
- h. Students registered in the combined degree programs will be considered for the first, second and third year Dean's Honour List on the basis of grades for law courses obtained in the second, third and fourth years, respectively of the four-year program. Students who are pursuing early completion will be registered as graduate students in the first year, then as first-year JD and as third-year JD students in the final two academic years of the combined program.

3. Determination of Standing and Right to Continue in the Combined Degree Program

- a. If a student does not complete the requirements of the Master's degree in a timely manner, prior to registration as a first-year law student in September, then tuition for the following academic year will be charged not only to continue as a graduate student, but also for concurrent registration as a JD student.
- b. A student who does not successfully complete the degree requirements of the Master's program by mid-August will be required to seek permission of the Assistant Dean of Students of the Faculty of Law to continue in the combined degree program. The Assistant Dean of Students may decide the issue or may refer the issue to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee of the Faculty of Law with a recommendation.
- c. If a student is not permitted to continue as a student in the combined degree program, the student will be permitted to complete the graduate degree and the JD degree consecutively on

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conditions, if any, as determined by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee of the Faculty of Law.

Juris Doctor – Master of Business Administration (JD-MBA)

The Senate of Queen's University approved the JD-MBA degree program on April 27, 2006.

Note: The School of Business approved the restructuring of the full-time MBA degree program in September, 2012. The credits required have been reduced from 69 to 60 credits and the modules have been changes to the Foundations Module for the first six months and the Mastery Module in the final six month. The new MBA program will be offered starting over a twelve month period commencing January 2014.

http://business.queensu.ca/mba_programs/mba/index.php.

This four-year combined program capitalizes on the strength of the internationally acclaimed, intensive twelve-month Master of Business Administration degree offered by Queen's School of Business and the rich program in business law offered by Queen's Faculty of Law. Students admitted to the combined program have an alternative option to complete the combined program in three and a half years.

Early Completion Option – BISC International Business Law Program

Combined JD-MBA students are eligible to apply for and be selected to participate in the International Business Law program at the Bader International Study Centre to earn nine upper-year JD credits. These students may also use cross-credits from the MBA degree equivalent to six upper-year JD credits to complete the degree requirements in three and one-half academic years.

Early Completion Option - on Campus

Note: This early completion option is under review in the 2014-2015 academic year for compliance with the requirements stipulated by the Federated Law Societies of Canada for a Canadian common law degree and revision because of changes to the MBA program structure.

Program Requirements and Structure

See also the [Program Structure Chart](#) posted on the Faculty of Law website.

1. The first year is spent completing the compulsory first year curriculum of the JD program.
2. The fall term of the second-year JD year is spent taking upper year courses at full courseload in the JD program. Effective in 2013-2014, JD-MBA law students are required to register in LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure and LAW-440/442 Business Associations in second-year JD. Upper-year management-related law courses totaling at least 8 upper-year JD credits should be completed.
3. MBA registration commences in the winter term of second-year in January and continues for twelve months to the end of the December. Combined program students return to complete the winter term of second-year JD studies in the third academic year of registration.



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4. The fourth year is spent fulfilling the remaining upper-year degree requirements of the JD degree program (advocacy requirement, practice skills requirement, LAW-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism and a substantial term paper).

Other Mandatory Requirements:

At some time in the second and fourth years of the combined program at least eight upper-year credits in management-related law courses must be completed. Eligible courses include, but are not limited to, LAW-427 Administrative Law, LAW-440 Business Associations, LAW-328 Law and Economics, LAW-508 Taxation, LAW-560 Labour Law, LAW-448 Securities Regulation, and LAW-446 Competition Law.

Civil Law-Common Law Joint Degree Program

Université de Sherbrooke and other Quebec Civil Law Students and Graduates Applying to Queen's

Admission Information: March 1st deadline for Sherbrooke applicants;
May 1st deadline for civil law students and graduates from other Quebec law schools

Students in their final year and graduates of the civil law degree program at University of Sherbrooke may apply to take an intensive fourth year of studies at full courseload following graduation to obtain a common law JD degree conferred by Queen's University. Applicants from University of Sherbrooke are encouraged to apply before March 1st.

If space is available, students in their final year and graduates from other Quebec civil law degree programs may be considered for admission to the combined degree program in accordance with the admissions standards applied to the Sherbrooke applicants.

Program Structure

Effective in 2014-2015, registrants in the Civil Law-Common Law combined program must be in compliance with the new National Requirement pertaining to approved common law degree programs. See <http://www.flsc.ca/en/national-requirement-for-approving-canadian-common-law-degree-programs/> and http://www.flsc.ca/_documents/National-Requirement-ENG.pdf.

Students are not permitted to enroll simultaneously in the combined degree program and another full-time program such as the Barreau du Québec program.

Students will be required to register in 30-32 credits through the academic year and must complete the following courses:

- Law-160/161/162/163 AB Contracts (6 credits, fall and winter terms)
- Law-190AB Torts (6 credits, fall and winter terms)



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- Law-180/181AB Property (6 credits, fall and winter terms)
- Law-225 Civil Procedure (4 credits, fall term)

Students must also complete or be able to demonstrate having completed successfully the required competencies, including fiduciary relationships in a commercial context by registration in the following required courses:

- Law-440 Business Associations (4 credits, winter term)
- Law-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism (3 credits, fall or winter term)

The onus rests upon the applicant to demonstrate through official transcripts, course descriptions and course syllabi that they have completed the competencies outlined in the National Requirement in order to be exempted from additional courses, including Law-440 Business Associations and Law-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism. It is possible that other courses could be required or recommended, such as Law-427 Administrative Law, if it is apparent that the applicant has not completed the relevant competency through completion of comparable courses in the civil law degree or successful completion of a provincial licensing process. Decisions on course requirements will be made by the Assistant Dean of Students in consultation with the Associate Dean Academic.

Courses from which electives may be chosen can be seen on the Faculty of Law website.

Queen's Law Students Applying to University of Sherbrooke

<http://www.usherbrooke.ca/droit/international/etudiants/etudiants-internationaux/droit-civil-queen-s/>

The program consists of 31 credits, including 22 in core foundation courses. This core curriculum allows students to become familiar with the methods of civil law and some of the key areas of private law in Quebec. They are also a prerequisite for other electives.

- DRT 100 Obligations I (3 cr.)
- DRT 103 Procédure civile I (3 cr.)
- DRT 105 Biens et prescription (3 cr.)
- DRT 200 Obligations II (3 cr.)
- DRT 205 Responsabilité civile (3 cr.)
- DRT 211 Droit patrimonial des conjoints (3 cr.)
- DRT 308 Droit des sûretés (3 cr.)
- DRT 132 Communication juridique I (1 cr.)

The program is complemented by optional courses worth three credits each, for a total of nine credits. The choice of courses must be approved by the Secretary of the Faculty. (see the list of teaching activities and teaching schedule).

REGULATIONS & POLICIES

Faculty of Law Commitment to Equality

The Faculty of Law recognizes the right of all persons to equality and the fact that the fundamental principles of equality are not well enough served by a legal community which remains disproportionately male and white. The Faculty has demonstrated a commitment to ameliorating the historic and current inequalities between women and men. It has also demonstrated a similar commitment to rectifying the inequities faced by various minorities in our society, particularly visible minorities. The members of the Faculty of Law will continue to expand their efforts in this direction, and in particular employ the following measures:

1. Materials Used in the Law Faculty

a) Casebooks and Materials Produced by Faculty Members

Efforts will be made to ensure that all materials and manuals produced by faculty members are written so that female and male pronouns appear alternatively or conjointly, so that members of minority groups are included and so that the materials reflect a sensitivity to issues affecting women and members of minority groups. In no event is a gender or minority group to be needlessly portrayed in stereotypical, pejorative or derogatory terms.

b) Published Materials

The guidelines set out above should be followed when faculty members select externally published materials. When the materials are perceived by the instructor to omit significant legal issues relevant to the historic or current unequal treatment accorded to women and members of minority groups, or to inadequately represent them or their interests, the instructor should endeavour to compensate for such omissions or inadequacies in his or her discussion and presentation of the published materials or through the use of supplementary materials. Efforts to this end might include:

- i. classroom discussion of any perceived omissions in or inadequacies of the materials;
- ii. circulation and discussion of supplementary materials that, for example, describe the legal history underlying any discriminatory aspects of the law, analyze any discriminatory aspects of the law, and/or include proposals for reform of discriminatory aspects of the law;
- iii. assignment of topics for independent or group research that encourage students to supplement perceived gaps in the materials through undertaking original research on issues such as those described in ii), above;
- iv. use of guest speakers from within the student body, the Faculty, the University, the local community and elsewhere to facilitate and promote discussion of topics related to equality that are not addressed in the materials; and
- v. encouragement of students to point out any further perceived omissions in or inadequacies of the materials.

2. Language in the Classroom, in Assignments and in Examinations

Where possible and appropriate, language in the classroom, in assignments, in moot problems and in examinations should be such that women and men appear in roles alternatively or conjointly and members of minority groups are included. In no event is a gender or minority group to be needlessly portrayed in stereotypical, pejorative or derogatory terms.

3. General Awareness

Faculty members should be conscious of and encourage any student effort to develop thoughts and theories concerning the relationship between discrimination and the law.

University Policies

The Faculty of Law is subject to academic policies approved by the University Senate. The Senate Policies are posted at <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies/senateandtrustees.html>.

- [Academic Integrity](#)
- [Academic Integrity in Research](#)
- [Access and Privacy \(FIPPA\)](#)
- [Access to Student Records and Privacy](#)
- [Basis of Admission for Advanced Study](#)
- [Code of Conduct](#)
- [Computer User Code of Ethics](#)
- [Degrees – Policy on Rescinding](#)
- [Educational Equity Policy](#)
- [Examinations – Confidential Examinations](#)
- [Examinations – Disrupted Examination Policy](#)
- [Examinations – Student Access to Final Examination Papers](#) (see also Faculty Policy on Informal Grade Review and Formal Grade Review)
- [Examinations – Identification of Students on Final Examinations by student number only](#)
- [Examinations – Pre-Exam Study Period](#)
- [Faculty Jurisdiction in respect to Student Appeals of Academic Decisions](#)
- [Harassment / Discrimination Complaint Policy and Procedure](#)
- [Non-Academic Discipline at Queen's](#)
- [Non-Academic Discipline – Guidelines for Faculty Boards](#)
- [Off Campus Safety Policy](#)

Faculty of Law Policies and Regulations

Academic Integrity

University Policy on Academic Integrity, Procedures and Requirements of Faculties & Schools

(Approved by Senate October 23, 2008, revised October 20, 2010; Section 4.4 Amended October 24, 2011) See <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies/senateandtrustees/academicintegrity.html> and <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies/senateandtrustees/AcademicIntegrity.pdf>

Preamble

The decentralized administrative structure of the University presents a significant challenge in attempting to develop a uniform policy that can be applied to all Faculties and Schools. (Faculty/School means the higher body to which the student's academic program reports, such as the Faculty of Health Sciences, School of Graduate Studies and Research, etc. Academic unit means the unit that offers the program in which the student is enrolled, such as the School of Rehabilitation Therapy, Department of History, etc.) Acknowledging that there are certain issues which may be Faculty-specific and may be addressed through individual Faculty regulations and procedures, the Senate Committee on Academic Procedures (SCAP) has nonetheless determined that some common standards must be maintained across academic units to ensure that all students involved in an academic integrity concern receive equitable treatment. Therefore, Faculties and Schools are required to develop their own procedures for handling academic integrity concerns. At the same time, standards must be maintained among academic units to ensure that all students involved in an academic integrity concern receive equitable treatment.

This document outlines certain procedural requirements of Faculties and Schools, including the essential requirements of any investigation into an academic integrity concern, while also providing guidance regarding jurisdiction, offences, and sanctions. This policy supports units in developing procedures that can be adapted to their specific administrative structures while, at the same time, resembling other units' procedures closely enough to maintain fairness and consistency for students, instructors, and administrators across the University. New ideas regarding academic integrity will continue to be developed. As such, this policy should be treated as a dynamic one that will be modified as the times demand.

Terminology

Academic integrity is a commitment to the fundamental values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility. Academic integrity concerns refer to issues that arise which deserve attention and which may or may not, in the end, involve a departure from academic integrity, that is, a departure from these fundamental values. This involves what has traditionally been referred to as academic dishonesty, but encompasses a much broader context to include educational measures associated with academic integrity. Although academic dishonesty is currently referenced in many policies and other documents at Queen's, generally use of the language of academic integrity is encouraged in the revision or new development of such policies.

1. Senate Academic Integrity Policy Statement

Academic integrity is constituted by the five core fundamental values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility (as articulated by the Centre for Academic Integrity, Clemson University; see www.academicintegrity.org) all of which are central to the building, nurturing and sustaining of an academic community in which all members of the community will thrive. Adherence to the values expressed through academic integrity forms a foundation for the "freedom of inquiry and exchange of ideas" essential to the intellectual life of the University (see Report on Principles and Priorities). Queen's students, faculty, administrators and staff therefore all have ethical responsibilities for supporting and upholding the fundamental values of academic integrity.

2. Policies with respect to Jurisdiction, Offences, and Sanctions

2.1. Jurisdiction

- 2.1.1. Faculty/School Offices are required to maintain a record of all cases of which they are informed, for students registered in their Faculty/School. The offices provide advice and assistance to instructors and students as requested, from a designated person who will not subsequently be in a position to pass judgment on the case or who is biased in any way.
- 2.1.2. Academic integrity concerns within a course shall be dealt with in the first instance by the instructor offering the course. The instructor has the responsibility to take action when they become aware of an academic integrity concern. The instructor also has the responsibility to make a decision as to whether there has been a departure from academic integrity and if there has, the responsibility to make a decision on an appropriate sanction under the guidelines detailed in Section 2.4 of this policy.
- 2.1.3. If the instructor believes the matter is of a particularly serious or complex nature, he or she must refer it to the appropriate representative of the Faculty/School in which the course is offered. If there is a previous finding for the student, the instructor must refer the matter, including their finding, for sanctioning to the Faculty/School office.
- 2.1.4. Academic integrity concerns within a course shall be dealt with under the policies and purview of the Faculty/School offering the course until an appeals process is initiated at which time section 2.1.6 takes effect.
- 2.1.5. If the student is enrolled in a course which does not belong to his or her home Faculty/School, the student's home Faculty/School shall be informed of any finding of a departure from academic integrity.
- 2.1.6. Regarding appeals of decisions, in keeping with Faculty Jurisdiction With Respect To Student Appeals of Academic Decisions, approved by Senate March 3, 2005:
 - 2.1.6.1. The jurisdiction for matters of academic appeal shall, in all instances, reside in the Faculty in which the student is registered.
 - 2.1.6.2. While the jurisdiction for matters of academic appeal shall reside in the Faculty in which the student is registered, the Faculty in which the course(s) in question resides shall be consulted as a normal part of the appeals process to ensure that the interest of the Faculty in which the course(s) resides is taken into consideration.
 - 2.1.6.3. All Faculties and Schools should incorporate the above policy recommendations into their current administrative procedures.

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2.1.7. Departures from academic integrity other than a course-related issue (e.g., falsifying a transcript), are dealt with by the Faculty/School in which the student is registered.

2.2. Offences

The following list defines the domain of relevant acts without providing an exhaustive list. This list and associated definitions must be included in Faculty and School based academic integrity regulations.

2.2.1. Plagiarism

Presenting another's ideas or phrasings as one's own without proper acknowledgement.

Examples: copying and pasting from the internet, a printed source, or other resource without proper acknowledgement; copying from another student; using direct quotations or large sections of paraphrased material in an assignment without appropriate acknowledgement; submitting the same piece of work in more than one course without the permission of the instructor(s).

2.2.2. Use of unauthorized materials

Examples: possessing or using unauthorized study materials or aids during a test; copying from another's test paper; using an unauthorized calculator or other aids during a test; unauthorized removal of materials from the library, or deliberate concealment of library materials.

2.2.3. Facilitation

Deliberately enabling another's breach of academic integrity. Examples: knowingly allowing one's essay or assignment to be copied by someone else for the purpose of plagiarism; buying or selling of term papers or assignments and submitting them as one's own for the purpose of plagiarism.

2.2.4. Forgery

Submitting counterfeit documents or statements. Examples: creating a transcript or other official document; creating a medical note.

2.2.5. Falsification

Misrepresentation of one's self, one's work or one's relation to the University. Examples: altering transcripts or other official documents relating to student records; impersonating someone in an examination or test; submitting a take-home examination written, in whole or in part, by someone else; fabricating or falsifying laboratory or research data.

2.3. Factors to Consider when Assigning a Sanction

Factors that should be considered in assigning a remedy or sanction include:

Any sanction should reflect the extent and severity of the departure from academic integrity, and precedents in the academic unit, taking into account any mitigating circumstances. The onus is on the student to provide evidence of mitigating circumstances.

2.4. Sanctions

The following are the admissible sanctions that may be applied, in any number and/or combination as deemed necessary, for departures from academic integrity:

- Issuing an oral or written warning.
- Completion of an educational program/workshop

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- Requiring submission of a revised or new piece of work.
 - Assigning a partial or total loss of marks on the piece of work.
 - Assigning partial or total loss of grades in the course.
 - Requiring withdrawal from the University for a specified period of time.
 - Rescinding of a degree.
- If the penalty amounts to a failure in the course, the student may not drop the course, regardless of the deadlines to drop a course.
- 2.4.1. Instructors may impose Sanctions 1 through 5, without referring the matter to the Faculty/School (apart from checking re previous findings, see 2.3; 3.1.2 and 4.1.5). All findings must be reported to the Faculty/School. If the instructor believes a more serious penalty is warranted, or there is a previous finding, he or she must refer the matter, including their finding, for sanctioning to the Faculty/School office.
- 2.4.2. A Faculty/School may impose Sanctions 1 through 5, as available to instructors, as well as: Recommending Sanctions 6 or 7 to the Senate Committee on Academic Procedures (SCAP).
- 2.4.3. Senate (through SCAP, to which it has delegated this responsibility), in accordance with the Senate Policy on Student Appeals, Rights and Discipline, may approve the recommendations of Faculties/Schools with respect to Sanctions 6 and 7.

(The remaining sections of the Senate policy document regarding requirements of Faculties/Schools and procedural guidelines are available at <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies.html>)

Faculty of Law Regulations pertaining to Academic Integrity

Note: The Faculty of Law policy and procedure is under review in the 2011-2012 academic year for updates and compliance with the Senate Policy on Academic Integrity. policy. (Resolution: 199th meeting of Faculty Board, October, 1973; amended 307th and 308th meetings of Faculty Board, October, 1979; amended 453rd meeting of Faculty Board, November 1988 and 572nd meeting, November 1997 and University Statement on Academic Dishonesty (adopted and amended by Faculty Board for Faculty of Law purposes at the 453rd meeting)). (specifically adopted for the Faculty of Law and included in these Regulations in addition to the above)

1. When interpreting or applying Senate and Faculty policies pertaining to alleged breaches of academic integrity, the following considerations apply to making a finding of breach:
 - a. being reckless is consciously running a risk
 - b. work includes words, ideas and organization
 - c. student is not reckless if he or she relies on the advice of a faculty member
2. Anyone who uses the work of another in such a way as to create the impression that it is his or her own is guilty of plagiarism if
 - a. he or she knows he or she uses the work of another and knows he or she will create the impression it is his or her own
 - b. he or she knows he or she uses the work of another and is reckless whether he or she creates the impression it is his or her own, or
 - c. he or she suspects on definite grounds that he or she uses the work of another and is reckless whether he or she creates the impression it is his or her own.

3. The burden of proof is proof by clear and convincing evidence.
4. Trivial use of the work of another is not an offence.

5. Procedures

- a. An allegation of plagiarism or academic dishonesty should be heard by the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee of Faculty Board and not by the Board itself. The Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee is a committee of the Faculty Board, composed of three faculty members and two student members. As the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee may have to sit during the summer, arrangements may have to be made for student representation at this time. A student charged may request that student members should be excluded from the Committee for the purposes of his or her hearing. The Chair shall be one of the faculty members.

The Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee will be performing an adjudicative function and therefore it is essential that it should conform with the basic rules of natural justice. An attempt to set out appropriate procedural steps follows, but in all cases the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee should proceed with the basic rules of natural justice in mind.

- b. The assumption underlying the following procedures is that Faculty Board delegates complete decision making power over any complaint with respect to plagiarism and academic dishonesty to the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee. The Committee is governed by the following rules:
- c. A faculty member or other person who suspects plagiarism or academic dishonesty shall forthwith refer the complaint to the Dean, who shall appoint a Plagiarism Prosecutor, normally an Associate Dean, and a Plagiarism Advisor. The Prosecutor shall conduct an investigation and, if satisfied that the complaint should proceed, shall inform the student in writing of the nature of the allegations. The student shall be advised to initially consult the Plagiarism Advisor, as well as of the right to seek other counsel.
- d. If the Prosecutor determines that a complaint appears founded and should proceed to a hearing, the Chair of Faculty Board shall arrange to empanel a Plagiarism Committee. The Committee shall consist of three faculty members, and at the option of the student, two student members of the Board. The Committee shall be chosen from among the full time faculty members (tenure stream and tenured and Continuing Adjuncts, but not the Dean or Associate Deans) and the student members of the Board.
- e. Prior to setting the hearing date, the student shall have full disclosure of the Prosecutor's case. The Prosecutor shall give the Committee a copy of the written material given the student setting out the allegations. The members of the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee shall select a Chair for the Committee, who shall then consult with the Prosecutor and the student (or

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the Advisor or other counsel for the student) to set a hearing date. In the event that the parties are unable to agree on a time for a hearing, the Chair of the Committee shall set a time and give all parties at least 14 days written notice. The student shall have the option to submit a written statement to the Committee before the hearing.

- f. The Prosecutor and the student (represented by the Advisor or counsel) may meet informally and without prejudice to reach a negotiated resolution, which may include sanction of the student. If this is done, the resolution shall be set out in writing, signed by the student and Prosecutor, and adopted by Faculty Board without debate or voting.
 - g. The student shall be entitled to be represented by counsel or a faculty member or any other person of his or her choice at all hearings of the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee regarding the matter. The Committee, in the event of any misconduct by that representative, may decline to hear him or her. Such entitlement to representation by counsel or a faculty member is in addition to the right to consult with the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Advisor. The law school shall be entitled to be represented by anyone of the Dean's choice.
 - h. At the hearing, the law school's case shall be submitted first, followed by the student's case and then by the law school's reply, if any. All witnesses may be cross-examined by the other party. Following the hearing of evidence, all parties shall be afforded the opportunity to make argument before the Committee with the law school proceeding first. Written submissions of the arguments which were delivered at the hearing should be encouraged.
- 6. The Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee shall report its decision in writing to the Faculty Board. The report shall include a summary of the facts as found by the Committee and the decision of the Committee as to innocence or guilt and as to sanction, if any, together with the reason for such decision.
 - 7. The Faculty Board shall accept and adopt the report of the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee without debate and without voting.
 - 8. There should be a range of sanctions available to the Committee so that any punishment is in proportion to the offence. Sanctions should be similar to those set forth in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the Senate Policy on Academic Integrity. Failure of a course would not be an appropriate sanction. Such a decision should rest on academic, not punitive considerations and should be left to the discretion of the individual faculty member. Nor is failure of a year an appropriate punitive sanction for the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee to impose.
 - 9. Within the University the mildest form of sanction is the informal reprimand or rebuke. Somewhat more serious is the written notice that more stringent disciplinary measures will result if there is a further breach. Probation is the next step, involving an order of suspension or expulsion to take effect upon the specified further transgressions, which may be quite minor in themselves. A suspension of privileges to recreational non-academic facilities is particularly appropriate where there has been

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some abuse of the facility in question. Suspension of the right to attend classes or to use particular academic facilities may be serious if the period is prolonged. Suspension of full University privileges is even more serious. Expulsion from the University or termination of appointment is the most serious sanction available to the University.

10. No discipline shall be imposed upon the student until Faculty Board receives the report of the Committee, and he or she has had the opportunity to exhaust the other avenues of appeal provided by the University.
11. All meetings of the Committee and the Faculty Board shall be held in camera, unless requested otherwise by the student.
12. The record for each proceeding shall be kept by the Chair of the Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee and at the conclusion of the Faculty Board's determination the record shall be placed in a special confidential Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty file to be kept in the Dean's office. Any of these documents, made available to subsequent Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty Committee members, Prosecutors, counsel, Advisors and students against whom complaints have been made shall be expunged of all identifying words.
13. For lodging a complaint, there shall be a limitation period of three years, running from the date of submission of the student's work or from the date on which the offending conduct began. Once a suspicion arises, the limitation period of laying a complaint is reduced to three months from the date on which the suspicion arose.
14. Students shall be given notice of these sanctions and procedures by distributing a copy to each first year student in the Legal Skills Program. Students entering the law school for the first time in second or third year or the graduate program shall be given a copy at or shortly after registration.
15. These provisions shall take effect and apply to all materials submitted by, and conduct of, students from and after 1 September 1979.
16. No decision to suspend or expel a student takes effect until approved by Senate.

Academic Relief: Academic Standings & Policies Committee

Appeals from Decisions of the ASPC

If a student is not satisfied with a decision of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee, the student may appeal to Faculty Board. The student is advised to initially seek an interview with the Assistant Dean, the Chair of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee or the Associate Dean to attempt an informal resolution. If the student does not wish to seek such an interview or is not satisfied with the result of such an interview, the student may appeal to Faculty Board. The appeal should be submitted in writing to the Chair of Faculty Board within three weeks of the receiving the decision of the Academic

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Standing and Policies Committee. The Chair of Faculty Board shall advise the student to consult a Faculty Advisor and of the right to seek other counsel. Prior to the hearing of the appeal, the Chair of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee shall provide to the Chair of Faculty Board a written document that includes information on the nature of the initial request by the student, supporting documentation submitted by the student, any other material used by the Committee in reaching its decision, and the reasons for turning down the request by the student. The Chair of Faculty Board will provide a copy of this document to the student and to the student's Advisor or counsel. The Chair of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee and the student or the student's Advisor or counsel may meet informally to reach a negotiated resolution. At the hearing of the appeal, the Chair of Faculty Board may request that the Chair of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee outline for Faculty Board the nature of the initial request by the student, the supporting documentation submitted by the student, any other material used by the Committee in reaching its decision, and the reasons for turning down the request by the student, and respond to questions. The Chair of Faculty Board may request the student's Advisor or counsel to present the appeal of the student. The Chair of Faculty Board shall grant permission to the student to appear in person before Faculty Board on the appeal where the student requests such permission. After the presentation of the appeal and prior to the deliberations of Faculty Board, all members of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee, the student and the student's Advisor or counsel shall withdraw. No member of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee shall participate in the deliberations of Faculty Board or vote. If the Associate Dean has been involved in informal attempts at negotiation or mediation, he or she should not participate in the deliberations of Faculty Board or vote. Student appeals from decisions of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee are to be de novo hearings, with the Board having the discretion to substitute its judgment for that of the committee. The decision of Faculty Board shall be final, except that any matters not pertaining to the academic substance of the decision of Faculty Board may be appealed to the Grievance Board.

Academic Issues

The Academic Standing and Policies Committee is a standing committee of the Faculty Board responsible for dealing with issues of academic standing and problems with academic work. The Committee is comprised of two faculty members, one of whom acts as Chair, the Assistant Dean of Students, Jane Emrich, and the Manager of Education and Equity Services, Helen Connop, who acts as a non-voting member and Administrator to the Committee. Ms. Connop presents applications from students to the Committee for consideration and issues the written decisions of the Committee. Decisions on applications to the Committee can be picked up from the reception desk of the Student Services Office in Room 200, Macdonald Hall. The jurisdiction and composition of the Committee is stated in the Academic Calendar.

Typically, the Academic Standing and Policies Committee deals with the following sorts of issues (with links provided to the relevant policies in the Academic Calendar):

- Requests for special examination privileges where performance on an exam was affected adversely by documented medical or compassionate grounds.
- Requests for supplemental examination privileges for a course in which the student has failed the course.

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- Requests for language-based examination accommodations.
- Requests for extensions for the late submission of coursework such as papers.
- Requests for late add or late drop of courses after the designated period has expired.
- Requests to change status from part-time to full-time or from full-time to part-time.
- Requests to take a course overload in a term (see Upper Year Credit Requirement).
- Requests for approval of an international study abroad program on a letter of permission when transfer credits are sought to the Queen's JD degree.

To make a request please use the application form to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. Applicants can request that the student members of the Committee participate in the hearing of the matter or that the matter be heard without the student members present.

Access and Privacy

Queen's University collects, maintains, uses, and discloses students personal information in accordance with the Ontario Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. As secondary custodians of student personal information faculties, schools and departments should be guided by the Office of the University Registrar's Student and Applicant Record Policy available online at <http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/resources/policies/accessprivacy>. If you have questions or concerns please contact: Associate University Registrar (Records and Services), University Registrar's Office, Gordon Hall, Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6, 1-613-533-6000 x74053 or visit us online at <http://www.queensu.ca/accessandprivacy>.

Privacy and Access to Student Records

Resolutions of Faculty Board

1. Save in respect of the personnel or circumstances specified below, no faculty member or staff member shall have access to any student records without the student's written authorization.
2. The Assistant Dean of Students, admissions staff, members of the Admissions Committee and the Director of Education Equity shall have access to all material in all applicants' files as needed.
3. The Assistant Dean of Students, Manager of Records, Registration and Communications, Manager of Education and Equity Services and Chair of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee shall have access to student files as needed when responding to student requests to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee and when monitoring any continuing problems associated with such requests.
4. The Assistant Dean of Students, Manager of the Academic Program, and Manager of Records, Registration and Communications shall have access to student files as needed to administer the balloting, registration or continued enrolment of students who have suspended their studies for any reason.
5. The Assistant Dean of Students, the Dean or Associate Dean shall bring to Faculty Board information concerning the academic record of any student requiring special consideration at the grades meeting held each term and shall share such information with members of faculty as requested.

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6. The Dean, the Associate Dean or the Assistant Dean of Students shall be free to consult student files where necessary to respond to medical or other actual or apprehended emergencies affecting a student presently enrolled in the Faculty.
7. Access to student files in conjunction with any criminal or other legal proceedings shall be granted only upon receipt of a subpoena or other legally binding order or production.
8. Access by any faculty or staff member to the Queen's or other institutional transcripts of any presently enrolled student of the Faculty or any graduate of the Faculty shall be approved by the Assistant Dean of Students or her delegate only upon receipt of written authorization of the student.
9. Access by any faculty or staff member to the contents of a student file other than transcripts shall be arranged by the Assistant Dean of Students or by the Manager of Records, Registration and Communications upon receipt of a written authorization from the student specifying what records may be disclosed to what specified faculty or staff member(s). In the absence of the designated registrarial staff members, such access shall be arranged by the Dean, the Associate Dean, or the Assistant Dean of Administration and Finance.

Administrative Fees

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to make changes in the scale of fees if, in its opinion, circumstances so warrant.

Tuition Fees, Activity Fees, Student Assistance Levy and Residence Fees

Tuition Fees	2014-15
NEW INCOMING DOMESTIC STUDENTS First-year Common Law/Civil Law combined program Upper-year: Transfer, Letter of Permission and NCA	\$16,931
RETURNING UPPER-YEAR STUDENTS YEAR 2	\$16,609

NOTES

1. Tuition rates for international law students can be seen at <http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/financials/tuition-fees>
2. Tuition rates for first year students in the MIR/JD and MPA/JD programs registered as domestic graduate students can be seen <http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/financials/tuition-fees>
3. Total undergraduate fees include the tuition fee only, not the student activity fees or the student assistance levy. For 2014-15, this figure is \$1,144.39.
4. Domestic tuition rates quoted are for full-time registration of law students who are Canadian citizens, permanent/landed residents, native persons and exempt international students.
5. Full details about tuition rates and ancillary fees, as well as fees for part-time registration can be seen at <http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/financials/tuition-fees>
6. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to make changes in the scale of fees if, in its opinion, circumstances so warrant.

Queen's University Administrative Fees

<http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/financials/tuition-fees>

The University charges the following administrative fees (tax is included where applicable):

Official Transcript	\$15 per transcript
Returned Pre-Authorized Payment (for any reason)	\$40
Declined Credit Card (for any reason) *AQ & CDS courses only	\$40
Returned Cheque (for any reason)	\$40
Student Photo ID Replacement Card	\$20 per replacement

Faculty of Law Administrative Fees

The Faculty of Law charges the following administrative fees:

Application for Civil Law/Common Law Joint Degree Program	\$75/application
Application for Letter of Permission	\$40/application
Grade Appeal	\$35/examination
Off-site Examinations	\$75

Deadline for Submission of Term Papers/Written Coursework

Deadline for Submission of Written Course Work

Written course work is due on the last day of classes each term. Faculty members have discretion to extend the deadline for submission of such work only until the last day of scheduled law examinations for the term in which the written work was originally due. All other extensions must be approved by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

A student seeking an extension must, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, submit a request to the Committee prior to the applicable deadline. When a faculty member will not grant an extension within the period of discretion, a student may apply to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee for assistance. Information provided by faculty members will be relevant where a student seeks an extension.



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However, an agreement between a faculty member and a student will not bind the Committee in the exercise of discretion.

The Committee may grant an extension for the submission of written coursework beyond the last day of scheduled law examinations for the term in which the written work was originally due

- a) if there are documented medical, personal or compassionate grounds supporting the request and the student made reasonable efforts to complete the work in a timely fashion
- b) even in the absence of documentable medical, personal or compassionate grounds, if the Committee is satisfied that the student exercised reasonable diligence in attempting to complete the coursework in a timely fashion and there are no inequities that would arise as a consequence.

Registration in five courses in a single term is not in itself sufficient reason to justify a request for an extension of the deadline for submission of the course work.

Failure to Complete Course Requirements

If a student fails to complete the requirements for any course within one year after the last day of classes for that course, no further extensions will be granted and the student will be required to withdraw from the course.

Degree Requirements and Determination of Standing

First Years

Mandatory Course Requirements

First-year students are assigned to small sections and their first-year courses by the Faculty of Law.

The first-year program consists of six compulsory courses: LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law, LAW-160/161/162/163 Contracts, LAW-170/171/172/173 Criminal Law, LAW-115/116/117/118 Introduction to Legal Research, LAW-180/181/182 Property, LAW-140/141/142/143/144 Public Law, and LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195/196 Torts.

Under the credit weighting system, LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law and LAW-140/141/142/143/144 Public Law are weighted at 4 credits each.

The year-long courses in LAW-160/161/162/163 Contracts, LAW-170/171/172/173 Criminal Law, LAW-180/181/182 Property and LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195/196 Torts are weighted at 6 credits each.

LAW-115/116/117/118 Introduction to Legal Research is weighted at 1 credit.

The total credit weight of the first-year curriculum is 33 credits. First-year credits are not counted within the minimum 59 upper-year credit requirement for the JD degree.



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First Year Small Sections

Small section professors, in conjunction with the Associate Dean (Academic) and Library staff have primary responsibility to introduce students to legal education and legal skills, with a particular emphasis on legal research and writing. Each small section professor will normally offer at least two writing assignments and an oral advocacy exercise. First-year professors who teach no more than two small sections in a full year course will normally have a portion of the grade in the course determined by a non-examination method of evaluation.

All professors and students are encouraged to raise and discuss issues of diversity, equality, perspectives, ethics and professional responsibility in all first-year and upper-year courses.

First Year Legal Foundations Program

The first-year curriculum includes the First Year Legal Foundations Program, which provides students with an academic orientation to the study of law and an introduction to a number of topics considered fundamental to the success of law students. There are a number of related components of the Legal Foundations Program, including the Legal Skills sessions in the small section courses, the Introduction to Legal Research course, and the Small Section Visitors. In addition, the Program includes a speaker series that enriches the first-year curriculum and complements the legal skills sessions. The series provides students with an introduction to the study of law, legal ethics and professional responsibility, legal theory and history, issues of diversity and critical perspectives, methods for coping with law school and career options. Attendance at the Legal Foundations Speaker Series is mandatory for first-year students. Development of the First Year Legal Foundation Program is the responsibility of the Associate Dean (Academic), with assistance from the Manager of Education and Equity Services.

Academic Standing

(Policy approved at Faculty Board at its 713th meeting on March 11, 2011. Policy effective May 1, 2011.)

First-year JD and combined JD students must obtain a grade of at least D (GPA 1.0) in each first-year compulsory course registration. First-year JD and combined JD students must also achieve a multi-term weighted grade point average (GPA) of at least C (GPA 2.0) determined at the end of the winter term on the basis of law course registrations in the fall and winter terms.

Upper Years

Each upper-year student is required to complete successfully each of the degree requirements: the Credit Requirement, the Overall Residency Requirement, the Mandatory Course Requirement, the Substantial Term Paper Requirement, the Practice Skills Requirement, and the Advocacy Requirement.

Each year, at mandated times in late March or early April, currently registered first- and second-year law students will be able to select courses through SOLUS for the fall and winter terms of the following



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academic year. An information session in March will be held prior to electronic course selection through enrollment appointments in SOLUS for the following academic year. Full information about upper-year courses and the electronic course selection policies and procedures can be obtained at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-studies/academic-programs/jd>.

Minimum Academic Standing

(Policy approved at Faculty Board at its 713th meeting on March 11, 2011. Policy effective May 1, 2011.)

Upper-year JD and combined JD students must obtain a grade of at least D (GPA 1.0) in each course registration and achieve a multi-term weighted grade point average (GPA) of at least C (GPA 2.0) determined at the end of the winter term on the basis of course registrations in the fall and winter terms in each of the upper-years of the JD degree program. The multi-term GPA will be calculated on fall and winter grades and will include grades earned on course registrations in the BISC spring session preceding the fall term.

2A Credit Requirement

Full details of the courses offered and their credit value are posted on the Faculty of Law website at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-studies/academic-programs/jd>. In order to satisfy the course credit requirements for graduation, a student must successfully complete a total of 59 to 68 upper-year course credits. Furthermore, no more than 17 credits may be taken in any term unless prior approval is given by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

Under the Credit System, upper-year courses will be weighted as follows:

Four Credits

LAW-427 Administrative Law, LAW-440 Business Associations, LAW-438 Queen's Business Law Clinic, LAW-225 Civil Procedure, LAW-404 Criminal Procedure, LAW-320 Evidence, LAW-520 Family Law, LAW-560 Labour Law, LAW-452 Secured Transactions and Insolvency, LAW-508 Taxation, LAW-418 Clinical Correctional Law (4 per term), LAW-590 Clinical Litigation Practice (4 per term), LAW-695 Elder Law Clinic

Three Credits

All other courses not listed, LAW-473 Competitive Moot Court, LAW-495 Competitive Moot II, LAW-587-589 Queen's Law Journal (3 credits per term in each of two terms for some students*), LAW-699 Federal Government Internship and LAW-698 Clinical Externship.

Two Credits

Individual Supervised Project Option (LAW-474 to LAW-493)

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Individual Supervised Projects (or with permission of instructor may be 3 to 6 credits and undertaken over one or two terms). An Individual Supervised Project (ISP) can only be supervised by a full-time faculty member. An ISP involves a student and faculty member agreeing that a student will write a term paper on a topic to be agreed. Normally these papers are expected to be 25-30 pages, and the ISP counts for 2 credits. More ambitious projects for greater credit can be arranged. Such a project will normally satisfy the Substantial Term Paper Requirement, though this question should be discussed by the student and faculty member when the arrangements are being made for an ISP. See the form at on the Queen's Law Portal or for manual registration in an ISP through Nancy Somers, Manager of the Academic Program.

LAW-683 International Trade Remedies, LAW-687 Freedom of Expression, LAW-688 International Trade Litigation, LAW-689 Legality and the Rule of Law.

One Credit

LAW-622 International Norms of Minority Rights, LAW-627 Advanced Topics in Criminal Law Theory, LAW-628 Law and Courts in South Africa, LAW-630 Personal Property Security Act, LAW-633 Legal Writing and Written Advocacy, LAW-692/693 Feminist Legal Studies Workshop, LAW-634 Comparative Family Law.

2B Overall Residency Requirement

A Queen's JD degree will be granted to a student who successfully completes all first-year law courses and 59-68 upper-year credits. The first-year courses and a minimum of 28 upper- year credits must be taken as Queen's JD courses in residence at Queen's Faculty of Law.

Any combination of exchange credits, letter of permission credits or non-law courses cannot exceed the equivalent of one year of study (or 28-34 upper year credits).

Students who transfer into the Queen's Law program after successfully completing first year at another Canadian university must complete a minimum of 59 upper-year credits in residence at the Faculty of Law at Queen's.

Credits taken in a BISC Global Law Program are considered to be taken in residence at Queen's Faculty of Law.

2C Mandatory Course Requirements

Students are required to complete LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure and LAW-440 Business Associations in their second-year (effective 2013-14). Students graduating in 2014 are required to have completed LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure in one of their upper-years, LAW-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism in one of their upper-years.

2D Substantial Term Paper Requirement

Sometime during their upper years, students must write a substantial term paper that demonstrates their ability: 1) to conduct advanced legal research; 2) to write clearly and concisely; 3) to articulate and develop a thesis; and 4) to engage in sustained analysis of the law in a particular area.

PROCEDURE FOR SATISFYING THE SUBSTANTIAL TERM PAPER REQUIREMENT

- i. Before beginning work on a paper, students must obtain the agreement of a full-time faculty member to act as supervisor. Normally a substantial term paper will be a paper written in a course taught by a full-time faculty member.
- ii. Upon completion of the paper, the student should provide the supervising faculty member with a Substantial Term Paper Form, which can be obtained from the Student Services Office or on the Queen's Law Portal.
- iii. If the supervising faculty member is satisfied that the paper fulfills the Substantial Term Paper Requirement, s/he will sign the form and submit it to the Student Services Office in Room 200 for further processing of a notation to the official academic record.
- iv. Satisfaction of the Substantial Term Paper Requirement will be indicated on a student's official academic record by a PN (pass no honours available in this course) notation in respect to LAW-299 Substantial Term Paper. This course number carries neither a credit value nor a credit weight.
- v. It is each student's responsibility to ensure that s/he has fulfilled the Requirement.

The information relating to the Substantial Term Paper Requirement is made available to students at the time of upper-year electronic course registration and add/drop. Full-time faculty members will be asked to submit with their information on the method of evaluation for each course a note indicating that: 1) all students may fulfill the Substantial Term Paper Requirement in the course; or 2) it is not possible for students to fulfill the Substantial Term Paper Requirement in the course; or 3) it may be possible for a limited number of students to arrange to fulfill the Substantial Term Paper Requirement in the course. Information about methods of evaluation and courses qualifying to meet the Substantial Term Paper Requirement are posted on the course information website at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-studies/academic-programs/jd>.

Individual Supervised Project Option (LAW-474 to LAW-493)

An Individual Supervised Project (ISP) can only be supervised by a full-time faculty member. An ISP involves a student and faculty member agreeing that a student will write a term paper on a topic to be agreed. Normally these papers are expected to be 25-30 pages, and the ISP counts for 2 credits. More ambitious projects for greater credit can be arranged. Such a project will normally satisfy the Substantial Term Paper Requirement, though this question should be discussed by the student and faculty member when the arrangements are being made for an ISP.

2E Practice Skills Requirement

Students are required to successfully complete at least one Practice Skills course. A Practice Skills course is one that gives students significant opportunity to undertake legal research and to develop skills of drafting, client interaction, negotiation or mediation, or offers students a clinical legal experience.

Courses satisfying the Practice Skills Requirement include:

LAW-321	Advanced Legal Research
LAW-341/342/343/344	Alternative Dispute Resolution
LAW-418	Clinical Prison Law
LAW-698AB	Clinical Externship (CALC, KCLC, NCLC)
LAW-521	Clinical Family Law
LAW-590	Clinical Litigation Practice
LAW-562	Collective Agreement and Arbitration
LAW-427AB	Family Law Clinic
LAW-699	Federal Government Internship
LAW-694/695	Elder Law Clinic
LAW-335	Negotiation
LAW-438	Queen's Business Law Clinic
LAW-587/588/589	Queen's Law Journal

and other courses designated by the instructor. Please check the [Queen's Law Portal](#) for the most up to date information.

Note: To facilitate the implementation of the Practice Skills Requirement and ensure adequate opportunities for students to take these courses, Faculty Board has provided that in any one academic year a student will be permitted to register in only one of LAW-418 Clinical Correctional Law, LAW-590 Clinical Litigation Practice, LAW-521 Clinical Family Law or Law-438 Queen's Business Law Clinic; and one of LAW-341/342/343/344 Alternative Dispute Resolution or LAW-335 Negotiation.

2F Advocacy Requirement

Students are required to successfully complete a course in advocacy or a substantive course which involves participation in oral advocacy or mooting certified by the instructor.

Courses satisfying the Advocacy Requirement are as follows:

LAW-365	Advocacy on Motions
LAW-350/351	Appellate Advocacy-Moots
LAW-645	Estate Litigation
LAW-473	Competitive Moot Oralist
LAW-364	Personal Injury Advocacy
LAW-360/361/362	Trial Advocacy

and other courses certified by the instructor. (Ie. LAW-590AB, LAW-418AB, LAW-562, LAW-698)



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A student may not satisfy both the Advocacy Requirement and Practice Skills Requirement in one course.

Part-Time Program

Part-time students are expected to adhere to all the rules and regulations of the JD degree program in addition to the following rules and procedure that pertain specifically to part-time status in the JD degree or combined J D. program. Part-time students are expected to complete the JD program within six years. In exceptional circumstances, the Academic Standing and Policies Committee may waive this requirement.

Part-time JD or combined JD students will be subject to the same grading policy and minimum academic standing requirements as full-time students.

Part-time students may request a change in status to full-time prior to the commencement of any academic term and may thereafter a return to part-time for any subsequent term or terms.

During the first year, part-time law students will be assigned to a small section and be expected to complete the legal skills and Legal Foundations Program.

In following years, part-time students are required to arrange their course registrations in the first-year courses required to complete the mandatory first-year curriculum with Nancy Somers, Manager of the Academic Program (somersn@queensu.ca). Once the first-year courses are manually processed, registration in upper-year courses will be done electronically during the regular course registration times and open enrollment periods

Part-time Performance Requirement

Part-time students will be expected to register in 7 to 13 units of credit per term to preserve eligibility for merit-based awards not requiring full-time status. Permission may be sought to register in a course under-load from the Academic Standing and Policies Committee or from the Assistant Dean of Students, Jane Emrich (jane.emrich@queensu.ca) as delegate of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. A part-time student normally will not be permitted to register in fewer than 7 credits in a term unless fewer than 7 credits are required to complete degree requirements. Difficult issues pertaining to course-load or registration status will be decided by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

Students must have completed the pre-requisite courses in order to obtain registration in certain upper-year courses.

Part-time students may not register in courses satisfying the Advocacy degree requirement until after they have completed the first-year compulsory curriculum and completed any pre-requisite courses.

Probationary Status and Requirement to Withdraw for Academic Performance

Note: Policy approved at Faculty Board at its 713th meeting on March 11, 2011. Policy effective May 1, 2011.

1. Probationary Status

- a) Failure to achieve a weighted grade point average of 2.0 determined at the end of the winter term of first-year JD studies will result in academic probation for the following term of registration and may result in conditions on progression in the program. Conditions of academic probation will be set by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.
- b) Failure by an upper-year law student to achieve a weighted grade point average of 2.0 in fall term course registrations may result in a placement on academic probation upon conditions stipulated by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. Failure by an upper-year law student to achieve a weighted grade point average of 2.0 in winter term or multi-term courses as determined when grades are approved for winter term courses, may result in academic probation and conditions on further progression in the program as determined by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.
- c) Any law student who is on academic probation is not eligible for exchange, letters of permission or overloads for the duration of the period on probation.

2. Requirement to Withdraw

- a) If a law student fails more than one course and fails to achieve a multi-term weighted grade point average of 2.0 over the fall and winter terms, a recommendation may be made by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee to Faculty Board that the student be required to withdraw for a term or an academic year. At the expiry of the period for withdrawal, application for readmission must be made to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.
- b) Any recommendation for withdrawal based upon poor academic performance (rather than a breach of academic integrity) would be made by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee in consultation with the Associate Dean (Academic) after any relevant academic relief has been provided such as extensions for written coursework, supplementary examinations or special examinations, as applicable for the fall term, winter term or multi-term courses in the academic year. If the student has been unable to complete the coursework by the extended deadline or has not been able to sit the special or supplemental examinations granted are matters that will be taken into account in making a recommendation for a requirement to withdraw.

Registration Status and Performance Requirements in the JD and Combined JD Degree Programs

1. *Determination of Registration Status as Full-time or Part-time*

Registration status as full-time or part-time will be determined at the point of admission by the Assistant Dean of Students in accordance with the admitted student's approved offer at the time of admission or in accordance with an approved request for a change in status prior to registration. After registration, changes in registration status will be determined by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee or delegated to the Assistant Dean of Students, Jane Emrich.

2. *Full-time Status in the JD Program or Combined JD, Programs*

Course credit-load in any term will not determine registration status, although it is a relevant consideration.

3. *Full-time Performance Requirement*

Full-time students will be expected to register within 14 to 17 units of credit per term to preserve eligibility for merit-based awards. Permission must be obtained for a course over-load or course-underload from the Assistant Dean of Students as delegate of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. Difficult issues pertaining to course-load or registration status will be decided by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

4. *Part-Time Status*

- a. Part-time students are expected to adhere to all the rules and regulations of the JD degree program in addition to the following rules and procedures that pertain specifically to part-time status in the JD degree or combined JD program. Part-time students are expected to complete the JD program within six years. In exceptional circumstances, the Academic Standing and Policies Committee may waive this requirement
- b. Part-time JD or combined JD students will be subject to the same grading policy and promotion requirements as full-time students.
- c. Part-time JD or combined JD students must have completed the pre-requisite courses in order to obtain registration in certain upper-year courses. (each year the list of such pre-requisites and co-requisites are posted on the Faculty of Law website.)
- d. Part-time students may request a change in status to full-time prior to the commencement of any academic term and may thereafter a return to part-time for any subsequent term or terms.
- e. New incoming first-year part-time students are required to arrange their registrations in first-year courses with the Assistant Dean of Students Jane Emrich (jane.emrich@queensu.ca). During the first year, part-time law students will be assigned to a small section and be expected to complete the legal skills and Legal Foundations Program.
- f. In following years, part-time students are required to arrange their course registrations in the first-year courses required to complete the mandatory first-year curriculum with Nancy Somers, Manager of the Academic Program (somersn@queensu.ca). Once the first-year courses are manually processed, registration in upper-year courses will be done electronically during the regular course registration times and open enrollment periods

5. *Part-time Performance Requirement*

Part-time students will be expected to register in 7 to 13 units of credit per term to preserve eligibility for merit-based awards not requiring full-time status. Permission may be sought to register in a course under-load from the Academic Standing and Policies Committee or from the Assistant Dean of Students, Jane Emrich, (jane.emrich@queensu.ca) as delegate of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. A part-time student normally will not be permitted to register in fewer than 7 credits in a term unless fewer than 7 credits are required to complete degree requirements. Difficult issues pertaining to course-load or registration status will be decided by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

Bader International Study Centre (BISC) Global Law Program Academic Policies

1. a) The International Business Law program is open to law students enrolled in JD or LLB programs at accredited Canadian or American universities, and to international law students enrolled at universities with which Queen's is an exchange partner. Admission is restricted to students who will have completed at least the first year of the JD/LLB program (or part thereof, if registered as a part-time student) by the commencement of the BISC program, or upper-year students. If available, transcripts of first-year grades from the fall term are to be provided. Upper-year applicants from Canadian law schools, including Queen's Law, should provide a transcript of their JD/LLB coursework showing good academic performance. International law students must provide transcripts of their coursework in law showing good academic performance and an academic letter of reference. The language of instruction is English and proof of fluency may be required.
- b) The Public International Law program is open to students who satisfy the requirements in point #1a. Admission may also be possible for qualified applicants who have an academic or professional background in an area related to public international law. For example, an applicant who has worked with a NGO involved in the field of international human rights or an applicant with a degree in international studies would be considered for admission. Such applicants should support their application with a letter of reference.
2. Students may enroll in the International Business Law program or the Public International Law program. Due to conflicts in field trip and class times, students are not permitted to take a combination of courses from different programs.
3. **Courses in the International Business Law Program:**
 - LAW-540 Public International Law (3 credits) (taken in the first two weeks of the program with students in the Public International Law program)
 - LAW-456 International Economic Law (4 credits)
 - LAW-613 International Commercial Arbitration (2 credits)

Courses in the Public International Law Program:

- LAW-540 Public International Law (3 credits) (taken in the first two weeks of the program with students in the International Business Law program)
 - LAW-667 International Humanitarian Law (2 credits)
 - LAW-668 International Human Rights Law (2 credits)
 - LAW-669 International Criminal Law (2 credits)
4. Each program is worth a total of nine credits towards the Queen's University JD. Successful completion of all courses in one program will entitle the student to a Certificate of Completion and nine credits toward the Queen's University JD. The Assistant Dean of Students of the Faculty of Law will administer the transfer of credits to the official academic record of Queen's Law students who successfully complete one of the programs. Appeals concerning the transfer or refusal to transfer credit may be made to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee of the Faculty of Law.
 5. Students in Queen's Faculty of Law will not be permitted to enroll in courses for credit that overlap substantially with work that they have completed at the BISC. Furthermore, students may not take courses at the BISC that overlap substantially with coursework previously completed.
 6. Some upper-year law students may have already taken one of the courses offered in a program. For example, a student may have already taken International Economic Law but may wish to take International Commercial Arbitration and Public International Law in the International Business Law program. Such students are permitted to enroll in the other two courses, and upon successful completion of the program they will receive the Certificate of Completion. Although such students may take fewer than three courses, the tuition for the program remains the same as it is for students taking a full three-course load. Such students will receive a proportional reduction of transfer credit to their Queen's JD.
 7. Students at Queen's Faculty of Law may not use the course-work completed successfully at the BISC to reduce status in the Queen's Law program from full-time to part-time, but students may use the credits obtained to reduce registration to fewer than the usual four terms necessary to complete the minimum upper-year course credits in the Queen's JD degree program at full-time status. In other words, it is possible for students who complete three courses at the BISC to finish their Queen's JD in 2.5 years rather than 3 years.
 8. Grading Policies

At the November 10th, 2000 meeting of Faculty Board, the following grading guidelines were approved for all Faculty courses, including those offered at the BISC:

* In lecture courses (i.e. courses other than seminars and small sections), B is the median grade, no more than 20% of students are awarded grades of A or A-, and no more than 20% of students are awarded grades of C+ or lower;

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* In first year small section courses and upper year seminar courses, B or B+ is the median grade, no more than 30% of students are awarded grades of A or A-, and no more than 20% of students are awarded grades of C+ or lower.

At the October 17th, 2003 meeting of Faculty Board, these guidelines were established as a mandatory grading policy subject to the following terms:

- a) The maximum percentages allowed for A/A- grades and C+ or lower are mandatory subject to a deviation of 5%;
- b) The median requirements are mandatory subject to the discretion to go above or below the median, provided this affects no more than 5% of the class; and
- c) The enforcement mechanism is as follows:
 - i. Where instructors do not comply with the above requirements they are required to identify the number of students involved and to rank those students;
 - ii. The matter will be referred to the Dean or Dean's designate, who will contact the instructor and attempt an informal resolution; and
 - iii. If the matter is not resolved at stage ii, the grades will be adjusted to comply with the guidelines. The adjustment will be in accordance with the instructor's ranking and will be reported by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee to the Faculty Board Marks Meeting. The instructor may appeal the adjustment to the Faculty Board Marks Meeting, which may confirm the adjusted grades or the instructor's nonconforming marks.

Grading System (All Years)

The current grading system for the Faculty of Law is as follows:

A	Exceptional
A-	Excellent
B+	Very Good
B	Good
B-	Satisfactory
C+	Fair
C	Adequate
D	Marginal
F	Failure

Other academic entries which may be assigned are as follows:

ED	Exam Deferred
IP	In Progress

The Academic Standing and Policies Committee expects comments from teaching faculty when a grade of "F" or "D" is recorded for a student. The comments are to be submitted in writing at the same time as the grades are formally reported.

9. Anonymous Grading Policy: Instructors generally grade courses by methods that must be marked on an anonymous basis, with students identified by student number only. Anonymous evaluation components include final examinations, tests, and written assignments for which the content cannot disclose the identity of a student.
10. Law students from other universities and non-law students will receive credit in accordance with the credit scheme of the degree program in which the student is registered. Students should consult with the appropriate administrative officials of their degree-granting university concerning the procedures for transfer of credit. Depending on the institution, the final grades may be registered as pass/fail on that institution's transcript. Most Canadian law schools will accept all three courses towards a law degree, but that must be confirmed with the institution in question. The terms upon which credit is granted should be set forth in the letter of permission authorizing the student to participate in the program for transfer credit to the student's degree program at the home university.
11. In consultation with the course instructor, the Director of the Global Law Programs at the International Study Centre will determine whether extensions will be accorded for coursework and the procedures that will pertain to the grant of an informal review of an examination paper that can be completed during the spring academic term. After the end of the spring term, the policies and procedures of the Faculty of Law will pertain to the grant of extensions for incomplete coursework or to the availability of informal review and formal examination reread procedures.
12. After the end of the spring term, the policies and procedures of Queen's Faculty of Law pertaining to requests for and administration of supplemental and special examinations apply to courses taken at the BISC.
13. Upon the successful completion of one of the Global Law Programs, students will receive a "Certificate of Completion" in International Business Law or Public International Law from the Faculty of Law. The certificates of the students with the three highest averages in each of the programs will indicate that the students completed the programs "with First Class Honours".

Examinations

Examination Conflicts and Other Examination Arrangements

(University Policy)

The Office of the University Registrar - Exams Office is responsible for all administrative matters regarding examinations under the policies and procedures of the University. The Exams Office is located in Gordon Hall, room 110, telephone 613 533-2101.

1. The Exams Office will resolve the following conflicts for any examination listed on the official University examination timetable:
 - a. two examinations at the same time;

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- b. an examination at the same time as a religious observance; or
- c. an examination in three consecutive examination slots.

Individual arrangements are made for each student. It is imperative that students notify the Exams Office as soon as they are aware of a conflict to allow time to make special arrangements.

2. Alternatives to traditional examinations are available for persons with disabilities. Arrangements for examinations can be made through the Disability Services Office in the LaSalle Building on Stuart Street, telephone 613 533-6467. The deadlines for arrangements are 7 November for December examinations and 7 March for April examinations.
3. Students with short-term medical conditions (broken arm, sprained wrist, etc.) may contact the Exams Office for assistance. Students will be required to provide a medical certificate evidencing need for the accommodation (such as extended time). The deadline for contacting the Exams Office is a minimum of two business days before the examination date. Accommodation will be provided by the Exams Office only if the room and proctor are already in place; otherwise, the instructor, Department or Faculty Office should be contacted.

Language-Based Requests for Additional Examination Time

All exchange students whose first language is not English and who will not be receiving a degree from Queen's University can apply to the Central Exams Office for an extra half hour of time in which to write final examinations and to bring one language translation dictionary to the examination room. To apply for this option, students must pick up an Extra Time for Final Exams form from the Exams Office in Gordon Hall, room 110. Completed forms must be submitted to the Exams Office by the last day of classes.

Language-based requests for additional time in examinations by Queen's JD degree program students should be submitted to the Faculty's Academic Standing and Policies Committee as early as possible. Such requests must be renewed each year.

The Academic Standing and Policies Committee may seek comments from teaching faculty when students seek additional time in examinations. When additional time is sought on the basis of proficiency problems in the English language, teaching faculty members will be told both the nature of the request and the reasons underlying the request. Language-based requests for additional time in examinations ordinarily should be supported by evidence of recent entry into a predominantly English-speaking environment. When the Academic Standing and Policies Committee finds that additional time in examinations is appropriate, a student ordinarily will be granted an additional one-half hour of examination time. In exceptional circumstances, a further one-half hour may be granted.

The requirement that language-based requests for additional time in examinations be renewed each year is consistent with the policy adopted for students assessed by the University's Disability Services Office. The nature and effectiveness of accommodations will be reviewed in light of experience in the previous year.

University Examination Regulations**Academic Integrity**

1. Academic integrity is fundamental to all scholarly activities, including the examination process. Queen's University adheres to the definition articulated by the Centre for Academic Integrity (<http://www.academicintegrity.org/>), namely, that academic integrity is made up of the five core values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility. Honesty appears in presenting one's own work and in acknowledging dependence on the words or ideas of another. Trust promotes belief in the value and meaning of an institution's scholarship and degrees. Fairness is embodied in clear standards, practices and procedures. Respect is shown by participating in academic activities to the best of one's abilities. Responsibility requires one to accept personal accountability for upholding academic integrity. This overview is adopted from the "Fundamental Values of Academic Integrity" found at <http://www.academicintegrity.org/pdf/FVProject.pdf>. The Queen's University Policy on Academic Integrity is located at <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies/senateandtrustees/academicintegrity.html> and is intended to supplement the policy on Academic Dishonesty presently found in University calendars and posted on the web at Academic Dishonesty.
2. Breaches of academic integrity are considered entirely unacceptable within the University community and the student who commits such an offence runs the risk of a range of sanctions including a failure in the course or a requirement to withdraw from the University.
3. The following are some examples of activities that are prohibited during an exam:
 - a. impersonating another student,
 - b. copying from another student,
 - c. making information available to another student,
 - d. communicating with another student, or
 - e. using unauthorized material.
4. All breaches of academic integrity WILL BE REPORTED in writing by the Chief Proctor to the instructor of the course, the Dean of the relevant Faculty, and the Exams Office.

Other

1. If a student does not have a Queen's Student Photo ID Card at an exam, the following procedure will apply.
2. Any candidate arriving at an exam hall after the beginning of the exam will receive only the remaining time in which to write the exam. The late candidate's paper will be marked only at the discretion of the Faculty. No candidate will be allowed to leave the exam hall within thirty minutes of the start time of the exam.
3. No articles such as textbooks, notes, books of tables, data sheets, graphs, paper, written material, calculators, etc., may be taken into the exam hall unless authorized by the instructor in writing at least 3 days before the exam.

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4. No paper may be detached from an exam book. A candidate may not take an examination book or any part of an exam book or scrap paper that is given by the Proctor from the exam hall.
 5. Food, drinks (except water - see 6. below), recording or playback devices, and other electronic communication devices such as a cell phone or Blackberry are not permitted in the exam hall. Likewise, handbags, purses, and book bags are not permitted in an exam hall. Students should bring only essential items to the exam. The University assumes no responsibility for personal property lost in or near any examination hall.
 6. Students may bring (transparent) bottled water in to the examination hall.
 7. Candidates who have not left their exam table prior to the final fifteen minutes of the exam will be required to remain at their exam table until dismissed by the Chief Proctor.
 8. Students must submit information about illness or other circumstances affecting their work to the relevant Faculty within twenty-four hours of the exam in the course concerned.
- Failure to comply with the regulations listed above or with the instructions of an exam proctor may result in a written report by the Chief Proctor which will be distributed to the instructor of the course, the Dean of the relevant Faculty, and the Exams Office.

Queen's Photo Identification for Examinations

(University Policy)

Students are required to bring their Queen's Photo ID card (or a Queen's off-campus card with supporting photo identification for part-time students) to all examinations and to display it at the top corner of the examination table. Students writing examinations without the aforementioned photo identification will be assessed a fine of \$25 per examination.

Use of Calculators in Tests or Examinations

(University Policy)

1. For examinations with Faculty/School approved calculators (using either an approved calculator sticker or having one or two "standard" calculators), the examination proctors will ensure that only the specified calculator is used for the examination; otherwise the instructors are responsible for ensuring that only the calculators they have specified are brought into the examination hall.
2. If a range of calculators is allowed in a test or examination, consideration be given to ensuring fairness by such means as permitting textbooks and notebooks in the examination hall or by setting a test or examination which takes into account the differing capabilities of the calculators.

Use of Computers in Examinations

(Faculty Policy)

Personal computers should not be used in law examinations, other than in accordance with the processes in place for accommodating special needs students.

Use of Computers in Examinations

(Approved by Faculty Board on October 18th, 2013)

1. Centrally scheduled official examinations and computer examinations administered by the Faculty of Law at the law school should be no longer than three hours in duration.
2. An examination longer than three hours may be administered as a take-home examination. A take-home examination is an examination that students are permitted to write at a location of their choosing.
3. A take-home examination is neither held nor supervised (proctored) at the law school.
4. Take-home examinations should not exceed eight hours in length.
5. Take-home examinations may be administered electronically to students at the discretion of the instructor.
6. Take-home examinations will be scheduled on the date assigned on the examination schedule for the course. Take-home examinations must be held within regular business hours from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. An exception may be permitted to allow Saturday scheduling for examinations in short-credit courses that end part way through the term.
7. Instructors planning to hold a take-home examination in an upper-year course should submit this information to the Manager of the Academic Program for inclusion in the course information provided for the upper-year Law enrollment appointments held in March and April for course registration in the following academic year.
8. Instructors planning to hold a take-home examination in a first-year course must provide that information to the class in the course syllabus distributed at the start of the term in which the course is offered and must also advise the exam coordinator in the Student Services Office.

NOTE: This policy does not apply to examinations that are privately administered by the instructor. Nonetheless, instructors who elect to administer their own examinations should take into consideration when setting such examinations the effects of such examinations on the centrally administered examinations. As in the case of centrally administered examinations instructors holding private examinations should include all relevant information regarding these examinations at the appropriate times for first year and upper year courses.

Confidential Examinations

(Faculty Policy)

All final law examinations are classified as "confidential". This means that students will be required to submit their examination questions with their answer booklets before leaving the examination hall. Law

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examinations are released to the Law Library for print and electronic publication in the fall term of the subsequent academic year.

First Year Practice Examinations

(Approved at the January 5th 1995 meeting of Faculty Board, and amended at the February 11th 2005 meeting of Faculty Board.)

- i. Except in the case of small sections, each multi-term (full year) course shall have a practice examination written around the middle of the year; each one-semester course offered in the Fall semester shall have a practice examination written in time to provide useful feedback to students who take it. If a small section teacher or teacher of a one-semester course offered in the Winter term chooses to give a practice examination, the practice examination shall comply with this policy.
- ii. Practice examinations can be optional or mandatory, but even where they are optional, students should be urged - as forcefully as "optional" allows - to take them.
- iii. Practice examinations can count or not, but they may not count for more than 33% of a final grade, and they may not count so as to lower a grade that would otherwise be given.
- iv. In all cases, teachers must tell students about their practice examination arrangements in advance.
- v. Instructors should endeavour to grade, return and discuss practice examinations within one month after they are written, and typically this should happen before reading week.

Take Home Examinations

(Approved at the October 18, 2013 meeting of the Faculty Board)

Centrally scheduled official examinations and computer examinations administered by the Faculty of Law at the law school should be no longer than three hours in duration.

An examination longer than three hours may be administered as a take-home examination.

A take-home examination is an examination that students are permitted to write at a location of their choosing. A take-home examination is neither held nor supervised (proctored) at the law school.

Take-home examinations should not exceed eight hours in length.

Take-home examinations may be administered electronically to students at the discretion of the instructor.

Take-home examinations will be scheduled on the date assigned on the examination schedule for the course. Take-home examinations must be held within regular business hours from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. An exception may be permitted to allow Saturday scheduling for examinations in short-credit courses that end part way through the term.

Instructors planning to hold a take-home examination in an upper-year course should submit this information to the Manager of the Academic Program for inclusion in the course information provided



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for the upper-year Law enrollment appointments held in March and April for course registration in the following academic year.

Instructors planning to hold a take-home examination in a first-year course must provide that information to the class in the course syllabus distributed at the start of the term in which the course is offered and must also advise the exam coordinator in the Student Services Office.

NOTE:

This policy does not apply to examinations that are privately administered by the instructor. Nonetheless, instructors who elect to administer their own examinations should take into consideration when setting such examinations the effects of such examinations on the centrally administered examinations. As in the case of centrally administered examinations instructors holding private examinations should include all relevant information regarding these examinations at the appropriate times for first year and upper year courses.

Examination Disruptions

(Faculty Procedure for University Policy)

Students should not depart from the official examination hall; students should evacuate as ordered, but not depart from the designated site pending further direction from their instructor, the instructor's designate or Campus Security. It may be possible to resume the examination at the official site or an alternative site following an evacuation caused by a disruption.

Reutilization of Examination Questions

(Approved at the March 14th 2014 meeting of Faculty Board)

- The reutilization of questions used on a previous law examination is strongly discouraged where it may cause unfairness or problems of academic integrity.
- Once a final examination has been administered, its confidentiality can no longer be guaranteed. Each academic year, after a course is fully graded (e.g. deferred examinations have been written and graded) and provided that the instructor gives permission for this release, the final examination will be released to the Law Library examination bank to facilitate exam preparation by students.

Exam Timing

(Approved at the November 10th 2000 meeting of Faculty Board)

There shall be no exams or test worth more than 25% scheduled during the last week of classes, and no exams or test shall be scheduled between the last week of classes and the beginning of the official exam period.

Supplemental Examination Privileges*(Faculty Policy)*

When a first year student obtains a grade of F in not more than two courses, or a second or third year student obtains a grade of F in one course, and the balance of the student's grades are satisfactory, the Faculty Board, through the Academic Standing and Policies Committee (the Committee), may grant the student supplemental examination privileges. The minimum passing grade for a supplemental examination is C.

Supplemental examination privileges are available only for courses in which the final examination is worth at least 50% of the final grade. Supplemental examinations are not available in courses in which there is no final examination option or in courses in which evaluation is based on skills-based exercises such as advocacy trials, moots, negotiation exercises or clinical placements.

SCHEDULING OF SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION PRIVILEGES

The Faculty Board has established designated time periods for writing supplemental examinations. For fall term courses, this period is the second week of February. For winter term courses this period is the last full week of July. If a student who has been granted supplemental examination privileges fails to write the examination without prior notice of inability to write on the scheduled date, a grade of F shall be recorded for the examination. No further supplemental examination privileges will be granted for that attempt of the course. If a student who is granted supplemental examination privileges provides notice of inability to write the examination on the scheduled date but the reason for the inability to write the examination is not adequate, no further deferral of the supplemental examination will be granted and a grade of F shall be recorded for that attempt of the course. The adequacy of the notice is a matter that can be decided by the Academic Standing & Policies Committee.

TRANSCRIPT NOTATION WHEN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION PRIVILEGES ARE GRANTED

The original grade of F assigned to the student by the instructor in the course remains on the student's official academic record. Once the supplemental examination is written and the final grade of the course is received taking into account the results of the supplemental examination, and this grade is approved by Faculty Board, the supplemental grade for the course also will be recorded for the course on the student's official academic record.

Special Examination Privileges*(Faculty Policy)*

Special examination privileges are available only for courses in which the final examination is worth at least 50% of the final grade. Special examinations are not available in courses in which there is no final examination option or in courses in which evaluation is based on skills-based exercises such as advocacy trials, moots, negotiation exercises or clinical placements.

The Academic Standing and Policies Committee may grant special examination privileges on documented medical or documented personal or compassionate grounds in the following circumstances:

- a) Where the student's performance has been adversely affected on a required examination.
- b) Where the student was unable to write or complete a required examination.

Any student seeking such relief must submit an application for special examination privileges to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee within one week of the date of the examination for which special examination privileges will be sought. If the extent of the impairment of performance was not apparent until the grades for the term are released, then the student must submit an application for special examination privileges to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee within one week of the release of grades for the term in which the course for which the student intends to bring a request for special examination privileges was offered. These deadlines may be extended by the Committee in exceptional circumstances. The student should make submissions to the Committee through Helen Connop, Manager of Education and Equity Services, helen.connop@queensu.ca, tel. 533.6000 ext. 78147. Students must complete and submit the Application to Academic Standing and Policies Committee form which is available in room 200 and on-line on the Queen's Law Portal under student forms.. The student must also provide documentation of the medical, personal or compassionate grounds supporting the request. The Committee also has discretion to grant special examination privileges in exceptional circumstances.

Notes:

1. In considering requests for special examination privileges or other special consideration, the Committee requires supporting evidence of adverse medical or personal circumstances affecting performance. This information is kept confidential to the Committee. Applicants are strongly advised to document the claim as closely as possible to the date of the claimed special circumstances and with as specific information as possible. Such documentation should be issued by a doctor who was treating the student at the relevant time or other appropriate health professional from the Student Health, Counselling and Disability Services Office.
2. "Compassionate grounds" for a special examination will generally arise only where a serious family crisis or illness would have a direct and foreseeable impact on the student's ability to write their examinations as scheduled. If a student misses an exam for reasons of personal exigency that do not meet this threshold for compassionate grounds, the student may be permitted to write a special examination with penalty, and the grade received will be lowered by one grade point, with or without academic penalty.

SCHEDULING OF SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

The Faculty Board has established designated time periods for writing special examinations. For fall term courses, this period is the second week of February. For winter term courses this period is the last full week of July. If a student, who has been granted special examination privileges, fails to write the examination without adequate notice of inability to write on the scheduled date, a grade of F shall be

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recorded for the examination. No further deferral of special examination privileges will be granted in respect to that attempt of the course. The adequacy of the notice and of the reasons given for inability to write the exam are matters for the Committee to decide. If the failure to give adequate notice is justified by the underlying medical, personal or compassionate grounds that support the need for special examination privileges, then a further deferral of the special examination privileges would be granted by the Committee upon written request from the student. As a general rule, if the Committee grants a further deferral, such exams will be deferred to the next official or designated examination period. If the student fails to write special examination privileges after two deferrals, the student may be required by the Committee to withdraw from the course without academic penalty.

EXAMINATION UNDERTAKINGS FOR SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Students who are granted special examination privileges by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee are required to complete and sign an examination undertaking. The examination undertaking expresses that the student has not, or will not discuss, or in any way attempt to ascertain the contents of the examination for which special privileges have been granted as it is possible that some of the questions may overlap with those on the special examination. Failure to comply with the conditions of a signed undertaking constitutes a breach of professional ethics, and is considered a form of academic dishonesty that is subject to disciplinary action.

TRANSCRIPT NOTATION WHEN SPECIAL EXAMINATION PRIVILEGES ARE GRANTED

For all courses in which special examination privileges are granted and not lost by failure to write the examination on the scheduled date without notice or with notice, but without adequate reason for failure to write, the official transcript will reflect an examination deferred notation (GD) until such time as the final course grade is received and approved by Faculty Board.

Supplemental and Special Examinations and Failure to Complete Course Requirements (Faculty Policy)

If a student fails to complete the requirements for any course within one year after the last day of classes for that course, no further deferrals or special examination privileges will be granted and the student will be required to withdraw from the course.

Supplemental and Special Examinations and Failure to Satisfy Course Pre-requisites or Co-requisites (Faculty Policy)

If a student does not have a finalized grade in a course because of the grant of special or supplemental examination privileges, and this course is either a prerequisite or co-requisite to another course in which the student is pre-registered by ballot selection or obtained through the add/drop process, the student may be required to withdraw from registration in the course for which the prerequisite or co-requisite has not been satisfied. Similarly the student may be refused registration in a course for which the pre-

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requisite or co-requisite has not been satisfied. The student may apply to the Committee for permission to be exempted from this rule. The Committee may grant an exemption if the instructor waives the requirement, the Committee is satisfied that the student has sufficient background and/or experience in the subject matter and no other inequities arise by reason of such exemption.

Grading

Anonymous Grading Policy

(Approved at the October 20th 2004 meeting of Faculty Board.)

In order to maintain anonymity in the evaluation of student work:

- a) Whenever possible, students should be evaluated and graded on an anonymous basis;
- b) Written tests and examinations, and written assignments and journal work, for which anonymous grading is feasible, shall be graded and recorded by the instructor on an anonymous basis, using student numbers only;
- c) All Faculty and Sessional instructors will receive official grade sheets from the University that contain student numbers only, and not student names;
- d) Faculty and Sessional instructors will not be entitled to view class or student lists that contain both the names and the student numbers of the students enrolled in that class;
- e) Recommendations for course prizes will be made anonymously by submitting the student number of the student with the highest grade in the class;
- f) This policy will apply to all classes; and
- g) This policy is not to be interpreted or applied in a way that discourages the use of individualized assignments or the giving of individualized guidance to students in the preparation of essays or other assignments.

Grading System

The current grading system for the Faculty of Law, that was approved at Faculty Board at the November 18th, 2010 meeting, is as follows:

A	4.0	Exceptional
A-	3.7	Excellent
B+	3.3	Very Good
B	3.0	Good
B-	2.7	Satisfactory
C+	2.3	Fair
C	2.0	Adequate
D*	1.0	Marginal
F	0.0	Failure
P		Pass

**Lowest passing grade for a course in law (exception is for a failed course, for which supplemental exam privileges are granted by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee – minimum grade is C).*

Non-Evaluative Grade Notations (same as adopted by Senate, April 2010)

IN (Incomplete): to be assigned in all cases where the student would receive a failing grade if the outstanding work is not completed or the exam is not written. A fixed lapse rule will be applied across the University for the IN to convert to F, if the work is not completed by the end of the term following the term in which the work was due originally.

GD (Grade Deferred): similar to IN, but has no lapse rule

NG (Not Graded): Courses that span multiple terms will be assigned a notation of NG until the course is completed; may be used for other courses in which no grade is assigned

FR: Failure with Review indicating that the failing grade is being reviewed and/or the student has the opportunity to write a supplemental examination to improve the grade.

AUD: remains audit

TR: transfer credit; no grade assigned

DR: course dropped

Mandatory Grading Policy

At the November 10th, 2000 meeting of Faculty Board, the following grading guidelines were approved:

- In lecture courses (i.e. courses other than seminars and small sections), B is the median grade, no more than 20% of students are awarded grades of A or A-, and no more than 20% of students are awarded grades of C+ or lower;
- In first year small section courses and upper year seminar courses, B or B+ is the median grade, no more than 30% of students are awarded grades of A or A-, and no more than 20% of students are awarded grades of C+ or lower.

At the October 17th, 2003 meeting of Faculty Board, these guidelines were established as a mandatory grading policy subject to the following terms:

- a) The maximum percentages allowed for A/A- grades and C+ or lower are mandatory subject to a deviation of 5%;
- b) The median requirements are mandatory subject to the discretion to go above or below the median, provided this affects no more than 5% of the class; and
- c) The enforcement mechanism is as follows:
 - a. Where instructors do not comply with the above requirements they are required to identify the number of students involved and to rank those students;

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- b. The matter will be referred to the Dean or Dean's designate, who will contact the instructor and attempt an informal resolution; and
- c. If the matter is not resolved at stage ii, the grades will be adjusted to comply with the guidelines. The adjustment will be in accordance with the instructor's ranking and will be reported by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee to the Faculty Board Marks Meeting. The instructor may appeal the adjustment to the Faculty Board Marks Meeting, which may confirm the adjusted grades or the instructor's nonconforming marks.

At the January 30th, 2015 meeting of Faculty Board, it was approved that effective for winter 2015 term JD courses and for multi-term JD courses in the 2014-2015 academic year and thereafter, the following exception would be permitted:

As a general rule, instructors are encouraged to comply with our mandatory grading policy, even in low enrolment courses. However, an exception will be allowed in courses in which enrolment is less than ten at the time that compliance is being ascertained for the purpose of approval at the Marks Meeting, to allow more grades of A and A minus, and a higher median, if caused as a result of the additional grades permitted in the A range.

Dean's Honour List and Medal Policy

Dean's Honour List

Each academic year, JD degree program students whose grade point average (GPA) in Queen's law courses places them within the top 10 per cent of their class in each of the three years of study will be named to the Dean's Honour List.

Grade point averages are calculated after the end of each academic year for all law courses taken by JD degree program students during that academic year at Queen's University and the preceding spring term in the International Law Spring Program at Queen's International Study Centre.

Letter grades are converted to the four-point GPA scale, and the GPA for each student is then calculated after accounting for credit weights assigned to each course.

Consideration for the Dean's Honour List in an academic year is subject to the following conditions:

- Full-time students in first year must have completed all of the seven compulsory courses for a total of 33 credits. Full-time students in each of the upper years must have completed a minimum total of 14 credits per term and 28 credits for the academic year.
- Part-time students in first year must have completed four of the seven compulsory courses for a minimum total of 20 credits. Part-time students in each of the upper years must have completed a minimum total of 7 credits per term and 14 credits for the academic year.
- Students who attend another university on an exchange or a letter of permission for one term will be considered on the basis of their GPA for law courses completed during the term at Queen's University.

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- Students who attend another university on an exchange or a letter of permission for an academic year will not be considered for that academic year.
- Students registered in a cooperative combined degree program will be considered for the first, second and third year Dean's Honour List on the basis of grades for Law courses obtained in the second, third and fourth years, respectively of the four-year program.
- Students who are granted paper or examination deferrals by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee will be added to the Dean's Honour List after receipt of all their final grades if their GPA is greater than or equal to that of the student with the lowest GPA who was named to the Dean's Honour List at the end of the academic year.
- Students who are placed on the Dean's Honour List will receive a notation on their transcripts.

Full-time students in first, second and third year who obtain the top three GPAs in their classes will be recognized with awards as follows:

- **Dean's Gold Scholar Award:** A plaque is awarded annually to the students obtaining the highest average in first, second and third year of the JD degree program.
- **Dean's Silver Scholar Award:** A plaque is awarded annually to the students obtaining the second highest average in first, second and third year of the JD degree program.
- **Dean's Bronze Scholar Award:** A plaque is awarded annually to the students obtaining the third highest average in first, second and third year of the JD degree program.

Any tie in students' GPAs for a Dean's Scholar Award at the end of the academic year will be dealt with by the Faculty's Awards Committee at its discretion. Students who are granted paper or examination deferrals by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee will be awarded a Dean's Scholar Award after receipt of all their final grades if their GPA is equal to that of the student who received that Dean's Scholar Award at the end of the academic year.

Medal List

Each year, the graduating students obtaining the top three cumulative GPAs will be awarded medals as follows:

1. **Medal in Law:** A medal is awarded annually by the University to the candidate graduating with the highest cumulative average in the JD program in the Faculty of Law.
2. **Medal in Law – Second Highest Standing:** A medal is awarded annually by the University to the candidate graduating with the second-highest cumulative average in the JD program in the Faculty of Law.
3. **Medal in Law – Third Highest Standing:** A medal is awarded annually by the University to the candidate graduating with the third-highest cumulative average in the JD program in the Faculty of Law.

In addition to the conditions for the Dean's Honour List, to be considered for a graduation medal, students must have completed 33 first year credits and a minimum of 42 upper year credits in law

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courses at Queen's University including courses completed in the International Law Spring Program at Queen's International Study Centre.

Students who will not be graduating until the Fall Convocation in any year will be considered for medals awarded for the subsequent academic year in competition with students graduating in the Spring Convocation of that year.

Note: GPA calculations are used for the purposes of determining students named to the Dean's Honour List, and recipients of the Dean's Scholar Awards and medals only. Queen's Faculty of Law does not otherwise rank its students.

Grade Appeals Process

Access and Retention of Final Examination Papers and Written Course Work

(Faculty Policy)

1. Instructors may informally review the final examination paper with a student who requests it and are encouraged to do so. However, access may not be granted before the final marks are released.
2. Instructors have an obligation to retain the original of final exams for a period of 12 months. Instructors should keep the original exams and not release them to students. Instructors may allow a student to read the student's own original exam while meeting with the teacher or may provide a student with a photocopy of the student's own exam. Term papers or other assignments graded D or F that form a major portion of the final grade should be treated in the same way as final exams, i.e., retained for 12 months.
3. Instructors may wish to show a student the exam or paper of another student, perhaps as an example of excellent work. The id number of the student whose paper is being shared should be deleted before the paper is shared. The paper should be shared only during a meeting at which the teacher is present. The student should not be permitted to remove or copy the paper. The teacher should not provide a photocopy of the paper.
4. Instructors may wish to circulate or post the exam or paper of a student who achieved a high grade as an example of excellent work. The permission of the student should be obtained before the paper is circulated. All identifying information should be removed from the exam or paper, and the document should be typed up before it is circulated.

Informal Review Process

Students are encouraged to meet with their teacher to discuss their performance on assignments and examinations. The goal of such discussion is to provide the student with valuable feedback on performance and to provide the student with an explanation of the grading criteria and evaluation. Instructors may want to clarify that grade discussions are an opportunity for instructors to explain to students why they obtained a particular grade and to give students advice and assistance on how to improve. It is unusual for a teacher to change a grade as a result of a grade discussion, except in unusual circumstances, e.g., if there was a mathematical error in calculating the grade, and any instructor who

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wishes to change a final course grade must first submit a written request to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee setting out the reasons for the proposed change.

Grade discussions may take place in person or by phone, email, or letter. If a student requests an opportunity to discuss a grade, the teacher should arrange to do so within a reasonable time. If a teacher will not be in Kingston at the relevant time, the teacher should provide contact information so that students may contact him or her with a request. An informal review must be sought within a reasonable time after the general release of grades for the term in which the grade was received.

Formal Grade Appeals Process

1. A student may appeal a final grade of D or F on any examination or assignment worth 50% or more of the final grade in the course. Final grades in courses in which evaluation is based on skills-based exercises such as advocacy trials, moots, negotiation exercises or clinical placements are excluded from this appeal process because it will generally not be possible to replicate or reassess the exercise on which the evaluation was based.
2. This appeal process is not intended for those students whose academic performance was adversely affected by documented medical, personal or compassionate grounds. Relief sought on this basis is described in the sections on Special Examination privileges at <http://www.queensu.ca/calendars/law/pg92.html>, and in the provisions for requesting extensions for submission of written coursework at <http://www.queensu.ca/calendars/law/pg95.html>.
3. Allegations of bias or discrimination may not form the basis of a grade appeal under this policy; such complaints should be made directly to the Queen's Human Rights Office, under the Harassment/Discrimination Complaint Policy and Procedure at <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/senate/policies/harass/index.html>.
4. **a** Students who wish to appeal a grade must notify the Assistant Dean of Students by filing a formal Grade Appeal Application within 2 months of the general release of grades. Students are encouraged to seek an informal review with the instructor prior to launching a formal appeal. No formal grade appeal shall be initiated after the expiry of the 12 month period for retention of formal examination papers and major papers and assignments for the course in which an appeal of the final grade is sought.
b A fee of \$thirty-five dollars is payable upon the filing of a grade appeal application in respect to each course for which the final grade is being appealed. A receipt for the fee will be issued by the Student Services Office at the time of filing the application. If the appeal results in an increase to the final grade in the course, the fee paid in respect to that appeal will be refunded.
5. The Assistant Dean of Students will notify the Associate Dean of the filing of the grade appeal. The Associate Dean will then assign another faculty member with expertise in the relevant area to review the assignment or examination under appeal.

6. The reviewer shall provide the Assistant Dean of Students with his or her assessment of the appropriate grade within 30 days. The grade assigned by the reviewer will govern and will replace the grade initially assigned by the instructor of the course. The reviewer may either raise or confirm the original grade.

Letters of Permission

Domestic Letter of Permission to Other Canadian Law Faculties

A limited number of students are permitted to study at another law school in Canada for one term or academic year in their second or third year of law. A Queen's JD student may apply for a letter of permission to study at another Canadian law faculty subject to the condition that the student has or will complete first-year law together with a minimum of 28 upper-year credits in residence at Queen's Faculty of Law. Personal and academic factors provided by the applicant are weighed in determining whether she or he will be granted a letter of permission. The student granted a letter of permission must ensure that he or she completes all other Queen's JD degree requirements. A letter of permission from Queen's Faculty of Law serves as official recognition that upon conditions set forth in the letter, courses successfully completed in the specified Canadian law school will be accepted for credit towards the Queen's JD degree.

The application process for a letter of permission to a Canadian law faculty is as follows:

1. Students must complete and submit the Letter of Permission Application Form to the Assistant Dean of Students, Jane Emrich (jane.emrich@queensu.ca) by 28 February for studies in the following fall term and/or winter term. The application form is available online on the [Queen's Law Portal](#). Students must stipulate each law school to which they are interested in applying in their application.
2. An administrative fee of \$40.00 per application for the preparation and issue of a letter of permission is payable at the time of application. A receipt will be issued for the application fee. The \$40.00 administrative fee will be refunded to a student for whom Queen's Faculty of Law does not issue a letter of permission.
3. If a student's request for a letter of permission is granted by the Assistant Dean of Students, the student is responsible for completing and submitting the application for admission and supporting documentation as required to the university to which she or he has been granted a letter of permission. The university to which a student applies makes the decision as to whether to admit the applicant to their law school for the term specified.

The granting of a letter of permission is subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Students must satisfy the Faculty's Overall Residency Requirement (see Juris Doctor Program - Degree Requirements and Determination of Standing.)
- 2) Students must complete the Substantial Term Paper Requirement at Queen's.
- 3) Students are strongly encouraged to complete the Mandatory Course Requirement (LAW-225 Civil Procedure), the Practice Skills Requirement and the Advocacy Requirement at Queen's. Any

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student wishing to complete a degree requirement while on a letter of permission must seek the approval of the Assistant Dean of Students.

- 4) Upon acceptance to the other university, students must submit their course selections as early as possible to the Assistant Dean of Students for approval. Courses will not be approved if they overlap substantially with coursework already completed at Queen's or elsewhere.
- 5) Upon the release of grades from the other university, students are responsible for ordering an official transcript to be sent directly from the other university to the Assistant Dean of Students in order to transfer successfully completed credits to the official academic record of JD degree studies at Queen's. Students should note that course credits will be transferred to the Queen's JD degree, but not the grade achieved. Students should order official transcripts of their completed work in the other university showing grades to support applications for employment or graduate work.
- 6) Students may not enroll in upper-year courses at Queen's Faculty of Law or at Queen's International Study Centre that substantially overlap in content with courses successfully completed on a letter of permission.
- 7) Due to course requirements, students in the combined MIR/JD and MPA/JD degree programs are eligible for a letter of permission only during the third year of the four-year combined degree program.

Students who accept an offer of admission to study at another university on a letter of permission will pay the tuition and ancillary fees charged by that university. These students are not eligible for merit-based or need-based awards from Queen's University during the term of the letter of permission.

Spring and/or Summer Term

Students seeking to complete courses at another Canadian law faculty during a spring and/or summer term for credit towards their Queen's JD degree must complete the same application process as described above for the fall and/or winter term. The application deadline is 28 February for the upcoming spring and/or summer term. In addition to the conditions stated above for the fall and/or winter term for the granting of a letter of permission, students may not use credits from spring and/or summer courses to reduce status from full-time to part-time during a regular term of study at the Faculty of Law at Queen's or to reduce the number of terms below four as a registered upper-year full-time student.

International Letter of Permission

Law students may apply to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee for a Letter of Permission for International Study to study for one term at a law school with which Queen's Law does not have an official exchange agreement.

No more than five Letters of Permission for International Study will be issued by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee each academic year. In allocating Letters of Permission, the Academic Standing and Policies Committee will consider (1) the quality of the academic program at the host university and (2) the academic and other reasons for the student's request.

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Note that while participating in exchange programs, students pay Queen's fees to Queen's University. Students studying on a Letter of Permission for International Study pay the international rate for students studying abroad at the host university, which may be considerably higher than the Queen's tuition fee.

Students on a Letter of Permission are not eligible for exchange bursaries or other financial assistance from the Faculty or University.

Application Process for a Letter of Permission for International Study

- Complete an Application to Academic Standing and Policies Committee Form, available through student forms in the [Queen's Law Portal](#) and the International Letter of Permission Form posted on the [Queen's Law Portal](#).
- Submit the form to the Student Services office. The application deadline is February 28 for both terms in the next academic year.
- An administrative fee of \$40.00 is payable at the time of application. The fee will be refunded if the Faculty does not issue a letter of permission.
- If a Letter of Permission is granted, the student must submit an application for admission to the host university and supporting documentation as required. The university to which the student applies decides whether to admit the applicant.

Terms and Conditions of a Letter of Permission for International Study

1. The student must satisfy the Faculty of Law's Residency Requirement: a minimum of 28 upper - year credits must be taken in residence at Queen's Law, including law courses at the BISC.
2. The student must complete the Substantial Term Paper and the Practice Skills and Advocacy Requirements and the course in Civil Procedure at Queen's Law.
3. The Academic Standing and Policies Committee will determine the number of credits to be transferred to the student's Queen's JD degree for courses successfully completed on an international letter of permission. The letter of permission will state the terms and conditions under which credit will be recognized.
4. Credits will not be transferred to the student's Queen's JD until an official transcript has been sent by the host university directly to the Manager of Records and Registration at the student's request. Students should note that course credits will be transferred to the Queen's JD degree, but the grade achieved will not be noted on the transcript.
5. It is the student's responsibility to obtain a transcript of marks from the host institution. The student should obtain sufficient original transcripts for all future employment, licensing and graduate studies applications.
6. The student may not enroll in an upper-year course at Queen's Law or the International Study Centre that substantially overlaps with a course completed on a letter of permission.
7. The student may not use credits obtained on a Letter of Permission to reduce from full-time to part-time status during a regular term of study, or to reduce below four the number of terms registered as an upper-year full-time student.
8. The student must attend a [Pre-Departure session](#) organized by the Queen's University International Centre, register for the [Emergency Support Program](#), and complete the [University's Off-Campus](#)



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[Activity Safety Procedures](#). Students who have not completed these steps will not be permitted to depart on the Letter of Permission.

Registration in Courses at Queen's Outside the Faculty of Law

In recognition of the nexus between law and other disciplines, especially the social sciences, the Faculty of Law may allow upper-year students to enroll for credit in final-year honours and graduate courses in other non-law Faculties. Students may normally enrol in outside courses for a maximum total of 12 credits in their upper years of law studies as long as such courses are taken as part of a registered JD term. The amount of credit for each course will be determined by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. In order to enroll in an outside course, interested students should first seek the permission of the instructor concerned, and then apply to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee for permission to take the course. In considering such applications, the Committee may take into account among other things, i) whether the course is likely to improve the student's legal education, and ii) whether the course overlaps excessively with work which the student has done previously. No credit will be given for courses offered by other non-law Faculties taken in spring and summer terms.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Course texts, materials, assigned readings and evaluation methods are announced usually on the first day of each class by the instructor. Required courses with large enrolments will be given in sections by different professors. There is a wide variation in methods of evaluation. For further information including class schedules, specific evaluation methods and examination information and for the most up-to-date information on the availability and content of specific courses, please see <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-studies>.

First-Year Compulsory Courses

LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law

The study of law pertaining to the judicial protection of fundamental rights, including aboriginal and Charter rights.

4 credits, winter term

Professor Baines/Professor Corbett/Professor Metcalf/Professor Walters

LAW-160/161/162/163 AB Contracts

This course covers the general function of contracts and the scope of legal protection accorded contracts, including the examination of such matters as formation of contracts, rights of third parties, mistake, assignment, conditions, performance, breach, and remedies, including principles of equity. Economic and psychological aspects of the subject are considered along with legal history, comparative law and modern statutory developments.

6 credits, fall and winter terms

Professor Bailey/Professor Bala/Professor Lamp/Professor Webber

LAW-170/171/172/173 AB Criminal Law

Study of principles upon which criminal guilt is determined, including defences such as intoxication, mental disorder and self-defence. The course also critically assesses the impact of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the adversary system, the presumption of innocence, ethical issues in roles of prosecutors and defence counsel, issues of diversity and sentencing. Special consideration is given to the offences of murder, manslaughter and sexual assault.

6 credits, fall and winter terms

Professor Dufraimont/Professor Manson/Professor Stuart

LAW-115/116/117/118 AB Introduction to Legal Research

The course will cover the fundamentals of legal research such as legislation, caselaw, secondary sources, and citation. It will deal with basic concepts of legal research in an academic environment including legal authorities, accurate attribution of sources, the assessment of information in a variety of formats, and effective techniques for locating relevant information. The course will also cover research strategies and provide an introduction to forms of legal writing, introducing students to certain types of legal documents such as memos, facta and case comments.

1 credit, fall and winter terms

Ms. Taylor/Ms. Bracci

LAW-180/181 AB Property

This course examines the concept of property and the historical development of interests in real and personal property. The course addresses estates in land; interests less than estates; future interests; rights by adverse possession; co-ownership and private means of control over land use. The law of equity pertaining to property will be addressed.

6 credits, fall and winter terms

Professor Essert/Professor Njoya

LAW-140/141/142/143/144 Public Law

Study of federalism and the distribution of legislative powers under the Canadian constitution and of Anglo-Canadian legal norms governing state powers: 'rule of law', nation-to-nation relations, relationship between states and citizens, role and independence of the judiciary and constraints on executive and administrative power including principles of Canadian administrative law.

4 credits, fall term

Professor Baines/Professor Kahana/Professor Metcalf/Professor Walters

LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195/196 AB Torts

This course examines the private law system's response to people in the wrong place at the wrong time - torts cases generally involve incidents of accident, injury, disaster, or intentional harm. The course will examine the elements of negligence (duty, standard of care, causation, remoteness, and damages).

Intentional torts are also discussed. Special topics may also include products liability, medical malpractice, strict liability, defamation, business torts, environmental torts, and statutory liability.

6 credits, fall and winter terms

Professor Hanson/Professor Knutsen/Professor Maur/Professor Thomas/Professor Parry/Professor Peppin

Upper-Year Compulsory Courses

LAW-225/226 Civil Procedure

This course examines the fundamental civil procedure concepts relevant to today's lawyers in Ontario. It aims to provide you with a working knowledge of the terminology and doctrine surrounding practice in the civil justice system.

Individual descriptions for each section are posted on the Faculty of Law website.

4 credits, one term

Professor Freedman, fall term; Professor Knutsen, winter term

LAW-440 Business Associations

The course is a study of the establishment and operation of business organizations, including partnerships and closely and widely-held corporations. The nature of capital and corporate securities, and the formation of companies including the transfer of a business, will be considered. The consequences of carrying on business in the corporate form, including the liability of a corporation for the conduct of its agents and controllers will be examined. A major portion of the course will be taken up by a consideration of the powers, duties and liabilities of directors, officers and controlling shareholders, corporate responsibility and the rights of minority shareholders and other stakeholders, and the remedies of dissenters in a corporation.

4 credits, one term

Professor Flanagan, fall term; Professor Njoya, winter term

LAW 334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism

This course deals with the wide variety of ethical issues that confront those engaged in the profession and practice of law [i.e. the spectrum of both litigious and non-litigious contexts.] Areas covered will include relevant legislation, caselaw, and rules of professional conduct including the range of legal responses to unethical and unprofessional conduct; the nature and scope of lawyers' duties to their clients, the court, other legal professionals, the law society, and the public; the various roles of lawyers in society and the legal system and in particular their role in securing access to justice. Specific subject matter covered will include the circumstances giving rise to ethical problems; the fiduciary relationship between lawyer and client; conflicts of interest; the administration of justice; lawyers' duties relating to confidentiality, privilege, and disclosure; professionalism and civility; the importance of diversity; and the public interest in the administration of justice

3 credits, one term

Professor Harrison, fall term; Professor Cockfield, winter term

Upper-Year Elective Courses

Descriptions for upper-year courses are posted on the [Faculty of Law Portal](#).

Upper-Year Multidisciplinary Course**APSC-400AB Technology, Engineering and Management (TEAM)**

Where appropriate, multidiscipline teams of engineering, commerce, law, and science students act as consultants to industrial and governmental clients. Projects include a phase of self directed problem definition and project scope definition in the fall term, followed by project execution in the winter term. Typical projects involve evaluation of technical alternatives (with an emphasis on health, safety, and environmental), preparation of detailed recommendations, and both market and financial analysis. Project topics vary widely and are provided by a diverse list of fee paying clients. The course includes seminars on project management. There are several meetings during the Fall term to organize groups and select projects, but regularly scheduled lectures do not begin until the Winter term. Teams interact regularly with clients at both a technical and a management level, and are also assigned an industrial project mentor. Students manage their own budget, travel arrangements etc. The course concludes with a comprehensive report and presentation at the client's office. The course is managed by the Department of Chemical Engineering. Further information, including a list of projects, can be found at:

<http://team.appsci.queensu.ca/>

6 credits, Fall-Winter

ADMISSIONS

Full information pertaining to the admissions process can be seen on the law website under JD Admissions at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-admissions>.

Admissions Philosophy

The Admissions Committee takes a holistic approach to applications, taking into consideration a number of factors in addition to grades and the results of the LSAT. Queen's Faculty of Law endorses the goal that the geographic, ethnic, cultural, racial and socio-economic diversity of the Canadian population should be reflected in the ranks of those granted access to legal education.

The academic rigour of the JD degree program requires that students who are granted admission have a strong aptitude for legal reasoning, demonstrated academic ability and good potential for success in studies at this level. The Admissions Committee considers other attributes such as intellectual curiosity, avid interest in law, social commitment, reasonable judgment and insight, leadership potential, teamwork skills, creative ability and innovative endeavours, self-discipline, time management skills and maturity. The Admissions Committee will review personal statements, letters of reference and the autobiographical sketch to obtain information about these attributes.

Our Faculty is enriched by the skills, knowledge and experience of students who have been community leaders, excelled in extracurricular activities and enjoyed success in careers prior to the pursuit of a legal education as much as we benefit from students with inquiring minds who have excelled consistently in a broad range of academic disciplines. Such outstanding applicants are encouraged to apply, whether in the General, Aboriginal or Access categories of admission.

JD First Year

Categories of Admission

There are three major categories of admission into first year: the General category, the Aboriginal category and the Access category. The first-year class consists of about 160 students. Most students are admitted in the General category.

Academic Requirements

All applicants in the General category must have completed successfully a minimum of three full years of coursework in a degree program at a postsecondary institution providing an academic environment and education that prepares students for potential success in advanced study at Queen's. See the Senate Policy on the Basis of Admission for Advanced Study and the interpretation guidelines at <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies/senateandtrustees/admission.html>.

Applicants who have not completed three years of coursework at such an institution as of June 1 of the year of admission and are at least 26 years of age and have a minimum of five years of non-academic experience, are eligible to apply for admission under the Access category. The minimum age and minimum non-academic experience requirements must be met as of September 1 in the year of admission.

The Admissions Committee reviews the nature and content of the undergraduate and graduate programs undertaken. Enrolment at full course-load, scholarships, awards and prizes received, the level of the degree obtained (i.e., honours vs. general), consistency and improvement in academic performance, and successful completion of graduate work are weighed positively.

Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

All first-year applicants are required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). LSAT scores for the past five years may be used. The Faculty engages in a rolling admissions process commencing after the OLSAS admissions deadline at the beginning of November. First-round offers are made throughout the months of January, February and March with an acceptance deadline of April 1. Subsequent rounds of offers continue, with shortened deadlines for acceptance, until the commencement of the academic year. It is strongly recommended that applicants write the LSAT no later than the December test date in order to have the score reports available to the Admissions Committee when first round offers begin to issue in January. The February test score is the latest score accepted for admission in the current admission cycle. The Admissions Committee initially considers the average score for the ranking of applicants for scholarship purposes and ordering the files for decision by the Committee. The Admissions Committee will rely on the highest score achieved at the time of the admission decision.

Language Proficiency and TOEFL

An excellent command of spoken and written English is essential for success in law school. A TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) score is required for applicants who are not fluent in English. Applicants in any category who have completed at least three years of full-time study at a recognized university, taking courses for which English is the official language of instruction, may request exemption from the TOEFL requirement. Such a request for exemption must be supported by an academic letter of reference attesting to the applicant's fluency in written and spoken English.

Test results from the new iBT TOEFL are preferred. Under the old TOEFL scoring system, no applicant with a TOEFL score of less than 600/250 and a TWE of less than 5.0 was considered. Standards for the new TOEFL iBT are a minimum total score of no less than 100, with a minimum of 24 on the Writing section, no less than 22 on the Speaking section, no less than 24 on the Reading section and no less than 20 on the Listening section.

For further information, please see the TOEFL website at www.ets.org/toefl/.

General Requirements for JD Admission*General Category*

The applicant's academic record and LSAT score are weighed most heavily in this category. In making distinctions between applicants who are equally competitive on these bases, the other criteria set forth in the Admissions Philosophy are weighed carefully. Competitive applicants will have at least an "A-" average (80–84 percent, GPA 3.7) in the last two years of their undergraduate degree program. Applicants who have not completed a university degree must have completed at least three full-time years of undergraduate degree program work at a recognized institution by the time of registration in September. Applicants in the General category with a cumulative undergraduate average of less than a "B+" (77–79 percent, CGPA 3.30) and an LSAT score of less than 157 (72nd percentile) are not competitive for admission. An applicant who meets the minimum criteria for admission is eligible for consideration but is not guaranteed admission.

Aboriginal Category

Queen's Faculty of Law is committed to the goal of increasing Aboriginal representation within the legal profession and therefore welcomes applications from Canadian Aboriginal people.

Applications will be considered based on the applicant's interest in and identification with his or her Aboriginal community as well as other factors including academic performance, results of the LSAT, employment history, letters of reference and a personal statement. This material will form the basis upon which the Admissions Committee will judge whether or not the applicant will be able to undertake the JD degree program successfully. Applicants should have completed successfully at least three years of postsecondary education at a recognized institution. To satisfy the basis of admission to any advanced-



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entry professional or graduate degree program at Queen's University, it is expected that previous academic credentials will be from an institution providing an academic environment and education that prepares students for potential success in advanced study. If there is strong evidence of academic ability in the application, an exception might be made to the standard requirement of three years of full-time academic work at a recognized institution. An applicant who meets the minimum standards is eligible for consideration but is not guaranteed admission. The personal statement submitted in support of the application should explain the applicant's interest in and identification with his or her Aboriginal community. A copy of the applicant's status card can be submitted to establish the applicant's identification with and connection to an Aboriginal community. Alternatively, a non-academic letter of reference should be provided to corroborate the basis of the claim to Aboriginal status. In addition, applicants are required to provide an academic letter of reference.

The Admissions Committee may admit applicants to the Aboriginal category unconditionally or subject to successful completion of the Program of Legal Studies for Native People offered each summer at the University of Saskatchewan. Queen's Faculty of Law fully endorses this program and considerable weight is placed upon the evaluation of the applicant submitted by the Director of the program. The Admissions Committee will endeavour to make decisions on completed applications early in the admissions cycle for this category to allow time for those with conditional offers to apply for admission to the Program of Legal Studies for Native People, provided that the applicant has written the LSAT by the December test date.

Application forms and further information are available on-line at www.usask.ca/nativelaw/programs/plsnp/ or by writing to:

The Native Law Centre
Program of Legal Studies for Native People
University of Saskatchewan
Room 160 Law Building
15 Campus Drive
Saskatoon SK S7N 5A6
Telephone: 306-966-6189
Fax: 306-966-6207

Access Category

Queen's Faculty of Law is committed to enhancing diversity in legal education and the legal profession. To this end, the Faculty encourages applications from candidates whose applications may not be competitive in the General category due to such barriers, but whose backgrounds, qualities or experiences would allow them to make unique contributions to the law school community, the legal profession and society in general. The Admissions Committee will consider an applicant's disability, educational and financial disadvantage, membership in a historically disadvantaged group, age, life experience or any other factor relating either to educational barriers faced by the applicant, or to the ability of the applicant to enrich the diversity of the law school community and the legal profession. Applicants must supply documentation supporting their claims in this regard.

Applicants in the Access category must demonstrate that they have strong potential to complete the JD program. Traditional measures of academic performance and LSAT scores may be given comparatively less weight in this category, while non-academic experience and personal factors confirming the applicant's special circumstances or unique qualities may be given comparatively more weight. Applicants must demonstrate that they have the ability to reason and analyze, to express themselves effectively orally and in writing, and that they possess the skills and attributes necessary to cope with the demands of law school. For some applicants, the extent and quality of their work or life experience may be a better indicator of their suitability and capacity for success in law school, than their academic achievement.

Applications in the Access category are encouraged, but applicants are cautioned that a cumulative undergraduate average of less than a B (70 to 74 percent, CGPA 3.0) and an LSAT score of less than 151 are normally not competitive for admission.

Part Time Studies

A maximum of five persons may be admitted on a part-time basis to the first-year JD degree program in each admissions cycle. Such applicants must meet the admissions standards required of applicants for full-time study and are assessed for admission using the same criteria. The Admissions Committee will consider the reasons provided for studying on a part-time basis and the competitive strength of the application in the category of admission claimed. Applicants accepted as part-time students are expected to complete the JD degree program within six years. The JD program is not offered by distance education and it is not recommended for students who would be commuting long distances on a regular basis to attend class.

JD Upper Year

Admissions Process and General Requirements

Full information about the upper-year application and admission process can be accessed from the Queen's Faculty of Law website at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-admissions/admission-information/upper-year>

The number of openings in each upper-year category is dependent on the internal attrition rates at the law school. Usually the number of places available in each category cannot be known precisely until late June when the Faculty ascertains how many of its students are seeking to transfer elsewhere, how many are taking an approved leave, and how many are returning to study. The number of places is never large and occasionally there are no places at all. In particular, there have been very few openings for the admission of NCA applicants who are recommended to complete more than eight to ten courses. Typically the Admissions Office receives many more applications from candidates that meet the minimum standards than there are places available.



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All upper-year applicants are required to have both a sound academic record and good personal or academic reasons for wanting to study at the Faculty of Law of Queen's University.

Decisions on upper-year transfer, letter of permission and NCA applications are generally made in June and July following the OLSAS application deadline of May 1. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that all documentation is submitted to OLSAS on a timely basis. Incomplete applications will not be considered for admission. Transcripts, confidential letters of reference and NCA letters of recommendation must be received no later than the end of June to be considered. Transcripts submitted in support of an application become the property of Queen's University, may be subject to verification/authentication and are not available for copying.

Admissions Standards

Only applicants who have attained at least a "B" average in their previous years of study in law will be considered for admission in all upper-year categories. An applicant who has failed one or more courses in law school or in the NCA process will not be considered for admission. At least one academic letter of reference must be provided from a law professor who can comment on the applicant's academic abilities.

For transfer and letter of permission applicants, a letter is required from the Dean or Associate Dean Academic of the current law school attesting that the applicant is in good standing and has not been the subject of any disciplinary sanction on academic or non-academic grounds nor otherwise been found to have engaged in misconduct.

Provided that the application is competitive on academic factors, priority will be given to the admission of transfer or letter of permission applicants who are seeking to return to their home province from a Canadian law school outside Ontario and to applicants seeking to transfer between Ontario law schools. Curriculum-related grounds and career-path reasons supporting the application will be considered. Consideration will be given to compelling compassionate or personal grounds supporting the application. In this regard, priority will be given to transfer and letter of permission applicants whose own ill health or the ill health of a close family member or child-care responsibilities necessitate closer proximity. Documentation corroborating the grounds should be provided to support the application.

Language Proficiency and TOEFL

An excellent command of spoken and written English is essential to success in law school. A TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) score is required for applicants who are not fluent in English. Applicants who have completed at least three years of full-time study at a recognized university taking courses for which English is the official language of instruction, may request exemption from the TOEFL requirement. Such a request for exemption must be supported by an academic letter of reference attesting to the applicant's fluency in written and spoken English.

Test results from the new iBT TOEFL are preferred. Standards for the new TOEFL iBT are a minimum total score of no less than 100, with a minimum of 24 on the Writing section, no less than 22 on the

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Speaking section, no less than 24 on the Reading section and no less than 20 on the Listening section. Under the old TOEFL scoring system, no applicant with a TOEFL score of less than 600/250 and a TWE of less than 5.0 was considered. The institution code for Queen's University is 0949. For further information, please see the TOEFL website at www.ets.org/toefl/.

Categories of Admission

1. Transfer

a) From a common law LLB or JD program at a Canadian Law School

An applicant who has completed the first year of a common law LL.B. or JD degree program at a Canadian law school may apply to transfer into the second year of the JD degree program at the Faculty of Law of Queen's University. If accepted, such students will be expected to satisfy the JD degree requirements after two years of full-time coursework. Upon successful completion of the degree requirements and adherence to all academic regulations, students will be eligible to receive a Queen's University JD degree. Such students will have transfer credits recognized for first-year courses that are substantially similar to the first-year curriculum of the JD degree program at Queen's University, but will be required to complete any first-year courses that were not part of the first-year curriculum of the degree program of the current law school from which they seek to transfer.

b) From a common law LLB or JD degree program at a law school outside Canada (Advanced Standing Applicants)

Advanced standing applicants are transfer applicants who seek to be admitted into the Queen's JD degree program from a law school outside Canada offering a common law LLB or JD degree. Applicants claiming advanced standing must outline in the personal statement the courses for which they are seeking recognition for transfer credit and the reasons for that claim. Generally, applicants are not accorded more than one year's advanced standing and will be required to take Constitutional Law from the first-year curriculum. Transfer credit will be recognized for first-year courses that are substantially similar to the first-year curriculum of the JD degree program at Queen's University but transferees will be required to complete any first-year courses that were not part of the first-year curriculum of the degree program at the home law school from which they seek to transfer.

The Admissions Office will determine whether or not previously earned credits will be recognized for transfer to the Queen's University JD degree. Upon admission, students will be expected to satisfy the JD degree requirements after successful completion of at least two years of full-time coursework. Upon successful completion of the degree requirements and adherence to all academic regulations, students will be eligible to receive the JD degree from Queen's University.

2. Letter of Permission

An upper-year law student may apply to study as a visiting student at the Faculty of Law for a single term or for a maximum period of one academic year on a letter of permission basis. Students admitted on a letter of permission are not eligible for transfer into the Queen's JD degree program. Academic work completed at Queen's Faculty of Law will be credited toward satisfaction of the

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degree requirements of the home law school. The home law school will reserve the right to approve course load and course selections. Subject to the foregoing, a letter of permission student will be subject to the academic policies and regulations of Queen's University and of the Faculty of Law for the duration of the registration as a visiting student.

3. National Committee on Accreditation (NCA)

The NCA was established by the Canadian Council of Law Deans and the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to conduct assessments of the equivalency of legal credentials and experience. For further details and contact information, please see the Working in Ontario and Federation of Law Societies of Canada websites.

Applications for admission in the NCA category must be supported by a current letter of recommendation from the NCA concerning the conditions upon which a Certificate of Qualification would be issued by the Committee and any subsequent correspondence with the NCA about progress in the recommended courses. The Certificate of Qualification is needed for entry into a provincial licensing process. NCA applicants should note that interviews for articling placement in Ontario generally take place during the summer, one full year prior to the start of the placement.

Applicants are advised to contact the Law Society of Upper Canada to confirm the procedures and deadlines for the licensing process. The Admissions Committee relies on the NCA's recommendation and gives preference to applicants who are required to take examinations in fewer than eight subjects to earn a Certificate of Qualification. A letter of recommendation and any subsequent correspondence relating to completion or attempts of required courses must be received by Queen's Faculty of Law by June 30.

A Queen's University JD degree is not conferred upon applicants admitted under the NCA category.

As an alternative to admission to a law school, NCA applicants may seek assistance preparing for NCA examinations from new bridging programs offered by the [Internationally Trained Lawyer's Program](#) at University of Toronto and from the [Professional Development Division](#) of Osgoode Hall Law School.

Combined Degrees

The admissions policies and procedures for the JD apply to admissions to the JD portion of all combined degrees, except for the Civil-Law Common Law Combined degree.

Civil Law-Common Law

Full information about admission to the Civil Law-Common Law combined program is posted on the Faculty of Law website at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-studies/academic-programs/combined-jd/civil-law-common-law>.

Admissions Policies

Personal Information and File Retention

Applicant files are kept for one year after the initial application in the event that an applicant should re-apply. Thereafter, the files of applicants who do not register are destroyed, unless information regarding misconduct in the application process is received. Applicant information provided in electronic format and remitted by OLSAS is collected in our admissions database. This information will be saved in our admissions database for at least 10 years to permit longitudinal or statistical studies, reports or queries pertinent to recruitment, admissions, diversity of the applicant pool and registrant populations, enrolment management, retention and academic progress. Information pertaining to admitted applicants who register at Queen's may be used for the purpose of participating in correlation studies conducted by the Law School Admission Council to assess the predictive value of the LSAT score and grades at the time of admission in relation to performance in first-year law. The application documentation submitted on admission is retained as part of the student file for students who are admitted and register at Queen's Faculty of Law. Such information is held confidentially in the Student Services Office and used in accordance with the privacy and access to information policies of Queen's University. Personal information may be disclosed to regulatory authorities, law enforcement officials or other persons when authorized or required by law. For details, see www.queensu.ca/registrar/. Questions may be addressed to the Assistant Dean of Students in the Faculty of Law.

Non-Discrimination

It is the policy of Queen's University that no applicant will be denied admission to any program on the basis of age, ancestry, colour, creed, marital status, place of origin, race, sex or sexual orientation.

In addition, the Queen's University Code of Conduct defines and prohibits certain infringements upon the rights of members of the university community. These infringements include discrimination or harassment based, among other grounds, on ethnicity, gender, disability, national origin, race, religion or sexual orientation.

Further, the Faculty of Law has adopted a Commitment of Principle Relating to Equality Issues to identify and address historic and current inequalities among groups of persons in our society.

Misrepresentation

Provision of false or misleading information or failure to provide material information will invalidate the application and will result in immediate rejection or in the revocation of admission and/or registration.

July 2014	
1	Canada Day (University closed)
4	Departure of Global Law Program students from the Bader International Study Centre
21-25	Special and supplemental examination period for Winter 2014 term courses

August 2014	
4	Civic Holiday (University closed)
15	Deadline to make Alternative Payment Arrangement in time for Sept. 1st deadline for payment of tuition and Student Assistance Levy and outstanding debts http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/aboutus/forms/APA.html
25	Returning students may begin to pick up Photo ID validation stickers (tentative)

September 2014	
1	Deadline for full payment of Tuition, Student Assistance Levy (SAL) and outstanding debts
1	Labour Day (University closed)
1	Orientation evening activities begin (tentative)
2	Open enrolment period for adding/dropping Fall and Winter term JD courses begins
2	Regular classes begin in upper-year courses
2	Faculty of Law verification of enrolment and Photo ID for new students
3	Mini classes for first-year JD courses
4	Regular classes begin for first-year courses
5	First Year Legal Foundations Academic Orientation (tentative)
9	Last date to add Fall term upper-year JD courses
10	Last date to drop Fall term upper-year JD courses
30	Deadline for payment of residence, UHIP and student activity fees; after this date, a monthly service charge will be assessed on any outstanding balance owing http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/currentstudents/fees/importantdates.html

October 2014	
13	Thanksgiving Day (University closed)
16	University Day (classes not cancelled)
24	Deadline to apply for priority admission to Global Law Programs at the Bader International Study Centre for Spring 2015 term
31	Deadline to apply for Fall Law scholarships and Queen's general bursaries

November 2014	
1	Last date to apply for admission to first year of the JD program in 2015-16 through OLSAS http://www.ouac.on.ca/olsas
3 - 7	Mid-term Break. Classes cancelled. (dates to coincide with in-firm recruitment)
7	Deadline to apply for relief from December exam conflicts and to obtain language-based accommodations through the Exams Office of the University Registrar http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/currentstudents/exams/conflicts.html

November 2014 continued	
7	Deadline to obtain recommendations for disability-based accommodations and short-term medical conditions from Health, Counselling and Disability Services for December exams http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/currentstudents/exams/specialarrangements.html
11	Remembrance Day (classes cancelled from 10:30 – 11:30 a.m.)
19	Fall Convocation (tentative)
28	Fall term classes end. All written coursework due. Instructor discretion to extend date of submission to last day of examinations on December 22
29	Fall term pre-examination study period begins

December 2014	
2	Fall term pre-examination study period ends
3 – 22	Examination period
6	Commemoration Day (examinations will not be held)
22	Extension for late submission of coursework must be sought through application to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee
31	Fall term ends

January 2015	
1	Winter term begins
1	New Year's Day (University closed)
5	Winter term classes begin
9	Deadline to apply for an international exchange program administered by the Faculty of Law for the 2015-16 academic year
12	Last date to add Winter term JD courses
13	Last date to drop Winter term JD courses

February 2015	
2 - 6	Special and supplemental examination period for Fall term courses
16	Family Day (University closed)
17 – 20	Reading Week
27	Last date to apply for a domestic or international letter of permission for 2015-16

March 2015	
6	Welcome Day 2015 (tentative)
7	Deadline to apply for relief from April exam conflicts and to obtain language-based accommodations through the Exams Office of the University Registrar http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/currentstudents/exams/conflicts.html
7	Deadline to obtain recommendations for disability-based accommodations and short-term medical conditions from Health, Counselling and Disability Services for April exams http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/currentstudents/exams/specialarrangements.html

April 2015	
2	Winter term classes end. All written coursework due. Instructor discretion to extend date of submission to last day of examinations on April 27.
3	Good Friday (University closed)
3 – 8	Winter term pre-examination study period
9 – 27	Examination period
27	Extension for late submission of coursework must be sought through application to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee
30	Winter term ends

May 2015	
1	Last date to apply for admission to upper year of the JD program in 2015-16 through OLSAS http://www.ouac.on.ca/olsas
8	Global Law Program students to arrive at the Bader International Study Centre
11	Spring term classes in the Global Law Programs at the Bader International Study Centre begin
18	Victoria Day (University closed)
25	Global Law Program Public International Law examination

June 2015	
NOTE:	Spring 2015 Convocation dates will be determined in early November 2014. See http://www.queensu.ca/registrar/currentstudents/convocation/ceremonies.html to view these dates.
15	Global Law Program field trips begin
20	Global Law Program field trips end
26	Spring term classes in the Global Law Programs at the Bader International Study Centre end
29 - July 1	Global Law Program examination period

July 2015	
1	Canada Day (University closed)
3	Departure of Global Law Program students from the Bader International Study Centre
20-24	Special and supplemental examination period for Winter 2015 term courses

Course Descriptions for the 2014-2015 Academic Year**(As of November 24 2014)******LAW 225 Civil Procedure – Compulsory Second Year Course****

This course examines fundamental civil procedure concepts relevant to today's lawyers in Ontario. The course aims to provide a working knowledge of the terminology and doctrine surrounding practice in the civil justice system. The course also aims to introduce the Ontario Rules of Civil Procedure. The course provides an opportunity to get comfortable with creating standard court documents and understanding some strategy and policy behind the civil justice system. The course fosters the development of a broader sense of how the entire civil justice system operates through the principles of fairness, efficiency, and predictability to impact the lives of both lawyers and clients alike. Topics include starting a lawsuit; defending a lawsuit, discovery; pre-trial relief and disposition without trial; alternative dispute resolution; settlement and costs; juries, trials, and appeals; class proceedings; and managing the civil justice system.

4 credits, lecture, fall and winter term

Instructor: Freedman (fall); Knutsen (winter)

****LAW 440 Business Association - Compulsory Second Year Course****

The course is a study of the establishment and operation of business organizations, including partnerships and closely and widely-held corporations. The nature of capital and corporate securities, and the formation of companies including the transfer of a business, will be considered. The consequences of carrying on business in the corporate form, including the liability of a corporation for the conduct of its agents and controllers will be examined. A major portion of the course will be taken up by a consideration of the powers, duties and liabilities of directors, officers and controlling shareholders, corporate responsibility and the rights of minority shareholders and other stakeholders, and the remedies of dissenters in a corporation.

4 credits, lecture, one term

Instructors: Flanagan fall term; Njoya, winter term

*****LAW 334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism – Compulsory Upper Year (Second or Third Year) Course*****

This course deals with the wide variety of ethical issues that confront those engaged in the profession and practice of law [i.e. the spectrum of both litigious and non-litigious contexts.] Areas covered will include relevant legislation, caselaw, and rules of professional conduct including the range of legal responses to unethical and unprofessional conduct; the nature and scope of lawyers' duties to their clients, the court, other legal professionals, the law society, and the public; the various roles of lawyers in society and the legal system and in particular their role in securing access to justice. Specific subject matter covered will include the circumstances giving rise to ethical problems; the fiduciary relationship between lawyer and client; conflicts of interest; the administration of justice; lawyers' duties relating to confidentiality, privilege, and disclosure; professionalism and civility; the importance of diversity; and the public interest in the administration of justice

3 credits, lecture, fall and winter term

Instructor: TBA (Fall); Cockfield (winter)

LAW 532 Aboriginal Law

This course examines the legal and constitutional rights of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. It considers the legal legacy of Canada's colonial past – the implications, that is, for the present constitutional order of European settlement in territories that were occupied and governed by indigenous peoples. Much of the course focuses upon the interpretation of section 35 of the Constitutional Act, 1982, which entrenches 'existing aboriginal and treaty rights'. Particular attention will therefore be given to Aboriginal rights to lands, natural resources, and self-government, as well as the identification and interpretation of Aboriginal treaty rights. In the course of addressing these topics, we will confront constitutional issues relating to federalism and human rights, theoretical issues relating to legal interpretation in a cross-cultural setting, comparisons with indigenous rights in other former colonies, and the status of indigenous peoples and rights under international law. The general purpose of the course, then, is to examine the possibilities and challenges associated with Canada's multi-national and legally-pluralist constitutional order from a variety of legal, cultural, and theoretical perspectives.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: TBA

LAW 427 Administrative Law

The primary focus of the course will be on the relationship between the courts and the executive and administrative branches of government; and on the role of judicial review of administrative action in the Canadian constitutional and governmental framework. In this context, the course will examine in detail the major bases for judicial review of administrative action - ultra vires action, jurisdictional error, abuse of discretion, error of law and procedural unfairness. As well, the various remedies, both common law and statutory, for unlawful administrative action will be considered. It is also the intention that, from the cases and other materials studied, the student will develop a better understanding of the executive and administrative processes and will appreciate some of the design or structural problems in creating a system of public interest decision-making which is efficient and effective and which recognizes and gives scope for valued individual interests and concerns.

4 credits, lecture, one term
Instructor: Corbett, fall term; Walters, winter term

LAW 529 Advanced Constitutional Law (Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms)

This seminar asks if recent jurisprudence under the Constitution Act, 1982, and especially under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, enhances or marginalizes "rights talk". Has the original "rights and limits" approach which also manifested as "no rights are absolute" nevertheless changed with the invocation of new discourse about "no hierarchy of rights", "competing rights", "reconciling rights", accommodation, the duty to consult, and "contextual balancing"? We examine cases involving religious minorities, gays and lesbians, women, aboriginal peoples, etc., to determine whether the new constitutionalism serves them well or badly.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Baines

LAW 608 Advanced Corporate Law

The purpose of the course is to examine in detail the principal legal issues and considerations involved in a variety of key transactions and other events that typically arise for a substantial private or public corporation. The topics to be considered include: share attributes and other 'corporate governance' matters affecting the organization of more complicated corporate entities, debt financings (including the preparation and

negotiation of loan agreements and dealings with financial institutions generally), insolvencies and restructurings, amalgamations, reorganizations and other 'fundamental changes' and various aspects of corporate acquisitions. Emphasis would also be placed upon the role and responsibilities of lawyers involved in corporate organizations and transactions, taking into account potential ethical and conflict of interest considerations, and practices that a lawyer may or should adopt to reflect these considerations and to best serve the client's interests.

Pre-requisite: Law 440 Business Associations

3 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructors: TBA

Law 525 Advanced Family

The seminar will allow students to research a Family Law or Children's Law issue that is of particular interest to them. During the first few weeks, while students are conducting research for their presentations and papers, the instructor will make presentations and lead discussion on international and transnational aspects of family law. Following this initial set of classes, students will present and discuss their research with the class.

PREREQUISITE LAW-520 Family Law

3 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructor: Bailey

LAW 458 Advanced Issues in Contract Law

Contracts and the law that governs them are fundamental to economic life in our society, and there is scarcely an area of legal practice in which issues of contract law do not figure. The first-year course in Contracts provides students with an excellent grounding in the subject. Advanced Contract Law builds on the foundations laid in first year, broadening and deepening the student's knowledge of this richly-textured subject. The course will cover a selection of advanced issues in contract law that cannot be dealt with in any detail in a first course in the subject. Examples of topics that may be covered in any given year include: illegality; agency; assignment; contractual construction; good faith; implied terms; paternalism and the problem of standard forms; unconscionability; economic duress; the interaction of contract with tort and restitution; the estoppels (equitable; conventional; in pais; proprietary). The course will be structured around readings drawn primarily from cases decided by common law courts here and abroad, and also from the scholarly literature.

Prerequisites: Students may enrol in Advanced Issues in Contract Law only if they have successfully completed first-year courses in Torts, Property, and Contract Law.

3 credits, lecture, winter term

Instructor: Pratt

LAW 566 Advanced Labour Law

Human Rights in the Workplace

This course will examine selected human rights issues in the contemporary workplace. The class will challenge students to reflect on the normative aspirations of Canada's workplace human rights regime, while learning to identify key human rights issues confronting Canadian workplaces and to craft practical approaches for dealing with them within the Canadian legal system. This year, special focus issues will

include (1) gender identity and gender expression, the newest grounds added to Ontario's Human Rights Code; (2) the role of human rights codes in addressing workplace issues for temporary foreign workers and recent immigrants; and (3) reconciling competing human rights claims in the workplace. The class will also explore adjudication processes for workplace human rights issues, and examine the complex relationship between human rights tribunals and labour arbitrators in various jurisdictions across Canada. The seminar format will provide a flexible blend of directed class discussion, guest speakers and student engagement. Students will be evaluated based on participation (20%), a class presentation (20%) and an 18-20 page paper (60%).

Pre-requisite: At least one of Law 560 Labour, Law 567 Employment Law, Law 522 Human Rights or Law 542 International Human Rights. Students with relevant background courses acquired outside the law school may also be admitted with the permission of the instructor.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Shilton

LAW 321 Advanced Legal Research

The Advanced Legal Research Course prepares students to research the law by introducing them to the basics of legal research in their own and in other relevant jurisdictions. Students will study the courts and law making in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Europe as well as in an international context. They will learn how primary sources from various jurisdiction come into being, how they are organized, and where they can be found. They will also learn about 1) secondary sources in law available in print and electronically, 2) sources in the humanities and social sciences including Statistics Canada information, and 3) the major legal databases in Canada.

Pre-requisite: Law 115, 116 or 117.

3 credits, lecture, one term,
Instructor: McCormack, fall and winter term

LAW 339 Advanced Torts

This seminar will provide students with the opportunity to explore tort law in greater depth. There will be in-class discussion on timely public issues, and we will examine the new conceptions of duty and causation that are currently emerging from decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada. Standard areas covered are defamation, class actions, vicarious liability, ex turpi causa, liability of public authorities, and the use of negligence as a mechanism for political change. We will also consider emerging actions in tort law relating to privacy and freedom of speech, along with novel duties in negligence such as negligent investigation and the duty to control the conduct of others.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Hanson

Law 365 Advocacy on Motions

The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the rules and advocacy techniques associated with bringing motions and applications before the Superior Court of Justice. Students will follow a moot fact scenario through the procedural steps associated with motions and applications, including the drafting of a Notice of Application and/or Notice of Motion, the drafting of a supporting Affidavit, the conduct of cross-examinations on Affidavits, the drafting of a factum and, ultimately, the presentation of arguments in a moot hearing.

Completion of the Civil Procedure is strongly recommended.

3 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructor: TBA

LAW 341, 342, 343, and 344 Alternative Dispute Resolution

The resolution of legal disputes by means of negotiation, mediation, or arbitration, rather than by trial before a judge. Both court-annexed and private ADR methods will be considered. The class will participate in simulation exercises, some of which will involve preparation of settlement documents, and will examine the relevant statutes and current studies on alternative dispute resolution. The primary focus will be on the use of ADR in private civil disputes, particularly in the areas of commercial law, torts, and family law. The goal of the course is the development of both settlement skills and a critical understanding of ADR methods.

NOTE Students cannot enrol in more than one of either LAW-341/342/343/344 Alternative Dispute Resolution or Law-335 Negotiation as there are subject areas common to both.

3 credits, seminar, one term. Offered in fall and winter terms

Instructors: Fall Term: LAW-341 Gauci
 Fall Term: LAW-342 Gauci
 Fall Term: LAW-343 TBA
 Winter Term: LAW 343 Hammond
 Winter Term: LAW-344 TBA

LAW-250 Animal, Politics and the Law

Animal law is one of the fastest-growing areas of law both domestically and internationally, but is also highly contested. Existing laws typically define animals as the property of their human owners – a framework that many critics argue is unable to afford any true protection to the rights and interests of animals. Various models have been proposed to supplement, or entirely replace, this property framework. This seminar will explore existing legislative regimes related to animals in Canada and internationally, and the limited protections they offer. We will then explore a range of proposals by animal rights advocates for future reform of animal law. These include proposals to accord legal standing or legal personhood to animals, to recognize companion animals as members of the family, to accord farm animals and service animals the rights of workers, to accord wilderness animals rights to territory, and more generally to recognize animals as members of our political community, with rights to representation or citizenship. While many of these proposals may seem utopian, we can see preliminary manifestations of these ideas surfacing in a number of recent legal cases and campaigns for legislative reform. In Lesli Bisgould's terms, we can see a possible shift from "animal law" to "animal rights law". We will discuss the prospect for real change in this field, and the capacity of law to serve as a vehicle of justice for animals. Student evaluation will be based upon attendance, in-class presentations and a course paper. There will also be an opportunity for a limited number of students to enrol in an additional 3-credit independent study project to develop a legal opinion on a specific legal issue of animal law confronting Canada today.

3 credits, seminar, fall term

Instructor: Kymlicka

LAW 350 Appellate Advocacy

Appellate Advocacy is substantially distinct from trial advocacy, both legally and procedurally. This will be a skills development course. The course will be graded 50% for the written factums and 50% for the oral

presentation of arguments. Oral presentation exercises throughout the term will not be graded. This will allow students to develop skills and make mistakes without worrying about losing marks.

3 credits, seminar, fall term.
Instructor: Osanic

Law 581A/B; 582A/B Canadian Labour and Employment Law Journal

The Canadian Labour and Employment Law Journal (CLELJ) is Canada's only scholarly refereed law review in its field, and is a collaborative publication of Lancaster House and the Queen's Centre for Law in the Contemporary Workplace. The Editor-in-Chief is Professor Emeritus Bernard Adell, and the Articles Editors are Professor Kevin Banks (Director of the CLCW) and Professor David Doorey of York University. The student editorial group consists of a maximum of six Student Editors (Law-581AB) and a maximum of two Senior Student Editors (Law-582AB) who have previously served as Student Editors on the CLELJ or the Queen's Law Journal. Law-582AB and Law-581AB each carry four credits, normally divided equally between the fall and winter terms. Duties of the Senior Student Editors and Student Editors will include the following: doing initial reviews of articles submitted to the journal, deciding which submissions to accept and on what conditions; assessing revisions made by the authors; doing substantive editing of the accepted papers; supervising citation checking by volunteer student editorial assistants; and helping to plan future issues. The student editorial group is selected in the spring for the following academic year, on the basis of written applications, a short editing test and an interview.

LAW 519 Children's Law

The course deals with a number of related issues concerning the treatment of children and adolescents in the legal system. Tactical, ethical and policy questions are addressed, as well as substantive and procedural legal topics. We will also explore the role of lawyers in a variety of proceedings affecting children and adolescents. While the primary focus of the course is legal and process oriented, the legal issues must be seen in a multi-disciplinary context, as is reflected in the reading materials and the range of professionals who will visit the class as speakers. Lawyers, judges, social workers, probation officers, youth workers and others will be guest speakers. The major topics in the course are: (1) child welfare, including child abuse and neglect, focussing primarily on child protection proceedings, but also considering criminal law issues, such as those relating to child witnesses and corporal punishment; (2) adoption; (3) youth justice issues.

Although all social and economic classes are affected by the issues raised in this course, many of the issues studied in this course tend to disproportionately affect those who are socially or economically disadvantaged in society, and, for example, issues of aboriginal status arise in each section of the course.

This course may be of particular relevance to students with an interest in Criminal or Family Law, although some students take this course out of general interest. Many of the topics discussed are matters of considerable public controversy.

Pre- OR Co-Requisite: LAW-520 Family Law or permission of the instructor.

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: McGrath

Law-698AB Clinical Externship (Community Legal Advocacy Centre, Belleville or Cobourg Community Legal Centre) (Administered by a manual application process with the Assistant Dean of Students and the Executive Director of the clinic.

A placement with a community legal clinic affiliated with and funded by Legal Aid Ontario which provides legal assistance to low-income area residents. The placement provides clinical legal experience to law students, helping them develop skill and confidence as legal professionals. Under close supervision by clinic lawyers, law students interview and counsel clients, research legal issues, draft legal memoranda, provide legal opinions, prepare pleadings, negotiate settlements and participate in hearings before administrative tribunals on poverty law issues such as landlord/tenant disputes, creditor/debtor matters, employment claims and income maintenance problems. Students will be required to maintain a journal, engage in weekly supervision sessions and participate in assignments reflecting on issues of access to justice, legal ethics and professional responsibility, review articles and reports relevant to the practicum experience, poverty law and reflective practice. Students will be expected to develop and implement one special project, to be negotiated with the legal and reflective practice supervisor, to create a public legal education document, internal reference resource, organize an outreach event or engage in a community development or law reform project. A short summary report reflecting on the value of the practicum to the student's legal education must be filed with the Associate Dean, Academic at the end of the term.

Students will be expected to work one day a week on site at the clinic, a minimum of seven hours on that day, for a minimum of 84 to a maximum of 100 hours each term. Registration will be for the both the fall and winter terms.

Permission may be sought to register for a single term from the Assistant Dean of Students. Selections are made pursuant to a manual application process by the Assistant Dean of Students and the Executive Director of the clinic.

3 upper-year credits per term, two terms

Grading: Law 698AB Clinical Externship will be a six credit upper-year course which will be graded **on a pass/fail basis** at the end of the winter term. The student extern must submit a summary report to the Associate Dean Academic, copied to the Assistant Dean of Students, at the end of the externship to explain how the experienced contributed to his or her legal education.

LAW 590A/B Clinical Litigation Practice

Queen's Legal Aid provides legal assistance to low-income area residents and to students at Queen's University and St. Lawrence College. It also provides litigation experience before various decision-makers to law students, helping them develop skill and confidence as legal professionals. Operating largely as a poverty law clinic, Queen's Legal Aid typically assists with criminal and quasi-criminal offences, landlord/tenant disputes, creditor/debtor matters, employment claims and income maintenance problems.

Under close supervision by clinic lawyers, law students interview and counsel clients, research legal issues, draft legal memoranda, provide legal opinions, prepare pleadings, negotiate settlements and participate in trials before criminal and civil courts, as well as hearings before administrative tribunals. Approximately eighty students work on clients' files during the academic year. Eighteen can register for Clinical Litigation Practice (LAW-590) and carry significant client service responsibilities for academic credit. Credit students have weekly classes involving lectures, exercises and seminars. Topics covered include: advocacy in trials and hearings, interviewing and counselling, file management, legal ethics, legal research and writing, negotiation and settlement, office procedures, professional responsibility and solicitor/client relationships. Students in LAW-590 are expected to participate in weekly classes, present a short seminar and also attend weekly meetings with colleagues and weekly meetings with clinic lawyers.

Students interested in this course should refer to information about the clinic in the *Queen's Legal Aid* chapter, and discuss any potential conflict of interest with the senior clinic lawyer.

RECOMMENDED: LAW 320 Evidence, LAW 404 Criminal Procedure or LAW 225 Civil Procedure

4 credits per term, two terms

Instructors: Mills, Primeau

LAW 418A/B Clinical Prison Law

The Correctional Law Project is a specialized legal clinic that provides legal advice, assistance and representation to prisoners in the eight penitentiaries in the Kingston area. This clinical course provides students with the opportunity to develop essential lawyering skills by becoming involved in the legal practice carried on by the Correctional Law Project. Students will interview prisoner clients and represent them at trials in Penitentiary Disciplinary Courts and at Hearings before the Parole Board of Canada. Students will also be involved in providing legal advice and assistance to prisoner clients on a variety of other matters. Through the experience of involvement in the Project's legal practice, students will have many opportunities to develop skills in advocacy, interviewing clients, legal analysis and managing effective solicitor/client relationships. Instruction is provided through lectures and through individual supervision of student casework by the Project lawyers.

Pre-requisite: Completion of all first year J.D. courses.

4 credits per term, two terms

Instructor: Thomas

LAW 562 Collective Agreement and Arbitration

The collective agreement establishes the legal framework that governs the ongoing relationship between the employer, the union, and the unionized workforce. Grievance arbitration is the special mechanism that provides for the enforcement of this framework. This course examines some of the most important areas of arbitral jurisprudence and the main areas of interface between the arbitral process and the general legal process. Examples of topics to be covered are discipline and discharge, seniority, management rights, the remedial powers of arbitrators, the impact of external legislation, and evidentiary and procedural issues.

Pre-requisite: LAW 560 Labour Law. or permission of the instructor.

3 credits, seminar, winter term (twice a week for six weeks)

Instructor: Carter, D.

LAW 441 Commercial Law

This course covers domestic and international commercial sales transactions. It considers in detail the law applicable to domestic sales of goods (in particular the Ontario Sale of Goods Act) and the international instruments that govern cross-border commercial transactions. It also provides an introduction to related issues, including the delivery of goods, passage of risk, and payment systems.

Pre-requisite: Must have completed all first year courses.

3 credits, lecture, winter term

Instructor: TBA

LAW 232 Comparative Constitutional Law

The Supreme Court increasingly refers to other legal systems in its constitutional decisions; at the same time, decisions such as *R. v Oakes* have been cited worldwide. This course examines the way other constitutional systems resolve constitutional questions we often deal with, in areas such as equality, fundamental freedoms, and the relationship between courts and legislatures. Beyond the exposure to other systems, the exercise of comparison will naturally afford students a deeper understanding of our own constitutional law since the comparison highlights both the universal and the peculiar in the Canadian constitutional system.

1 credit, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Kahana

Law 235 Comparative Local Government Law

Throughout the world, local governments are increasingly assuming powers and authorities over matters which were previously under the sole responsibility of the central state. Such issues are, for example, immigration, environmental protection, and social, religious and cultural rights. This course will provide the theoretical and doctrinal framework which justifies, defines and constructs the division of powers (as well as duties and authorities) between central state organs and local governments. We will focus on four major theoretical justifications for decentralizing state power to localities: (1) democratic and political theory (libertarian and rights theories); (2) economic theory (the Tiebout model); (3) multicultural theory; and (4) minority protection analysis. We will examine the way these various theoretical concerns and perspectives are manifested in constitutional principles, political-legislative rules, and judicial decisions from the United States, Canada, Israel, France, and the European Union.

1 credit, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Professor Yishai Blank

LAW 446 Competition Law

Competition law promises to be a fundamental government tool of business discipline in the global economy of the 21st century. This course examines the fundamentals of Canadian competition law, including its rationales, constitutional roots, enforcement mechanisms, as well as substantive provisions of the *Competition Act*. Among other hot topics, we will also examine the implementation of the amendments introduced by the *Budget Implementation Act, 2009* ("Bill C-10").

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Martino/Clarke

LAW 473 Competitive Moot Court - Oralist

Upper-year J.D. or combined J.D. degree program students selected as an oralist for an approved moot team will be enrolled in LAW-473 Competitive Moot Court – Oralist for three upper-year credits to be graded on a letter grade basis by the faculty supervisor upon completion of the moot. LAW-473 must be added during the period of open enrolment at the beginning of the fall term for a fall term moot or at the beginning of the winter term for a winter term moot. If the selection is made after expiry of the open enrolment period for the relevant term, permission for late enrollment must be sought from the Assistant Dean of Students on behalf of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

3 credits, fall or winter term

LAW 495 Competitive Moot II - Oralist

Upper-year J.D. or combined J.D. student selected as an oralist for an approved moot held in the fall or winter term and who has a previous registration in LAW-473, will be registered in LAW-495 for three upper-year credit units to be graded on a letter grade basis by the faculty supervisor upon completion of the moot. Law-495 must be added during the period for open enrolment at the beginning of the fall term or at the beginning of the winter term for a winter term moot. If the selection is made after expiry of the open enrolment period for the relevant term, permission for late enrollment must be sought from the Assistant Dean of Students on behalf of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

3 credits, fall or winter term

Law 477A/B Competitive Moot Oralist

Upper-year J.D. or J.D. combined degree program students selected as an oralist for a designated** moot team will be enrolled in LAW-477AB in the fall and winter terms for six upper-year credit units. This course is to be graded on a letter grade basis by the faculty supervisor upon completion of the moot. The letter grade will be entered in the winter term. LAW477AB must be added during the period for open enrolment period at the beginning of the fall term. If the selection is made after expiry of the open enrolment period for the fall term, permission for late enrollment must be sought from the Assistant Dean of Students on behalf of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

**Designation of a moot for Law 477A/B registration will be made by the Moot Court Committee. Currently, Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot and the Willem C. Vis International Arbitration Moot

Law 487, 488, 489 Competitive Moot Coach/Researcher

Upper-year J.D. or J.D. combined degree program students selected as a Competitive Coach/Researcher will be enrolled in Law 487 (1 credit), Law 488 (2 credits) or Law 489 (3 credits) in the winter term. The Faculty Moot Supervisor will conduct the selection process and will give preference to the selection of students which a demonstrated proficiency in the subject matter of the moot, strong grades in completed coursework relevant to the moot subject matter, demonstrated proficiency from prior experience in drafting facta and/or prior experience in appellate advocacy, trial advocacy or skills in alternative dispute resolution or client counselling as would be relevant to the moot. A coach/researcher will be expected to conduct research and formulate legal arguments, assist with drafting and editing facta, crafting oral arguments, assessing the strength of oral arguments and will offer strategies to improve the quality or delivery of legal arguments. Coach/researchers may also be called upon to fulfill administrative task associated with the logistics of the moot. The Faculty Supervisor will confirm the appropriate credit unit registration at the time of selection and will assign a grade for the course on a letter grade basis at the end of the moot. The grade will be associated with the winter term.

LAW-550 Conflict of Laws

Every civil litigator and private law solicitor should take this theoretically rich and practically useful course. Conflicts arise in every case that involves more than one province or more than one state. This course addresses: 1) whether a court has jurisdiction to decide a dispute; 2) when a court should decline to exercise jurisdiction; 3) what law applies to a dispute; and 4) whether a foreign judgment will be recognized

and enforced. Examples may be drawn from all areas of private law, including torts, contracts, property, succession, and family law.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Bailey

LAW 262 Constitutional Issues in Labour Law

In the past decade or so, the Supreme Court of Canada has revised some of its jurisprudence on s. 2(b), s. 2 (d) and s. 15 of the Charter in a way that affects labour law in Canada. This course addresses these changes and thus will provide students interested in labour law an important set of tools for litigation and analysis. In addition, the course will be of interest to students interested in advanced constitutional law generally, as it addresses a right not typically discussed in first year constitutional law, namely freedom of association, and it allows for in-depth analysis of s. 15 and s. 2(b), beyond what may be addressed in a general constitutional law course.

2 credit, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Kahana

LAW 280 Contested Transactions

This course will examine and analyze the legal and tactical issues involving Canadian contested change of control transactions primarily from the perspective of a target company. The course will focus on corporate and securities law issues relating to hostile take-over bids and proxy contests, including issues being currently debated and that are critical to a firm understanding of the topic. It is intended that students will develop practical skills that are critical for a successful practice as a business lawyer. Seminars include classroom lectures, guest lectures, problem-solving and in-class negotiations.

Pre-requisites: Law 440 Business Association **AND** Law 448 Securities Regulation

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Davis

LAW 468 Copyright Law

Why should you care about Copyright law? Most aspects of our culture and communication are affected by the law of copyright, from the entertainment we consume or contribute to, to the buildings we live in, to our written and visual exchanges, and our use of the internet, copyright is an integral part of our lives and affects how we as a society relate, educate, create, earn a living, or simply participate in meaning making through the exercise of our freedom of expression. The year 2012 was a turning point in Canadian copyright law with significant legislative reforms and five Supreme Court of Canada decisions (the “pentology”) that will shape the trajectory of Canadian law for years to come. The Copyright Act extends a limited term of protection to original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works as well as neighbouring rights in a performer’s performance, a maker’s sound recording, and a broadcaster’s of communication signal. This course provides a brief introduction to the field of intellectual property in order to situate copyright in the policy framework of industrial and cultural property. The theoretical rationales for and judicial understanding of the role and function of copyright are explored as means for examining the continued debates about the appropriate scope of rights, the need for limits, and the goal of “balance” to be given effect by copyright law and policy. The course is focused on two main issues: copyright subsistence and infringement, taking into consideration the difference between authorship and ownership, moral rights and economic rights, nature and extent of rights and the allowable exceptions, defences, and remedies (criminal and civil). How should

copyright law evolve in the face of major technological shifts? We will also consider some of the legal means by which copyright is made to expand or contract in accordance with policy, through the use of internal doctrinal mechanisms such as the expression/idea dichotomy, the merger of expression with ideas, the allowable use of stock devices, and the freedom of users to deal fairly with copyrighted works, as with the new user generated content exception, all of which may give more or less effect to the public interest in expressive freedom and a vibrant public domain. Copyright theory will be tested against its application, with some attention to international aspects of protection for the impact on domestic law reform, including the new legal characterization of tampering with digital locks and technological protection measures as infringement. The big question we seek to answer in all instances is: have we got the "balance" right?

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Amani

LAW 404 Criminal Procedure

Procedural dimensions of the criminal justice system are critically examined. The pervasive impact of the Charter is fully integrated and assessed. The pre-trial section includes police power to search and arrest, legal and illegal police discretion, show cause hearings (bail), the right to counsel, prosecutorial powers and discretion and plea bargaining. Trial topics are jurisdiction, election, formal objections, joint trials, pleas, the doctrine of included offences, double jeopardy, preliminary inquiries, direct indictment, discovery and the unique features of trial by jury. At the post-trial stage, sentence and appellate options and the prerogative writs are briefly explored.

4 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Stuart

LAW 695AB Elder Law Clinic

The Elder Law Clinic is a clinical program at Queens Law. Students working in the clinic will research legal issues related to aging, develop and present seminars and written material on topics to interested community groups (public legal education), and work on clients matters under supervision. Typical legal issues would be health care decision-making, drafting or advising on powers of attorney and simple wills, capacity and substitute decision-making, and problems arising in respect to institutional residence.

8 credits, fall/winter
Instructor: Hurley

LAW 567 Employment Law

The Supreme Court of Canada has acknowledged that the contract of employment is "unique", and governs a "special relationship" between the employer and the individual non-unionized employee. This course will explore central issues and themes in employment law, and will focus on the following topics: 1) the formation of the employment contract; 2) employee or independent contractor?; 3) who is the employer?; 4) the impact of legislation upon the employment relationship (The course will focus on employment standards, pay equity, and human rights legislation); 5) termination of the employment relationship including wrongful dismissal, just cause termination; 6) the rights and remedies available to employees (including a comparison of the federal statutory regime with the provincial regime). If time permits, there will be a discussion of issues

pertaining to employees with disabilities including a discussion of the workers' compensation and occupational health and safety legislative regimes.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructors: Regenbogen

LAW 517 Environmental Protection Law

This seminar course will focus on the conceptual foundations of environmental protection law, and on the writing of a research paper. We will examine and challenge the principles that underpin environmental legislation and policy, and explore how to think about, research, and write about environmental law. Topics such as environmental regulation, ecosystem management, and liability for environmental harm will be considered. The emphasis will be on critical analysis of environmental law and policy.

Pre-requisite: Completion of all first year subjects.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Pardy

LAW 645 Estate Litigation

This seminar will explore the substantive, procedural, and practical issues relating to litigating claims by and against estates. Topics include will challenges, unjust enrichment claims, challenges to gifts, dependant support claims, and undue influence of elder persons. As this seminar meets the advocacy requirement for upper year course selection, the discussions will be focused on how to advocate these claims effectively before the courts and how to address the emotional issues relating to a grieving client. Students will work in teams.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Griesdorf/Smith

LAW 320 Evidence

What are the objectives and what is the structure and content of the law governing judicial proof? As part of an allegedly rational system, how far are the rules consistent in principle and how do they work together? The course covers the common law of evidence, both civil and criminal, as it has been affected by legislation. Specifically, matters to be discussed include competence and compellability of witnesses, rules relating to the examination of witnesses, corroboration, burdens of proof and presumptions, judicial notice, illegally obtained evidence, privilege, hearsay, character, opinion, documentary and real evidence. Some attention will be devoted to the impact of new scientific knowledge and fact-finding techniques upon the system of judicial proof.

4 credits, lecture, one term
Instructors: Manson, fall term; Dufraimont, winter term

LAW 520 Family Law

An introductory course concerning the basic principles governing the formation, operation and dissolution of the family in Canada. Specific topics to be considered are validity and annulment of marriage, rights and obligations of persons who cohabit outside marriage, gay and lesbian relationships, domestic contracts, domestic violence, support, custody and access to children, the law of divorce and ownership, possession

and division of matrimonial property. Most attention will be paid to the law applicable in Ontario, but where appropriate, references and comparisons may be made to developments in other provinces and countries. There is substantial similarity in the family law of Canada's common law jurisdictions.

The primary focus of the course will be upon substantive legal principles, as developed by the legislatures and courts. Consideration will also be given to a variety of tactical, ethical, procedural and evidentiary issues as well as to questions of law reform. Tax implications of some situations will be discussed, but no background in this area is necessary. The psychological dynamics of matrimonial disputes will receive some attention as well.

4 credits, lecture, one term

Instructor: Bala, fall term; Maur, winter term

LAW 521 Family and Children's Law Placements [previously Clinical Family]

Students in this course are placed with a professional or agency in the family and children's law field. Some of the placements will require the students to do some research, document drafting or client interviewing, but the primary focus is on learning from observation, review of files, reflection with the placement supervision, and class discussion. There is no scheduled class time, but there will be several class meetings arranged at times that do not conflict with any student's schedule. Students are required to keep a course log and write a short reflective piece. The placements include: Children's Aid Society, Family Court Duty Counsel, Family Court Judges, Frontenac Youth Diversion, Victim Witness Program and Family Law Lawyers (6).

Pre-requisite: LAW-520 Family Law

3 credits, one term, offered both in fall and winter terms

Instructor: Bala

Law-699 Federal Government Internship (approved by FB on March 16th 2012) Manual application and selection process administered by the Director of Career Development with the Assistant Dean of Students. A research intensive, work-based internship at an office providing legal services within the federal government. Interns must work on site one day a week, at least seven hours a day, throughout 12 weeks of a term under the supervision of a legal officer in that unit. At least 80 to 100 hours should be spent on site over the term. Most participating offices are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, but internships with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade or the Canada Revenue Agency, Legal Services, may be offered. Participating offices vary from term to term. The internship would develop skills in legal research, communication skills, orally and in writing, through work such as preparation and presentation of legal opinions, briefing notes, policy memoranda or litigation reports. Students must provide their own transportation and will be required to sign a WSIB form and OCASP documentation. A condition of registration will be success in obtaining the required security clearance prior to the start date of the internship.

Evaluation: Pass/Fail, Evaluation form completed by the supervising lawyer at government office and student intern completes a brief report to explain how the experience contributed to his or her legal education

3 upper-year credit units, fall or winter term

Law 692 Feminist Legal Studies Workshop I (fall 2014)

Law 693 Feminist Legal Studies Workshop II (winter 2015)

The Feminist Legal Studies Workshop is offered for one course credit per term to students who enroll in this course. It is designed to enable students to work closely with faculty in analyzing and discussing with leading

feminist theorists and scholars visiting Queens Faculty the topics of the speakers' papers. Students may enroll for one credit in the fall term [Law 692], or for one credit in the winter term [Law 693], or enroll in both [Law 692 + 693] for a total of two credits over two terms].

This course can also be combined with an ISP for students who may wish to carry out in-depth independent supervised work in relation to one or more of the areas discussed in this workshop.

1 credit per term, one and/or two terms

Instructors: Amani, Lahey

LAW 552 Fiduciary Obligation

Fiduciary Obligation will explore the rapid escalation to its current prominent status in modern Canadian jurisprudence. The course will trace the concept from its ancient origins in Equity to its ubiquitous presence in all areas of commercial, corporate, private and governmental law. Commencing with a discussion of the concept itself, the course will endeavour to deal with several distinct areas where the relationships have as their underpinnings a fiduciary duty: agent (real estate, stock brokers, promoters), solicitor-client, corporate (directors, officers, employees), private (clergy, teachers, family), governmental (aboriginal affairs, elected officials), etc. The course will conclude with an in depth discussion of the remarkable remedial power where the duty of utmost good faith applies and the courts' use of such equity-based power.

3 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor: Ellis

Law 687 Freedom of Expression

This seminar explores some moral principles that might ground arguments for freedom of expression (including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and artistic freedoms). We then turn to examine two contemporary areas of debate where these ideas are put to work, and put to the test: hate speech and pornography. Apart from a few doctrinal examples, the readings we discuss are mostly works in jurisprudence and political philosophy.

3 credits, seminar, fall term

Instructor: Green

Law 602 Fundamental Issues in Corporate Governance

This course examines the governance of public corporations, focusing on issues such as corporate ownership and control, the structure and function of the board of directors, agency theory and associated justifications of shareholder primacy, labour participation in corporate governance and corporate social responsibility. Although the focus will be on Canadian law, relevant comparisons will be drawn with developments in other jurisdictions such as the UK, the USA and Europe which offer deeper insight into the Canadian debates.

3 credits, seminar, fall term

Instructor: Njoya

LAW 307 Health Law

The course will provide an overview of fundamental legal issues in the field of health care. Beginning with the doctor-patient relationship, we will examine informed decision-making and the changing dynamics of medical practitioners and patients. This part of the course focuses on treatment decisions, substitute decision-making and medical malpractice. Following this we will explore questions in particular areas such as regulation of health professionals, construction of disease, reproduction and genetics, and confidentiality. In the course we will consider the extent to which core legal values are achieved in the health law area and analyze the impact on medical practice of legal practices and structures.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Peppin

LAW 471 Immigration and Refugee Law

This course will provide an overview of the theoretical, historical, constitutional and policy underpinnings of Canadian immigration law. We will consider the legislative reforms implemented in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act across the full range of immigrant and refugee categories. Key jurisprudence as well as critical and comparative perspectives will be considered throughout the course.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Aiken

LAW-474 to LAW-493

Individual Supervised Project

Under faculty supervision, a student may be permitted to undertake the following: several short writing assignments in a program of independent study, the nature of the work to be agreed upon between the faculty supervisor and the student; a significant written project which, if satisfactorily completed, may fulfil the Substantial Term Paper Requirement (NOTE that this option is made available primarily for those students who wish to do research in a subject area for which no course is available); or a program of individualized study, the nature of the work to be agreed upon between the faculty supervisor and the student which may involve the writing of a paper or any other work (such as clinical work or involvement in test case litigation) that the supervisor agrees is appropriate. Students require prior approval of the faculty member for any individual supervised project.

A student may enrol in one Individual Supervised Project per term, for a maximum of four over the course of upper year study. The student must submit to the Manager, Academic Programs, a completed Approval Form for Supervised Projects and Competitive Moot signed by both the student and faculty supervisor. This approval form is available from the Student Services Office and online at http://law.queensu.ca/students/LLB_Program/supervisedprojects&competitivemootsform.htm.

An Individual Supervised Project is normally weighted at 2 credits (or with permission of the instructor may be 3 to 6 credits and spread over one or two terms). Course numbers for Individual Supervised Projects vary with the number of credits assigned to the project and with the number of projects completed at the same credit level.

LAW 617 Information Privacy

This seminar focuses on the challenges of protecting information privacy against the threat of emerging technologies (such as biotechnology, internet communication technologies, information tracking technologies, cloud computing, biometrics, and surveillance technologies to name a few). Information has been central to the form and function of the knowledge economy and plays a vital role as between

individuals and in relationship with the state, raising issues pertaining to its control, access, aggregation, storage, retrieval, use and dissemination. As a society, we are entering an era of big data with new technologies operationally interrogating existing dominant conceptions of privacy and introducing fresh areas of private contestation that question the need for a coherent theoretical framework. This course will survey the mixed regulatory mechanisms available for protecting information privacy in Canadian law, ranging from constitutional to statutory and common law protections, and will examine how normative conceptual understandings of privacy, and their necessary tradeoffs, mediate new technologies, civil liberties, democratic values, public policy, law and reform efforts. Is there a normative moral claim for protecting privacy beyond our reasonable expectation? The course asks the questions of protection of “what” (what counts as personal information) from “whom” (are there differences to be drawn between the private and public uses of such information), in order to debate whether different regulatory responses are necessary and “why”.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Amani

Law 443 Insurance

The course prompts an examination of fundamental issues in insurance law in a prescriptive way, relevant to today's lawyers. Insurance law is really a melding of contract principles with tort claims and so necessarily draws on the analytical foundation from both major areas of law. Really, insurance law is often about seeking compensation for a person in the wrong place at the wrong time. This course aims to provide a working knowledge of the terminology and doctrine in a variety of insurance law spheres: automobile, liability, property, life, health and disability insurance. Particular emphasis is placed on controversial issues in insurance contract interpretation. Liability of brokers and agents will also be discussed. Special topics also covered include how natural disasters, terrorism, and the 9/11 World Trade Center disaster affect insurance law; problems with concurrent causation; and viatical settlements (selling life insurance to a third party).

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Knutsen

LAW 410 International Criminal Law

This course explores the rapidly developing discipline of international criminal law (ICL), i.e. international efforts to prosecute individuals responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. We will examine: the major institutions, the politics that shaped them, and how they in turn shape politics; definitions of crimes; principles and defenses; issues of transitional justice, amnesties and truth and reconciliation; and the major controversies and perspectives on ICL. The course supplements traditional instruction methods with considerable emphasis on active and interactive learning. Accordingly, seminars will include lecture, interactive discussion, videos, exercises and simulations.

Note: Law 540 International Law is recommended but not required.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: TBA

LAW 454 International Economic Law

With the rise of globalization, international laws governing how nations trade and invest across borders are increasingly important. These laws limit government actions and affect the daily lives of people around the world. This course introduces international trade and investments laws. We will focus on the trade laws of

the WTO and the investment provisions of Chapter 11 of the NAFTA. The course addresses the application of these laws in key cases and critically examines the principles underlying them.

Note: Law 540 International Law is recommended.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Gallus

Law 538 International Environmental and Resource Law

International environmental and resource governance presents some of our most pressing current policy issues. This course will examine potential frameworks for resolution of international environmental and resource problems and the role for law and legal institutions. We will examine a variety of legal approaches, including treaty-based international law, customary international law, and rights-based environmental claims. We will also consider how international environmental and resource law intersect with other international legal regimes (GATT/WTO), the global activities of non-legal norm-setters, such as multinational enterprises, and consider how international and domestic law relate within this field.

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Metcalf

LAW 542 International Human Rights Law

This seminar will provide an overview of the international system for the protection of human and peoples' rights. The course will begin with a critical survey of the history of public international law generally. Subsequent seminars will examine the treaties, procedures and institutions that have evolved to advance rights at the international and regional levels. Some of the particularly challenging dimensions of international human rights law will be explored, including efforts to bridge the public/private divide, questions of cultural relativism, the role of prosecutions versus truth commissions in post-conflict societies, the ethics and legality of humanitarian intervention; and the capacity of international law to promote corporate accountability in a globalized world. Overarching questions which animate the seminar include: to what extent has international human rights law challenged traditional conceptions of state sovereignty? Has international human rights law delivered on its promises of justice and equality? How might international human rights law and practice be re-imagined/reformulated?

3 credits, seminar, winter
Instructor: Aiken

Law 549 International Humanitarian Law

International humanitarian law (IHL) is a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare that belligerents may use. International humanitarian law is also known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict.

IHL is related to other fields of public international law, in particular to International Criminal Law and to International Human Rights Law.

Because IHL purports to regulate the conduct of hostilities, it must, in order to remain relevant, be inherently flexible and fluid in its development. This seminar course explores the evolution and operation of IHL from its ancient roots through to contemporary armed conflicts. The primary focus of this course will be to understand how and why IHL has evolved; use that understanding to analyze

how it addresses the challenges posed by the complex nature of contemporary armed conflict; and assess how new legal approaches might be used to provide enhanced protection to victims of armed conflict.

Pre-requisite: Public International Law (Law 540)

3 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructor: Drew

LAW 540 International Law

This is an introductory survey course, in which we will discuss the general foundations of international law. Accordingly, we will discuss the sources of international law and the relevant actors (such as States and “peoples”) and forums (such as the United Nations and the International Court of Justice). We will also examine selected topics such as state responsibility, extraterritorial jurisdiction, immunities, the use of force, the responsibility to protect and human rights. The course focuses not only on the relevant rules but on how to analyze problems and construct successful legal arguments using international legal tools, in a milieu where power, politics and principles are in constant interplay.

3 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor: Corbett

LAW 375 International Refugee Law

This course examines the legal framework for refugee protection including a comprehensive analysis of the elements of the refugee definition in international law as well as refugee status determination procedures. Drawing on comparative jurisprudence of leading asylum countries, the course situates Canadian refugee law in its global context and encourages a critical appraisal of both state practice and international efforts to regulate and control asylum flows. The format of the course includes lectures as well as some in-class simulation exercises, small group discussion of case studies and video screenings.

3 credits, lecture, winter term

Instructor: Aiken

Law 506 International Taxation

International Tax overviews the essential elements of the Canadian international income tax system, including tax issues surrounding investing in foreign countries and foreign investments into Canada. Tax planning for international e-commerce activities will comprise a significant element of the course.

Pre- OR co-requisite: Law 508 Taxation

3 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructor: Cockfield

LAW 688 International Trade Litigation

"The dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization has been considered the Crown jewel of the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations that established the WTO in 1995. In many respects, this is merited: the WTO DSM is the only permanent interstate adjudicatory body, operating under international law, that has mandatory jurisdiction, a system of appeals, swift deadlines and near-universal Membership. Moreover, its rulings have an increasingly deep and important impact on not only trade relations between

the sovereign Members of the WTO, but also their regulation of many aspects of their domestic affairs. This course seeks to demystify the WTO DSM. We will examine its structure and identify its strengths and weaknesses through a practical walk-through of all the stages of dispute settlement in concrete cases. Specifically, we will explore identification of trade barriers by a state, the decision to engage WTO dispute settlement, Consultations, panel request, the panel process, the appellate process, arbitration and, finally, implementation. We will do so against the background of the systemic and theoretical considerations that underlie the functioning of the WTO DSM. Finally, while the basic principles of advocacy are constant before all fora and across all disciplines, we will examine certain crucial ways in which international trade litigation is distinct from domestic and all other international litigation.

Pre- requisite: Law 540 –International Law OR Law 454 or 456 – International Economic Law OR Law 613 International Commercial Arbitration

2 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Behboodi

LAW-683 International Trade Remedies

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the law and practice of domestic and international trade remedies. The course will provide necessary background, through readings and lectures, on major areas of practice in international trade remedies, including: safeguard measures, anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, customs valuations and tariff classifications, government procurement challenges, judicial reviews, investor-state disputes, World Trade Organization (“WTO”) dispute procedures. Guest lecturers will provide practical insight based on their experience in the major areas of trade remedies practice. . Students will also be called upon to participate in weekly discussions based on current problem-based studies.

2 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructors: Masse and Covelli

LAW 310 Jurisprudence

This course will be an introduction to philosophical study of the law. Subjects that will be discussed may include such things as the following: what law is; positivism and “natural law”; the nature of legal authority and the obligation to obey the law; the rule of law; adjudication and interpretation; responsibility, liability, and punishment; legal rights; democracy, liberty, and equality; economic approaches to law; critical and feminist approaches to law. No philosophical background or training is necessary. Evaluation is by take-home exam but a paper option will be available.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Essert

LAW 494 Labour: Individual Study

For MIR/J.D. combined degree students only - Individual Supervised Project to be undertaken and completed in the winter term of the graduating year involving a topic related to their cooperative work placement; minimum credit weight of 4 credits.

LAW 560 Labour Law

This course is a survey of the law of labour-management relations, with emphasis on collective bargaining in the private sector. It will first consider the purposes, regulatory strategies and functions of labour law as a form of regulated market ordering. It will then provide an overview of the legal background and context of collective bargaining, including constitutional divisions of powers, the common law contract of employment, and regulation of the individual employment relationship. It will review the key elements of the law of collective bargaining (acquiring and terminating bargaining rights, protection against unfair labour practices, duty to bargain, regulation of strikes, lockouts and other industrial disputes, arbitration of differences under collective agreements, protection of individual rights and interests), focusing on Ontario legislation and the freedom of association provisions of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Finally it will briefly survey how the new economy - including globalization and major changes in the Canadian economy and society - are reshaping labour law at the domestic and international levels today.

4 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructors: TBA

LAW 460 Land Transactions

Real estate represents the single greatest source of wealth for Canadians and Canadian businesses. It is complex with long standing historical roots. We will examine the agreement of purchase and sale which is the foundation of every real estate transaction, when is it enforceable, what should be in it, how it should be drafted and why, when to use conditions, promises or representations, how it is completed and what remedies are available for its breach. Other issues which will be examined include the land registration system, real estate agents duties, mortgages and other security, mortgage remedies, easements, title insurance, Planning Act, fraud and solicitor's opinions. Relevant case law will be reviewed.

3 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor: C.Carter

Law 328 Law and Economics

Law and Economics has become a highly influential lens through which law is conceptualized and analyzed. Economic analysis provide one means of critically examining the way that law functions and thinking about how we might want to design laws to better achieve the social objectives that underpin them. This course will involve both study and critique of the law and economics approach.

The course will introduce students to the central tools and concepts of law and economics. We will begin with a brief introduction to some basic economic theory and move on to study the application of law and economics analysis to particular problems in a variety of substantive legal domains. Applications in the area of property, tort, criminal, environmental law, equality rights, and operation of the legal system, among other substantive domains, will be considered.

3 credits, seminar, fall term

Instructor: Metcalf

Law 309 Law and Philosophy

This seminar in general jurisprudence explores the foundations of law. Students will have the opportunity to participate in a wide range of jurisprudential discussions, drawing on moral and political philosophy. The syllabus includes coverage of persistent foundational questions in the philosophy of law, which may include: community, justice, rights, authority, positive law, obligation, and their interrelationships. This seminar complements LAW310 Jurisprudence, but that course is not a prerequisite and no prior philosophical training is required.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Webber

Law 303 Law and Poverty

This course will be about homelessness and, to a lesser extent, housing. We will consider the sociology of homeless and we will ask why it is bad and why it is wrong (and if those two are different). Then we will consider various legal and policy routes to addressing homelessness, with an eye to both their effectiveness and to their aptness as responses to the wrongness of homelessness. Some things we may talk about include: subsidized housing legislation, shelters, and recent attempts to establish a Charter right to housing. Evaluation will be by paper and by class participation/presentation.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Essert

LAW 633 Legal Writing and Written Advocacy

This is a one credit intensive course in legal writing and written advocacy. There will be some classes where the students will work on writing exercises. There will be others where the classes will be in lecture format, but with strong interaction with the students. Class participation at all times is necessary and strongly encouraged.

1 credit, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Justices Stratas/Cromwell/Laskin

LAW 222 Legislatures and Statutory Interpretation

Legislatures, Legislation and Statutory Interpretation

Statutes are a very important source of law. Nevertheless, in the study of law, we spend much more time learning about cases and seeking to understand judging than reading legislative debates and seeking to understand legislating. This course explores several topics concerning legislatures and statutory interpretation. We will start with a discussion of the ideas of democracy, constitutionalism, deliberation, and interpretation. We will then explore the dialogue between courts and legislatures. In the last part of the course, we will explore some practical implications of our theoretical analysis, in the field of statutory interpretation, which would be useful for lawyers-to-be. For example: How shall we interpret statutes? Based on their text? Their purpose? The intention of the legislators? The first part of the course involves lectures on the legislative process, on the various concepts required for the study of legislatures, and on statutory interpretation. The second part includes presentations by students of their paper idea, work in progress, or draft paper (depending on how much progress they have made on the paper by the time of their presentation.) The presentation will be fail safe and will not count if the paper's grade is higher than the presentation grade.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Kahana

LAW 403 Mental Health Law

The aim of this course is to explore the various facets of mental health law in the criminal and civil contexts, focusing on particular areas of concern as reflected in the case law. Mental illness poses unique difficulties for a legal system that is premised on self-determination and the rights of the individual, as the courts struggle to find a balance between the recognition of those rights and the necessity for assessment or intervention where decision-making capacity is imperiled. Those who suffer from mental illness also often face unique obstacles, as their illness frequently goes unrecognized, and may give rise to stigma and discrimination.

Like many course designations, mental health law actually covers a broad range of legal categories and the cases are quite diverse. Throughout the course, a recurrent theme will be the protection of the rights of those who suffer from a mental illness, and the need to balance those rights against competing concerns about the need for treatment, public safety and other social interests. We review topics such as the civil committal process, capacity assessments, addictions, NCR findings, review board decisions, confidentiality, and the duty to warn.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Hanson

LAW 514 Mining Law and Policy***Mining Law, Policy and Communities***

Canada has been a leader in mineral exploration and mine development and finance for many decades. However, to prosper today many practices which are a carry-over from the 19th and 20th centuries must change. Failure to do so will adversely affect the long-term sustainability of the Canadian industry and the professionals who service it. Using film, small group discussion, role plays and lectures this course will provide an overview of the process by which minerals and gems are extracted, develop an understanding of how the national and international mining industry is structured and financed, and analyse the effects on the economy, environment, culture, and society. Students will critically evaluate existing and proposed laws and regulations in Ontario and Canada for mining, mineral processing, mine financing and corporate decision making having regard to the experience of communities, Aboriginal peoples and the mining industry in Canada and abroad.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructors: Connidis/Kuyek

LAW 335 Negotiation

The purpose of this seminar is to improve the negotiating skills of participants by having them engage in a systematic analysis of the process of negotiation and by involving them in a series of actual negotiating situations with extensive coaching and de-briefing. Topics to be covered will include understanding one's own negotiation style, analyzing problems, defining and uncovering interests, developing options, brainstorming, joint problem-solving, using fair standards, dealing with "hard bargainers" and understanding the norms and ethics which are part of the negotiating process. Negotiation role-plays will be taken from all areas from the simple to the more complex.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Whyte

Note: Students cannot enrol in more than one of either Alternative Dispute Resolution, Client Counselling and Dispute Resolution, or Negotiation as there are subject areas common to both.

Law 336 Negotiation

The purpose of this seminar is to gain theoretical as well as practical knowledge of and perspectives related to negotiation. The seminar will focus on building and improving participants' negotiating skills through analysing conflict, understanding the process of negotiation, and engaging in a series of simulated negotiations with coaching and debriefing. Topics to be covered will include general and specific negotiation themes including understanding the nature of conflict, analyzing problems, understanding negotiation styles and approaches, defining and uncovering interests, developing options, brainstorming, joint problem-solving, dealing with process challenges ("hard bargainers" and other obstructive behaviours, overcoming impasse, etc.), ethics in negotiation, and negotiation in a variety of contexts (including collaborative negotiations, facilitated negotiations). Role-plays will include direct and multi-party negotiations in a variety of practice areas.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Ippolito

Note: Students cannot enrol in more than one of either Alternative Dispute Resolution, Client Counselling and Dispute Resolution, or Negotiation as there are subject areas common to all.

LAW 681 Occupational Safety, Health and Workers' Compensation Law

Workplace health is a principal concern of industrial relations practice and generates considerable risk and liability for organizations. This course examines occupational safety and health (OSH) and workers' compensation law, policy, administration and compliance. With a focus on industrial relations practice, the course addresses the purpose, economic rationale, business value and human resource implications of how the state regulates health in the workplace. The course examines occupational safety and health and workers' compensation systems, addressing such issues as OSH standards, due diligence, prosecutions, workplace injury and disease (for example, cancers and SARS).

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Law

LAW 447 Patent Law

Patents are essential to the protection of innovation in many industrial sectors including manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, aerospace and information and technology. A number of international and bilateral agreements seek to "harmonize" the patent protection available worldwide. Nations become signatories to such agreements, in part, in an effort to attract capital and jobs. This course will provide an overview of the Canadian law of patents for invention. We will review the historical development of patents for invention, briefly discuss the interrelationship between patents and other branches of Canadian IP law such as trade secrets, industrial designs, integrated circuit topographies, plant breeder's rights, copyrights and trade-marks and consider the formalities of filing a patent application in Canada. We will explore the basic principles of the patent system in Canada, namely patentable subject matter, novelty, inventive step, utility and sufficiency of the patent specification and discuss the various mechanisms for modifying a granted patent. We will study the enforcement of one's rights, whether by action for infringement, by licence and assignment or by the Notice of Compliance regime in place for pharmaceutical products. Finally, we will briefly contrast differences in the patent procurement and enforcement schemes in place in the United States, Europe and Japan with those of Canada, as well as anticipated developments in patent law in the future, to the extent that time permits.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Piasetzki/Tape

LAW 364 Personal Injury Advocacy

This course will focus on the various elements of advocacy involved in personal injury actions. Particular emphasis will be placed on practical application of trial techniques, strategies and key concepts for jury lawyers. Each week, students will develop their skills by applying these concepts to various cases in the instructor's law practice. Students will be active participants in the process throughout. At the conclusion of the course, students will be able to analyze any fact scenario and consider how to incorporate the key concepts into presenting an effective case before a jury. Students will learn how jurors make decisions and how that bears upon the preparation and presentation of evidence at trial. Personal injury litigation involves ingenuity, intelligence and instinct. It is not about learning the law. It is learning to be a lawyer.

Pre-requisite: Law 320 Evidence. Pre- or co-requisite: Law 225/226 Civil Procedure.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Cameron

Law 630 Personal Property Security Act

When borrowing money, a lender often requires that the borrower (or debtor) to give them security over some form of personal property. After a borrower (or debtor) grants such a security interest, that property becomes collateral that the lender uses to secure repayment of the loan. This course is designed to familiarize the student with the practical application and basic concepts of taking security in personal property. The focus will be on commercial loan transactions rather than on consumer loan transactions. The important features of the *Personal Property Security Act* (Ontario) will be examined, including the mechanics of the registration system; the creation of security interests; the perfection of security interests; priority between competing interests; the rights of the borrower (or debtor); and the remedies of the lender (or secured party). This course will be taught by sessional instructors Marlin Horst and Tilly Gray, and may include the participation of other lawyers from Cassels Brock & Blackwell as guest speakers.

1 credit, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Horst/Wasylyk

LAW 304 Public Health Law

Public Health Law has emerged recently as a distinct field, as the threat of contagious diseases such as SARS has grown with globalization, and as tobacco, food and drug-related illnesses, and the environment have been recognized as significant factors affecting human health. This course examines the role of law in promoting public health and its core value of social justice. Collective protections such as those found in the revised International Health Regulations will be examined in relation to individual rights, including rights to the benefits of such health promotion activities. By analyzing such questions as mandatory immunization, advertising limitations, compulsory disclosure of personal information, quarantine and the use of emergency powers to counter biological warfare, the course explores the intersection of health, law and policy, provides a foundation of legal understanding of Canadian and global health law, and assesses the legal role in promoting the fair and equitable conditions necessary for public health.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Peppin

LAW 496 Public Service: Individual Study

For MPA/J.D. combined degree students only – Individual Supervised Project to be undertaken and completed in the winter term of the graduating year involving a topic related to their cooperative work placement; minimum credit weight of 4 credits.

LAW 438A/B Queen's Business Law Clinic

This course provides 2nd and 3rd year students with the opportunity to provide supervised legal services to entrepreneurs, start-up and small businesses, and not for profit organizations located in Kingston and the broader region of Eastern Ontario. It is meant to augment the common and statutory law principles students learn in such courses as Contracts, Business Associations and Trade-marks in a practical way. The course also provides a valuable service to the area community. Under the supervision of the Clinic Director and Review Counsel, students will work on client files that involve business law matters such as:

- Incorporation and organization of business and not-for profit organizations
- Shareholder and partnership agreements
- Business name and trade-mark work (including applications)
- Compliance with general government regulations for start-up companies
- Drafting and review of simple contracts, including non-disclosure and non-competition agreements
- Employment contracts

Students will also be actively involved in the operation of the Clinic, learning and developing practice management skills such as client development and marketing, Law Society regulation, the use of retainer agreements and practice administration.

The course will run from September until April (i.e. two terms). Clinic members will meet as a class for 1.5 hours each week, and students will be required to meet with the Clinic Director on at least a weekly basis. Grading will be based on two elements: an evaluation of the work completed by the student throughout the year; and the completion by each student of an oral and written presentation on a matter relevant to the Clinic and determined by agreement between the student and Clinic Director. A maximum of 12 students will be admitted to this course in 2010-2011; students will be selected by the Clinic Director based on a written application process to be completed in late March. The Clinic Director may interview prospective students as, in his discretion, is necessary or desirable.

Pre or co-requisite: Business Associations (LAW 440)

4 credits per term, fall/winter term

Instructor: Hurley

LAW 527A/B Queen's Family Law Clinic

The Family Law Clinic is a specialized clinic that provides legal advice, assistance, information and representation to low income individuals in the Kingston area involved with the family justice system. Through the experience of involvement in the Clinic, students will have many opportunities to develop skills in interviewing family clients, legal analysis, document preparation, and managing effective relationships with clients. Instruction is provided through lectures and class discussion, simulation exercises in interviewing and advocacy, and individual supervision of student casework by the Project Director.

The course will run from September until April (i.e. Full academic year). Clinic members will meet as a class for 2 hours each week, and students will be meet individually with the Clinic Director on a regular basis.

Grading will be based on an evaluation of the work completed by the student throughout the year; and the completion by each student of an oral and written presentation on a matter relevant to the Clinic. A maximum of 8 students will be admitted to this course in 2014-15; students will apply for admission and will be selected by the Clinic Director based on a written application process .academic year

Co-requisite: Family Law (to be taken before or concurrently with course)

4 credits per term, Fall & Winter Term (8 in total)

Instructor: TBA

LAW 587, LAW-588 and LAW-589 Queen's Law Journal

The Queen's Law Journal is a refereed periodical devoted to the advancement of legal scholarship. Published twice annually, the Journal contains articles by academics, practitioners, judges, and some exceptionally high-quality student writing. The Journal offers training and experience in legal research, critical analysis, and precise writing.

The Journal is managed and edited by a board of student editors under the supervision of a faculty advisor. The editorial board is directed by six senior editors: the editor-in-chief, the managing editor, the planning editor, the production editor, the articles editor, and the submissions editor. Twelve additional students round out the editorial board. Editors are chosen for their academic excellence, relevant experience, and writing ability. The editor-in-chief receives 6 credits (LAW-589), the other senior editors receive 6 credits (LAW-588) and the associate editors receive 4 credits (LAW-587) upon successful performance of editorial and production duties. Editorial positions with academic credit are open only to second and third year J.D. students and to LL.M. students, but first year J.D. students are encouraged to become involved to familiarize themselves with the Journal.

Note: Students have been selected for 2011-12.

LAW 591 and LAW-592 Queen's Legal Aid Student Leadership

Queen's Legal Aid provides legal assistance to low-income area residents and to students at Queen's University. It also provides clinical legal experience to law students, helping them develop skill and confidence as legal professionals. Operating largely as a poverty law clinic, Queen's Legal Aid typically assists with criminal and quasi-criminal offences, landlord/tenant disputes, creditor/debtor matters, employment claims and income maintenance problems.

Under close supervision by clinic lawyers, law students interview and counsel clients, research legal issues, draft legal memoranda, provide legal opinions, prepare pleadings, negotiate settlements and participate in trials before criminal and civil courts, as well as hearings before administrative tribunals. Approximately eighty students work on clients' files during the academic year. Up to twelve students are hired to take responsibility for the files from May through August. In the academic year following their summer employment, these students take on mentoring and administrative responsibilities and are eligible for academic credits as student leaders of Queen's Legal Aid.

Second year students can obtain credits by registering in LAW-591. Third year students can obtain credits by registering in LAW-592. These credits are optional. They can either be allocated to one term or divided between two terms. They can also be accumulated during both second and third year law.

Students interested in these credits should refer to information about the clinic in the Queen's Legal Aid chapter, and discuss any potential conflict of interest with the senior clinic lawyer.

2 credits, fall and/or winter term
Instructors: Charlesworth, Mills

LAW 314 Remedies

This is a course on civil judicial remedies. The primary focus will be on current problems and issues in the law of damages, but equitable remedies will also be discussed. You have encountered judicial remedies in earlier courses, such as contract and tort, which treat the topic as an adjunct to the study of particular substantive causes of action. In this context remedial questions are usually overshadowed by the study of substantive primary rights. This is unfortunate since remedial problems are among the most interesting and practically relevant in the law. Through a close analysis of remedial principles this course will enrich your understanding of the basic areas of private law.

Pre-requisite: Completion of Law 16* and Law 19*

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Pratt

LAW 448 Securities Regulation

This course examines the regulation of the Canadian capital markets. The course focuses on a number of specific issues such as disclosure obligations, the exempt market, public offerings, registration, self-regulatory organizations and enforcement issues. The course will examine the regulation pertaining to certain acquisition transactions such as take-over bids and going-private transactions. A main objective of the course will be to analyze the legislation and relevant case law with a view to developing an understanding of the rationale underlying securities law. A further focus of the course will be to discuss the law from a critical perspective to discern areas in which the regulation may be improved.

Pre- OR Co-requisite: LAW-440 Business Associations.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Mehrad

LAW 416 Sentencing and Imprisonment

This course will look primarily at three aspects of "Sentencing and Imprisonment": (1) The Principles of Sentencing: Philosophical and Empirical Perspectives; (2) The Law of Sentencing in Canada; and (3) Judicial Remedies for Convicted Persons. Time permitting, specific topics like Murder, Preventive Detention and Aboriginal Offenders will be looked at. The course will follow a lecture/discussion format and the (2008) Second Edition of "Sentencing and Penal Policy in Canada" will be used.

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Manson

LAW 305 Social and Economic Rights

Social and Economic Rights in Constitutional Law

This advance course in constitutional law offers an in-depth analysis of several Charter rights, particularly s. 2, 7, and 15, with an emphasis on "positive" rights, that is, rights that requires governments not only to

refrain from certain actions (such as limiting expression) but also to positively secure certain rights (such as healthcare). The course will be of interest to students interested in advanced constitutional law, in public policy, in social justice, or in the relationship between the constitution and economic regulation. As the jurisprudence on the aforementioned Charter rights is in constant flux, we will be addressing several recent cases and examining the way the doctrinal shifts contained in them have been used in case law and may be used by litigants in future cases. Students will have the choice between a take-home examination and a paper.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Kahana

Law 505 Tax Policy

The principal aim of this course is to give students the opportunity to undertake a substantial research project into some aspects of tax law or policy of the student's choice. In order to prepare students for this task, the introductory part of the course will examine basic, theoretical issues, such as the objectives of taxation, taxation as a redistributory mechanism, the effects of taxation upon consumption and work choices, upon economic growth and international competitiveness. The remainder of the course will concentrate on important current tax issues such as taxation of the family unit, corporate tax reform, harmful tax competition and the various proposals for a 'flat tax'.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Lahey

LAW 508 Taxation

A comprehensive introduction to income taxation and the principles and operation of the *Income Tax Act*. Some of the topics included in the course are residence, the definition of income, deductions, capital cost allowance, capital gains and the taxation of corporations and their shareholders.

4 credits, lecture, one term
Instructors: Cockfield, fall term; Lahey, winter term

LAW 451 Trademarks and Unfair Competition

Trademark law protect 'trade identity' by providing private remedies for the unauthorized use of trade-marks and other distinctive indicia. Owners of trade-marks have the exclusive right, under the Trade-marks Act and in common law, to use a mark to indicate the source of a product or service, as well as for related intangibles of commercial value. While various torts of unfair competition will be discussed, the focus is on the federal Trademarks Act and its impact on private rights to regulate the use of trademarks, trade names and unfair competitive practices. Students will learn how the common law regulation of unfair competition (the tort of passing off) complements the statutory protections afforded for brands and logos that now dominate modern consumer culture. Some attention is given to theoretical justifications and normative frameworks for trade-mark protection; public policy objectives; the basis for making a trademark application and grounds for opposition, claims to title; the validity of a mark; infringement; the relationship to the law of trade-names under common law and federal and provincial incorporation statutes; and international obligations to which Canadian law must conform, notably through the Paris Convention and Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Agreement. Recent law reform efforts in Canada, if given effect, will significantly expand the definition of a trade-mark and promise to shift the law towards greater protection for unconventional marks. What impact can we anticipate this will have on commercial speech? Students learn how the interests of stakeholders, from the desire to prevent free-riding to the promotion of free competition and free expression to the consumer and public interest in protecting the integrity of trade in wares and services from confusion, have played out under Canadian law and how they may best be served.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Amani

LAW 360 Trial Advocacy

Learning and developing skills and techniques relating to advocacy in a trial setting, including opening and closing statements, examination-in-chief, cross-examination, introduction of documentary, real and demonstrative evidence, as well as oral and written submissions. Students will participate in the preparation of materials and hands-on exercises each week. Where possible and desirable, videotape will be used to aid in the evaluation and critique of students' performances.

Pre- or co-requisites: Law 225 Civil Procedure and Law 320 Evidence strongly encouraged but not mandatory.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Cruz/Sutton/Boyd

LAW 361 Trial Advocacy

Using a practical approach and a criminal jury trial as the context, students will be taught the core elements of criminal trial advocacy: developing a theory about the case; proper and effective opening and closing addresses; proper and effective examination-in-chief, cross-examination, and impeachment; and, proper and effective use of exhibits. During the first class, the instructors will deliver a lecture on criminal trial advocacy in general. Each week thereafter, students will prepare and perform a short forensic exercise in front of the instructors and one or more visiting Crown counsel and/or defence counsel, and the visiting practitioners and instructors will provide feedback about each performance. Throughout the term, the instructors will perform short demonstrations to help students understand the trickier elements of trial advocacy. In addition to the fact patterns on which the forensic exercises will be based, students will be expected to read excerpts from various textbooks supplied by the instructors. On Saturday, March 28, 2015, students will participate in a half-day trial at the Kingston court-house before an actual judge and a mock jury comprised of the students' peers, literally (*i.e.*, students' friends). Students will be graded on a pass/fail basis. Due to the manner in which the course is taught, attendance is mandatory.

Pre- OR Co-Requisite: Law 320 Evidence AND Law 404 Criminal Procedure.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Wigderson/Wilkinson

LAW 362 Trial Advocacy

The learning of skills and techniques of advocacy in procedures such as pre-trial motions, examinations for discovery and examination and cross-examination of witnesses in civil matters although the skills acquired will be applicable to all types of proceedings, including criminal. Students will participate in the preparation of materials and the presentation of arguments and examinations, and where possible and desirable, videotape will be used to aid in the evaluation and criticism of students' performances.

Pre-requisite: Law 225: Civil Procedure

3 credits, winter term
Instructor: Kamin

LAW 363 Trial Advocacy

Effective advocacy is a combination of preparation, presentation, professionalism, and practice. Accordingly, this course that will involve much 'learning by doing'.

During the course, students will be introduced to the practical skills necessary at different stages of the litigation process leading up to, and including, a trial. We will pay particular attention to the importance of effective interviewing of clients and witnesses, oral discovery techniques, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, opening and closing statements, the use of expert witnesses, and making and responding to objections. Guest speakers may attend from time to time to talk about particular issues. Attendance at all classes is mandatory, as is full participation. Students will be evaluated as follows: attendance and participation in classroom simulations and exercises (40%), small writing assignment (20%), and a culminating exercise (40%).

The culminating exercise will be a half-day trial that will be assigned to groups of four students (two students will appear as counsel for one side, and two students for the other). In addition to acting as counsel in their own trials, students will also have to act as witnesses in their colleagues' trials. Given time and room allocation constraints, the culminating exercise(s) may be scheduled outside of class time, on weekday evenings or on a weekend. This cannot be helped and students must be prepared to make themselves available accordingly despite conflicts with other commitments.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Freedman

PRE-REQUISITE: Law 225 Civil Procedure

LAW 463 Trusts

The institution of the trust, involving the separation of the control (in trustees) from the beneficial enjoyment of property, is of foundational importance in our law. Trusts concepts and devices are employed in a variety of modern contexts and are also increasingly used in commercial transactions. This course will cover basic doctrine and explore selected areas in further detail: for example, the nature of a trust; formal requirements of trusts; constitution of trusts; secret trusts; trusts, powers and purposes; certainties; property-holding by unincorporated associations; trusts for charitable purposes; some aspects of trustees' powers and duties; variation of trusts; resulting and constructive trusts.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: Freedman

LAW 462 Wills and Estate Planning

An introduction to the basic tools of property disposition and management. The first part of the course will focus on the alternatives to testate succession such as gifting, inter-vivos trusts, life insurance, intestate succession, etc. The second part of the course will concentrate on testate succession and various doctrines applicable to wills. Topics such as testamentary capacity, due execution, revocation, various types of beneficiaries, etc. will be considered. The third part of the course will deal with administration of trusts and estates. Such topics as fiduciary duties, even-handedness between beneficiaries, accumulations, etc. will be considered. The course will also deal with taxation issues with respect to the various aspects of estate planning.

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Freedman