



2016-2017

Queen's Law JD Academic Calendar



July 2016



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Appendix A - 2016-2017 Faculty of Law Sessional Dates

Appendix B - 2016-2017 Course Descriptions

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.

2016-2017 Sessional Dates

Dates for the 2016-17 Academic year can be found on the [Faculty of Law website](#) and attached as Appendix A.

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;
- 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;

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- 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



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or combined JD programs. 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 six 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 National Requirement 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 and appended to this calendar.

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-160/161/162/163/164/165AB Contracts and LAW-135AB Introduction to Legal Skills..
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-180/181/182/183AB Property Law; LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195AB Tort Law; and LAW-170/171/172/173AB 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 Business 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 wish to pursue specialization in other areas within the law and economics tradition in areas

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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, 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 and appended to this calendar.

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-160/161/162/163/164/165AB Contracts, LAW-135AB Introduction to Legal Skills 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 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-180/181/182/183AB Property, LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195AB Torts, LAW-170/171/172/173AB Criminal Law, LAW-225 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 Business Associations and LAW-225 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 plan to meet the balance of the JD degree requirements in second and third-year JD, including the Substantial Term Paper Requirement, Practice Skills requirement, the Advocacy requirement and LAW-334 Legal Ethics and Professionalism.
- (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 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 and appended to this calendar.

1. MIR Year (twelve months)

In the first year of the program, students are registered as graduate students in the School of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Arts & Science and are required to take LAW-140/141/142/143 Public Law, LAW-150/151/152/153 Constitutional Law, LAW-160/161/162/163/164/165AB Contracts, LAW-135AB Introduction to Legal Skills. 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.

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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-180/181/182/183AB Property, LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195AB Torts and LAW-170/171/172/173AB Criminal Law. Two mandatory second-year courses LAW-225 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.

3. JD second year (8 months)

- (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 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.

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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 a 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.

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- 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 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. The program is delivered in two modules: the Foundations Module for the first six months and the Mastery Module in the final six months. The new MBA

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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: The cross-credits for early completion options are under review for compliance with the National Requirement established by the Federated Law Societies of Canada for a Canadian for approval of the JD common law degree program.

Program Requirements and Structure

See also the [Program Structure Chart](#) posted on the Faculty of Law website and appended to this calendar.

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. 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 sometime within the upper-year JD terms.
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.
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,



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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. This program arose from an agreement in 1997 between Queen's Faculty of Law and the University of Sherbrooke.

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](http://flsc.ca/national-initiatives/national-admission-standards/) pertaining to approved common law degree programs. See <http://flsc.ca/national-initiatives/national-admission-standards/>.

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-161/164AB Contracts (6 credits, fall and winter terms)
- Law-190/193AB Torts (6 credits, fall and winter terms)
- Law-180/181/182/183AB Property (6 credits, fall and winter terms)
- Law-225 Civil Procedure (4 credits, fall term)
- Students must also complete or be able to demonstrate prior successful completion of courses covering the required competencies, including foundations of law. Students must also demonstrate successful completion of courses which pertain to fiduciary relationships in a commercial context, legal ethics and professional responsibility. The onus rests upon the applicant to demonstrate through official transcripts, course descriptions and course syllabi that



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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 courses and teaching schedule).

Bachelor of Commerce - JD Combined Degree Program (BCom-JD)

Queen's University Senate approved the Bachelor of Commerce-JD program on April 28, 2015.

This six-year combined program capitalizes on the strength of the Bachelor of Commerce (BCom) degree offered by Queen's School of Business and the rich business law program offered by Queen's Law. The BCom/JD degree reduces completion time and tuition by one year for undergraduate students admitted to the BCom degree program at Queen's. Students entering the third-year of the Queen's BCom program are eligible to apply through an internal application process at Queen's.

Program Requirements and Structure

See the [Program Structure Chart](#) posted on the Faculty of Law website and appended to this calendar.

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.

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.

2. 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. For a full listing of relevant Senate Policies, see <http://www.queensu.ca/secretariat/policies/senateandtrustees.html>.

- [Academic Integrity](#)
- [Acceptable Uses of Information Technology Resources](#)
- [Access and Privacy \(FIPPA\)](#)
- [Access to Student Records and Privacy](#)
- [Basis of Admission for Advanced Study](#)
- [Closure of Academic Programs](#)
- [Degrees – Policy on Rescinding](#)
- [Educational Equity Policy](#)
- [Electronic Information Security 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](#)
- [Examinations – Pre-Exam Study Period](#)
- [Faculty Jurisdiction in respect to Student Appeals of Academic Decisions](#)
- [Integrity in Research](#)
- [Harassment / Discrimination Complaint Policy and Procedure](#)
- [Non-Academic Discipline at Queen's](#)
- [Non-Academic Discipline – Guidelines for Faculty Boards](#)
- [Off Campus Safety Policy](#)
- [Student Code of Conduct](#)
- [Temporary Suspension of Admissions to Academic Programs](#)

Faculty of Law Policies and Regulations

Academic Integrity



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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

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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.
- 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

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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
- 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 was approved at the 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 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.

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- 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 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 Standing & 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 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

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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.
- 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.

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- 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 Academic Program &, 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 and Manager of the Academic Program and Records, shall have access to student files as needed to administer the 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.
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.

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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 Academic Program & Records 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	2016-17
ALL DOMESTIC STUDENTS	\$19,531.81

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 2016-17, this figure is \$1,102.
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

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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. 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

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- 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

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 seven compulsory courses:

LAW-150/151/152/153/154 Constitutional Law,
 LAW-160/161/162/163/164 Contracts,
 LAW-170/171/172/173 Criminal Law,
 LAW-135/136AB Introduction to Legal Skills,
 LAW-180/181/182/183 Property,
 LAW-140/141/142/143/144 Public Law, and
 LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195 Torts.

Under the credit weighting system, LAW-150/151/152/153/154 Constitutional Law and LAW-140/141/142/143/144 Public Law are weighted at 4 credits each.

The multi-term course LAW-135/136AB Introduction to Legal Skills is weighted at 4 credits.

The multi-term courses LAW-160/161/162/163/164 AB Contracts, LAW-170/171/172AB Criminal Law, LAW-180/181/182/183AB Property and LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195AB Torts are weighted at 6 credits each.

The total credit weight of the first-year curriculum is 36 credits. First-year credits are not counted within the minimum 59 upper-year credit requirement for the JD degree.

First Year Small Sections

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. Small section professors are



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in a unique position to orient first-year law students to legal education and to issues such as diversity, equality, ethics and theoretical perspectives on legal education.

Approved by Faculty Board at its 744th meeting on January 30, 2015

Each small section shall offer students at least one mandatory non-examination assignment, and that assignment or those assignments shall be worth at least 25% of the final grade.

First-year courses taught in two small sections shall offer students at least one optional non-examination assignment, and that assignment or those assignments shall be worth at least 15% of the final grade. (Instructors may choose to make the assignments or assignments count toward the final grade only if it is better than the final examination.) The number and weight of assignments only apply to multi-term courses.

Instructors in semesterized first-year courses in Public Law and Constitutional Law should be guided by those rules in setting assignments for the full year.

Approved by Faculty Board at its 745th meeting on March 13th, 2015

Law-135/136 AB Introduction to Legal Skills (ILS), 4 credits, fall and winter terms (replaces First-Year Legal Foundations Program and Law-115/116/117/118 Introduction to Legal Research and extra time formerly timetabled with small section instructors for teaching skills)

- i. Law-135/136 Introduction to Legal Skills provides an introduction to skills required for the practice of law and success in law school, including academic integrity, case briefing, legal research, legal writing, interviewing, negotiation, drafting of documents, and client management, as well as an introduction to foundational knowledge related to the study of law, including the court structure and an introduction to professional responsibilities of lawyers.
- ii. Law 135/136AB Introduction to Legal Skills should be scheduled to allow both plenary instruction and teaching in small tutorial groups populated by small sections, with no more than 24 classroom contact hours per term.
- iii. Law-135/136AB Introduction to Legal Skills should require a minimum of six graded assignments over the course of the year, including a legal memorandum, a written factum, and an oral moot. Grading in the course will be subject to the mandatory grading distribution applicable to seminars and first-year small sections.

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.

Credit Requirement



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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> and in the QLaw Portal, in the JD Students section, under Program and Course Information. 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 Assistant Dean of Students as delegate of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

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

Four Credits

LAW-427 Administrative Law, LAW-440 Business Associations, LAW-438AB Queen's Business Law Clinic, LAW-225 Civil Procedure, LAW-404 Criminal Procedure, LAW-320 Evidence, LAW-520 Family Law, LAW-527AB Queen's Family Law Clinic, LAW-560 Labour Law, LAW-508 Taxation, LAW-418ABPrisonLaw Clinic (4 per term), LAW-590AB Clinical Litigation Practice (4 per term), LAW-695AB Elder Law Clinic.

Three Credits

All other courses not listed.

LAW-473 Competitive Moot Oralist, LAW-495 Competitive Moot Oralist II, LAW-477AB Competitive Moot Oralist is approved only for the those registered as oralists for the Willem Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot and the Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moots and is worth six credits for the full academic year. 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

Law-263 Jurisprudence, LAW-264 Insolvency Restructuring.

Variable Credit

Individual Supervised Projects (LAW-474 to LAW-493)

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 30 pages, and the Law-478 -ISP counts for 3 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 on the QLaw Portal under Student Forms. Registration is administered manually through Nancy Somers, Manager, Curriculum, Registration and Records.

One Credit

LAW-251 Principles of Financial Regulation (fall term), LAW-264 Construction Law (winter term), LAW-622 International Norms of Minority Rights (fall term), LAW-630 Personal Property Securities Act (PPSA) (winter term), LAW-692/693 Feminist Legal Studies Workshop (Law-692 fall, Law-693, winter term), LAW-633 Legal Writing and Written Advocacy (fall term).

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) and 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.

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- 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-581/582	Canadian Labour and Employment Law Journal

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LAW-418AB	Prison Law Clinic
LAW-698AB	Clinical Externship (CALC, KCLC, NCLC)
LAW-590AB	Clinical Litigation Practice
LAW-562	Collective Agreement and Arbitration
LAW-521	Family and Children's Law Placements
LAW-527AB	Queen's Family Law Clinic
LAW-699	Federal Government Internship
LAW-695AB	Queen's Elder Law Clinic
LAW-335/336	Negotiation
LAW-438AB	Queen's Business Law Clinic
LAW-587/588/589AB	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 Prison Law Clinic, LAW-590 Clinical Litigation Practice, LAW-695AB Queen's Elder Law Clinic, LAW-521 Family and Children's Law Placements, LAW-527AB Queen's Family Law Clinic, 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	Appellate Advocacy
LAW-645	Estate Litigation
LAW-473/477/495	Competitive Moot
LAW-364	Personal Injury Advocacy
LAW-435	Public Law Advocacy
LAW-360/361/362/363	Trial Advocacy

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

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.



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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, Curriculum, Registration and Records (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.

Minimum 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.

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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.

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. Policy amendment approved at Faculty Board at its 752nd meeting on November 20th 2015.

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, including a requirement to withdraw. 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, including a requirement to withdraw 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 or fails to achieve a multi-term weighted grade point average of 2.0 over the fall and winter terms, a decision may be made by the Academic Standing and Policies Committee of Faculty Board, in consultation with the Associate Dean (Academic), 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) A decision requiring withdrawal based upon poor academic performance (rather than a breach of academic integrity) would be made after any relevant academic relief has been provided such as extensions for written coursework, supplementary examinations or special examinations, as

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applicable for the fall term, winter term or multi-term courses in the academic year. If the student refuses academic relief or 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 decision to require withdrawal.

- c) If the student contests the decision of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee to require withdrawal, then an appeal may be made to Faculty Board. The appeal would be listed on the Agenda as an individual student matter. Student and staff faculty board representatives would not participate in voting on such a matter unless the student appellant expressly consents.

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.)

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- 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, Curriculum, Registration and Records (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.

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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 Trade, Investment and Business 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 nine upper-year credits at the BISC to finish their Queen's JD in 2.5 years rather than 3 years.

8. JD Grading System and Grading Policies apply to Global Law Programs at the BISC

The Faculty of Law policies pertaining to anonymous grading, the grading system and mandatory grading apply to JD courses completed at the BISC. 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. See the Anonymous Grading policy below at page 61.

9. The Academic Standing and Policies Committee in the Faculty of Law determines issues of academic relief pertaining to the granting of examination deferrals, requests for a course drop or the granting of special or supplemental examination privileges. Extensions for the submission of written coursework due during the period of classes at the BISC may be granted by the instructor, after consultation with the Academic Program Director. Longer extension requests should be referred to Helen Connop (helen.connop@queensu.ca), as administrator to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

10. The policy and procedures pertaining to informal review of grades and formal grade reviews are set forth below.

11. 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

The Office of the University Registrar - Exams Office is responsible for all administrative matters regarding official examinations under the policies and procedures of the University. The Exams Office is located in Gordon Hall, room 110, telephone 613 533-2101 exams@queensu.ca. Since the Faculty of Law administers all computer examinations and hand-written examinations, only accommodated examinations are considered official examinations within the administrative authority of the Exams Office. Individual arrangements are made for each student. It is imperative that students notify the Exams Office for an accommodated examination or Helen Connop as soon as they are aware of a conflict to allow time to make special arrangements.

If the conflict arises from the Faculty of Law Computer Exams schedule, then arrangements to address such a conflict must be made by permission of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee. A request if made to the Committee through Helen Connop, Manager of Education & Equity Services, as administrator to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee of the Faculty of Law.



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The Faculty of Law adopts the University Policy concerning what constitutes an [examination conflict](#). An Exam Conflict is defined by a student's exam timetable containing any of the following:

- two (2) exams at the same time;
- an exam at the same time as a religious observance; or,
- an exam in three (3) consecutive exam slots within 24 hours.

Examination Accommodations

1. Arrangements for examination accommodations on the basis of a documented chronic health condition or disability can be made through [Queen's Student Accessibility Services](#) 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. Law students should contact Helen Connop, Manager of Education and Equity Services for assistance in ensuring that accommodations are arranged before the relevant deadlines.

Students with short-term medical conditions (broken arm, sprained wrist, etc.) may contact the Helen Connop Manager of Education & Equity Services for assistance. Students will be required to provide medical documentation evidencing the need for accommodation (such as extended time).

[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 permission to bring one language translation dictionary to the examination room. The [request form](#) must be filed before November 7th for fall term exams and before March 7th for winter term examinations. These deadlines are firm with no exceptions. 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, including students in the Civil Law-Common Law combined program who are not fluent in English should be submitted to the Faculty's Academic Standing and Policies Committee as early as possible. The same deadlines (November 7th for fall term examinations, March 7th for winter term examinations) apply to these requests. 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.

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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 Queen's Student Accessibility 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, 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. The Queen's University Policy on Academic Integrity is intended to supplement the policy on Academic Dishonesty presently found in University calendars and posted on the web at [Academic Integrity @ Queen's](#).

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.

The following are some examples of activities that are prohibited during an exam:

- impersonating another student,
- copying from another student,
- making information available to another student,
- communicating with another student, or
- using unauthorized material.

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.

A breach of academic integrity will be noted in Faculty of Law computer examinations in an incident report. The Instructor will receive the incident report and a copy will be provided to the Associate Dean Academic.

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.

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.

Conduct During Exams

Exam Regulations Revised: 27 March 2006

1. If a student does not have a Queen's Student Photo ID Card at an official exam, the procedure in the following section 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.
3. No candidate will be allowed to leave the exam hall within thirty minutes of the start time of the exam.
4. 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.
5. A candidate shall not remove any material issued for the examination from the examination hall. Each candidate must submit all issued materials before leaving the exam hall.
6. Food, drinks (except water - see 7. below), recording or playback devices, and other electronic communication devices such as cell phones and other mobile devices 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.
7. Students may bring (transparent recommended) bottled water in to the examination hall.
8. 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.
9. 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.

Missing Queen's Student Photo ID

Students writing an exam without a Queen's Student Photo ID card will be assessed a fine of \$50.00 per exam.

- ****EXCEPTION:** Continuing Distance Studies (section 700) students who have not been issued a student card by the Office of the University Registrar. Students will be subject to the process as outlined in Steps 1, 2 and 3 below, but if no student card has been issued, no charge will be levied.

Continuing Distance Studies students without a Queen's Student Photo ID card may go to Gordon Hall, Room 125 during regular office hours to receive their card.

In April 2000, the Senate Committee on Academic Procedures, Sub-committee on Exams changed the procedure to identify students at exams. If a student does not have a Queen's Student Photo ID Card at an exam, the following procedure will apply:

1. The student's attendance card will be stamped "NO QUEEN'S PHOTO ID".
2. The student will be directed by a proctor to the Chief Proctor or Associate Proctor who will take a photograph of the student. The student will be asked to put their name, student number, course and number of the exam on a form. The personal information on the form is collected under the Royal Charter of 1841, as amended. The information collected will be used by the Office of the University Registrar to verify the identity of exam candidates who did not bring their Queen's Student Photo ID to a mid-year or final examination.
3. The Exams Office will have the photo checked against the University's Photo Identification computer picture to verify that the student is actively registered in the course. If any discrepancies are found, the Exams Office will notify the professor of the course.
4. A fine of \$50.00 per exam will be charged and added as a debt the following working day after the exam(s) is written. The [Senate Policy on Student Debtors](#) applies. You may pay this fine:
 - In person in the Office of the University Registrar, Gordon Hall, Rm. 125 (cash, cheque, debit or money order only), or
 - By mailing your cheque to: Exams Administrator, Office of the University Registrar, Rm. 110, Gordon Hall, 74 Union St., Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6.

Please make your cheque or money order payable to Queen's University and in the memo section of your cheque indicate the following 'your student number/MID Fine'.

[Use of Calculators in Examinations](#)

(University Policy)

Note: The Faculty of Law and the Exams Office have approved the CASIO 991 calculator for use, provided that the model does not allow for access to the internet nor has storage capabilities for unauthorised information.

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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.

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).

Note: Since the 2012-2013 academic year, the Faculty of Law has administered first-year practice examinations as approved computer examinations, for which proctors are arranged by the Faculty of Law.

- 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)

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.
3. 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.
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. Instructors planning to hold a take-home examination in an upper-year course should

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submit this information to the Manager of Curriculum, Registration and Records 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.

6. 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 Manager of Curriculum, Registration and Records in the Student Services Office.
7. 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.

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: [Cancellations or Evacuations](#)
(Faculty Procedure for University Policy)*

Evacuation

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.

Cancellation for Inclement Weather

If adverse weather conditions cause a closure of the University, then an announcement of the official decision to close will be posted on the University website at www.queensu.ca.

A posted official announcement of the closure means that all examinations scheduled for that particular day (or part thereof) are also cancelled.

If an examination is cancelled, the instructor of the course will have the authority to decide how to deal with the cancellation of the exam and its effect on the course. Information will be posted on the Faculty website as soon as possible after the cancellation.

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.

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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 recorded for the examination. No further deferral of special examination privileges will be granted in

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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 a grade 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 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-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

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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;
 - b. The matter will be referred to the Dean or Dean's designate, who will contact the instructor and attempt an informal resolution; and

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- 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.
- 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.

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

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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 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.

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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 and in the provisions for requesting extensions for submission of written coursework.
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/policies/senateandtrustees/harassment.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.

Note: A letter of permission supports an application, but does not relieve the requirement for an applicant to apply through the Ontario Law Schools Application Service, if the letter of permission is issued to support an application to another Ontario law school. Similarly, an application for admission to an out of province law school will need to be made, supported by the letter of permission granted.

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 have the letter of permission rescinded and transfer credit will not be recognized.

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>.

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, during enrolment appointments set in March, 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 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 procedures can be obtained at <http://law.queensu.ca/jd-studies/academic-programs/jd>.

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 Weinrib/Professor Metcalf

LAW-160/161/162/163/164/165 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 Henderson/Professor Lamp/Professor Karton Professor Cockfield/Professor Pratt

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 Kelly/Professor Kerr/Professor Robinson/Professor Stuart

LAW-135AB Introduction to Legal Skills

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, facts and case comments.

4 credits, fall and winter terms

Ms. Bracci/Mr. Choquette/Ms. Haak/Professor Maur

LAW-180/181/182/183 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 Banks/Professor Lahey/Professor Njoya/Professor Khimji

LAW-140/141/142/143 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

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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

LAW-190/191/192/193/194/195 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 Pratt/Professor Peppin/Professor Knutsen/Professor Hanson/Professor Maur/Professor Thomas

Upper-Year Compulsory Courses

LAW-225 Civil Procedure

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, one term

Professor Freedman, fall term; Professor Knutsen, winter term

LAW 440 Business Association

The course is a study of the establishment and operation of business organizations, including partnerships and closely and widely-held corporations. The formation of corporations and the nature of shares 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 will be examined. A major portion of the course will be taken up by a consideration of fiduciary concepts in commercial relations, including the powers, duties and liabilities of directors and senior officers and an examination of their fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the corporation. The rights of minority shareholders and other stakeholders, and the remedies of dissenters in a corporation, will also be considered.

4 credits, one term

Professor Khimji, 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

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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 Website](#).

Upper-Year Multidisciplinary Course

CHEE-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/>. To see a list of projects, see

<http://team.appsci.queensu.ca/students/project-list.html>.

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 200 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 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 (70th percentile) are not competitive for



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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-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.

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 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

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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 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



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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 2016	
1	Canada Day (classes will not be held)
18-22	Special and supplemental examination period for Winter 2016 term courses

August 2016	
1	Civic Holiday (classes will not be held)
15	Deadline to make Alternative Payment Arrangement in time for Sept. 1st deadline for payment of Fall term tuition, Student Assistance Levy and outstanding debts
31	Returning students may begin to pick up Photo ID validation stickers (tentative)
31	Summer term ends

September 2016	
1	Tuition fees due in full for Fall Term
1	Orientation begins
1	Faculty of Law verification of enrolment and Photo ID for new students (tentative). International Exchange students: see schedule in the Exchange Student Guide 2016-2017
1	Open enrolment period for adding/dropping Fall and Winter term JD courses begins
2	Workshops on Human Rights, Professionalism, Health and Wellness for first-year students
5	Labour Day (classes will not be held)
6	Dean's Welcome and Mini-Classes for first-year JD students
6	Regular classes begin in upper-year JD courses
7	Regular classes begin in first-year JD courses
12	Last date to add Fall term upper-year JD courses
13	Last date to drop Fall term upper-year JD courses
30	Deadline for payment of residence, UHIP and student activity fees

October 2016	
10	Thanksgiving Day (classes will not be held)
16	University Day (Queen's granted Royal Charter on October 16, 1841)
28	Deadline to apply for priority admission to Global Law Programs at the Bader International Study Centre for Spring 2017 term
30	Deadline to apply for Fall Law scholarships and Queen's general bursaries

November 2016	
1	Last date to apply for admission to first year of the JD program in 2017-18 through OLSAS
7	Deadline to apply for relief from December exam conflicts and to obtain accommodations for religious observance through the Exams Office of the University Registrar
7	Deadline to obtain recommendations for disability-based accommodations and short-term medical conditions from Accessibility Services
7	Deadline to obtain language-based accommodations from Exams Office
7 - 11	Fall Reading Week (classes cancelled)
11	Remembrance Day Service (classes cancelled 10:30 – 11:30 a.m.)
TBA	Fall 2016 Convocation

December 2016	
2	Fall term classes end. All written coursework due. Instructor discretion to extend date of submission to last day of examinations on December 21
3-6	Fall term pre-examination study period
6	Commemoration Day (examinations will not be held)
7 - 21	Examination period
21	Extension for late submission of coursework must be sought through application to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee
31	Fall term ends

January 2017	
1	Winter term begins
2	New Year's Day observed
9	Winter term classes begin for first-year and upper-year JD courses
10	Tuition fees due in full for Winter Term
13	Deadline to apply for an international exchange program administered by the Faculty of Law for the 2017-18 academic year
16	Last date to add Winter term JD courses
17	Last date to drop Winter term JD courses

February 2017	
13 - 17	Special and supplemental examination period for Fall 2016 courses
20	Family Day (classes will not be held)
21 - 24	Winter Reading Week
28	Last date to apply for a domestic or international letter of permission for 2017-18

March 2017	
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3	Welcome Day 2017 (tentative)
7	Deadline to apply for relief from April exam conflicts and to obtain accommodations for religious observance through the Exams Office of the University Registrar
7	Deadline to obtain recommendations for disability-based accommodations and short-term medical conditions from Accessibility Services
7	Deadline to obtain language-based accommodations from Exams Office
April 2017	
7	Winter term classes end. All written coursework due. Instructor discretion to extend date of submission to last day of examinations on April 27
8 – 12	Winter term pre-examination study period
13 – 27	Examination period
14	Good Friday (Examinations will not be held)
27	Extension for late submission of coursework must be sought through application to the Academic Standing and Policies Committee
30	Winter term ends

May 2017	
1	Last date to apply for upper year admission to the JD program in 2017-18 through OLSAS
5	Global Law Program students to arrive at the Bader International Study Centre
8	Spring term classes in the Global Law Programs at the Bader International Study Centre begin
22	Victoria Day (classes will not be held)
22	Global Law Program Public International Law examination

June 2017	
NOTE: Spring 2017 Convocation dates will be determined in early November 2016	
12	Global Law Program field trips begin
16	Global Law Program field trips end
23	Spring term classes in the Global Law Programs at the Bader International Study Centre end
26 - 28	Global Law Program examination period
30	Departure of Global Law Program students from the Bader International Study Centre

July 2017	
1	Canada Day
3	Canada Day observed
17 - 21	Special and supplemental examination period for Winter 2017 courses

Course Descriptions for the 2016-2017 Academic Year

(As of March 17, 2016)

****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 formation of corporations and the nature of shares 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 will be examined. A major portion of the course will be taken up by a consideration of fiduciary concepts in commercial relations, including the powers, duties and liabilities of directors and senior officers and an examination of their fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the corporation. The rights of minority shareholders and other stakeholders, and the remedies of dissenters in a corporation, will also be considered.

4 credits, lecture, one term

Instructors: Khimji, 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: Harrison (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: Choquette

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: Weinrib, fall term

LAW 427 Administrative Law

This course will provide an introductory overview of administrative law - which principally concerns the legal regulation and judicial supervision of the executive branch of government. The course will examine issues such as the content of procedural fairness, substantive compliance with statutory mandates, and the dilemmas associated with the judicial review of discretionary decision making, all in the context of a broad range of substantive areas of law – including labour relations, municipal planning and zoning, constitutional, environmental, immigration, banking, and securities law, among others. The appropriate relationship between courts and administrative tribunals and officers is an overarching concern. Students will develop an understanding of the executive and administrative processes of government and will appreciate some of the design or structural problems in creating a system of public interest decision-making which is efficient and effective while recognizing valued individual interests and rights.

4 credits, lecture, one term
Instructor: Aiken, winter term

LAW 529 Advanced Constitutional Law

This course will offer an in-depth analysis of select topics in constitutional law. We will focus mostly on the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* but may also discuss matters pertaining to other parts of the Constitution. The course will be advanced, as compared to the basic first year constitutional law, in two ways. First, it will allow an analysis, beyond what is possible in the first year constitutional law class, of *Charter* rights addressed in first year (such as ss. 2, 7 and 15). Second, it will give students an opportunity to learn about constitutional provisions not addressed in first year at all (such as ss. 2(d) and 23). We are very fortunate to live in an era in which the Supreme Court produces many important constitutional decisions every year – in the past two years alone, the Court has revised previous decisions on fundamental issues such as assisted suicide, the right to strike, the definition of discrimination, and regulation of prostitution. In other new cases, even though the Court did not fully revise its course, it added – sometimes deliberately, sometime unintentionally – layers of analysis to other constitutional doctrine. The course will take advantage of this wonderful plethora of decisions, and put special emphasis on new decisions and the way they interact with old ones.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Kahana

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: Nicholls, Seifred, Greenspoon

Law 411 Advanced Criminal Law

This seminar aims to explore, at an advanced level, various current issues in criminal law, procedure and evidence. Emphasis will be placed on areas where the law is conceptually challenging, controversial, or in flux. Specific topics to be discussed are likely to include, but will not be limited to, wrongful convictions, police interrogation, forensic science, jury adjudication, domestic violence, Aboriginal and restorative justice and cultural defences.

Pre- OR co-requisite: Law 320 Evidence. Law 404 Criminal Procedure recommended

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: TBA

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 115B-118B OR Law 135B or Law 136B

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

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.

Pre-requisite: LAW-520 Family Law

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Bailey

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: Muszynski, Storms

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-335/336 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 Ball
 Fall Term: LAW-343 Brannigan
 Fall Term: LAW-344 Kohli
 Winter Term: LAW 343 Hammond
 Winter Term: LAW-344 Gauci

LAW 350 Appellate Advocacy

Students in this course are given a carefully selected actual case which has received Leave to Appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada. Along with instruction and practice presentations during the term, students will be formed into groups of Appellants and Respondents to prepare and argue this case. Factums are drafted, filed and served amongst the opposing student teams. At the end of the term the case is argued by the student teams at the Frontenac County Court House. Case selection is made with timing in mind so that the actual case will then be argued before the Supreme Court of Canada sometime shortly after the end of the course.

This course examines oral advocacy skills and the preparation of facta. Students work in teams and will normally be required to participate in oral presentation exercises, conduct a moot, and draft facta for court matters under appeal.

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 Kevin Banks. 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 experience 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, plan, research and present a community outreach legal education presentation 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: Charlesworth, Mills

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 445 Commercial Bankruptcy and Restructuring

This course will focus on Bankruptcy and Restructuring law as a legal response to business failure with an emphasis on the preservation and realization of value from viable but insolvent businesses. It will include an overview of enforcement and restructuring options available under Canadian law such as bankruptcy, receivership, proposals and plans of arrangement under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. It will explore the apparent conflict between the restructuring and business renewal objectives of bankruptcy and restructuring law and the need for certainty in the enforcement of legal rights. It will review the competing interests and rights of various creditor constituencies affected by commercial insolvency including secured and unsecured lenders, suppliers, employees and pension beneficiaries and the role of government as a participant in the restructuring process. The course will review the basic principles of court supervised sales of business assets and the priority of claims among creditors. Professional ethics issues in these matters will be addressed.

Note: Law 441 Commercial Law and Law 225 Civil Procedure would complement this course but are not required.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: McElcheran

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 issue of concern to commercial lawyers, including the standardization of contract terms, allocation of risk, and payment systems. The course is taught from both a litigation and transactional perspective, and will include both traditional lectures and exercises highlighting practice skills such as contract drafting and settlement negotiations. The only prerequisite is a foundation year course in Contract Law. Evaluation will be according to a final exam and a set of assignments and in-class exercises.

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

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Karton

Law 381 Communications Law

This course will provide an overview of key areas which are relevant to communications law in Canada with a focus on the regulatory framework relating to telecommunications carriers, broadcasters, the internet and other related businesses. The role of the Government, the CRTC, the Courts and international bodies in shaping that framework will be examined. Later in the course, particular topics such as foreign investment, the attempts to regulate markets, pricing, anti-spam legislation, privacy, security, law enforcement and the regulatory challenges emerging from the "Internet of Things" and "Big Data" will be reviewed. Aside from media and communications, this course will touch on issues in administrative law, constitutional law, licensing, competition law, consumer protection, freedom of expression and privacy law, so this course may be of interest to a wide range of students. The course will look historically at how the law in this area has developed, but because the field is continually evolving, there will also be current issues at the time of the course which we will attempt to put in the wider context of the development of the law.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Sheskay

Law 221 Comparative Constitutional

The Constitution Act, 1867 declares the Constitution of Canada to be "similar in principle" to that of the United Kingdom. The guarantees of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms are subject to reasonable limits prescribed by law that can be justified in a "free and democratic society." These statements beg further normative questions about the nature of Canadian constitutionalism and political culture. The objective of this seminar is to provide a broad understanding of constitutionalism in comparative perspective. Employing case law and commentary, we shall consider some of the major points of convergence and divergence in "written" and "unwritten" constitutional traditions, with reference to a variety of countries. We shall also examine the role of the courts in constitutional judicial review, and the extent to which fundamental principles such as the rule of law, the separation of powers, democracy, equality and the protection of minorities are implemented. Among the particular issues we shall address are the following: What texts, principles and practices make up a constitution? Why does a constitution have a continuing claim to legitimacy? What claims to institutional competence and legitimacy can the executive, legislative and judicial branches make? Why and how do some jurisdictions structure themselves as federal states? How do institutional and cultural contexts shape the scope and content of rights?

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Newman

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: 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 495AB Competitive Moot II Oralist

Upper-year J.D. or combined J.D. student selected as an oralist for an approved moot and who has a previous registration in LAW-473 or LAW-473AB, may be registered in LAW-495AB Competitive Moot II Oralist (with permission of the administration) for three upper-year credit units to be graded on a letter grade basis by the faculty supervisor upon completion of the moot. LAW-495AB must be added immediately upon selection in the fall term and permission for late enrollment must be sought from the Assistant Dean of Students on behalf of the Academic Standing and Policies Committee.

Three upper-year credit units, fall/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. LAW-477AB 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 252 Construction Law

The construction industry is one of the largest industries in Canada which is undergoing significant changes due to differences in project delivery methods, globalization of markets, and the rise of development in buildings and infrastructure. As a result, construction law, which involves the application of contract, tort and property law principles, is a rapidly growing field. Ontario's lien legislation is currently under review to address issues raised by industry stakeholders and the legal community. Alternative dispute resolution has been adopted by parties with greater frequency, given the costs and length of traditional litigation. This course will examine the parties to construction and professional services contracts, procurement models, building contracts, rights and remedies under the Ontario *Construction Lien Act*, bonds, bidding and tendering, litigating claims and alternative dispute resolution.

1 credit, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Goode/Lee

LAW 468 Copyright Law

This course provides an introduction to Copyright law within the field of intellectual property. In addition to introducing students to the substantive law of copyright in Canada, the course considers theoretical and policy debates related to copyright law. Specific topics may include, but are not limited to: the appropriate scope of rights; subsistence and infringement of copyright; 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); evolution of copyright law in the face of major technological shifts; the expression/idea dichotomy; the freedom of users to deal fairly with copyrighted works; and the implications of international aspects of copyright protection for domestic law.

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: TBA

Law 602 Corporate Governance

This course examines the governance of publicly-traded corporations, focusing primarily on: corporate ownership and control, the balance of power between directors and shareholders, the role and function of the board of directors, the role of shareholder activists including hedge funds, and the legal and regulatory constraints on decision-making during hostile takeovers and proxy battles. While the focus will be on the law in Ontario and other Canadian provinces, we will pay close attention to developments in the USA (as well as the UK and Europe where relevant), in order to gain deeper insight into the respective roles played by the courts and securities regulators. Class discussions will be based primarily on case studies, and the seminar will host occasional visits from leading practitioners in the fields of corporate governance and securities litigation.

Pre-requisite: Law 440 Business Association

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Njoya

LAW 511 Corporate Taxation

This course examines the taxation of corporations and their shareholders and contrasts it with the treatment of partnerships, trusts and other taxable entities and intermediaries. The general theory of corporate taxation

is considered, as well as the specific rules of the Income Tax Act. Among specific issues considered are the tax consequences of incorporation and of corporate reorganizations, tax aspects of business finance, the treatment of dividends and distributions, and tax planning for the family business.

Pre-requisite: LAW 508 Taxation

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Sorensen

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, winter 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, winter term
Instructor: 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.

Pre-requisite: Completion of all first year subjects.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Lindgren/Lintner

Law 535 Equality Rights and the Charter

Are equality rights worth fighting for? More equality seekers have lost than won at the Supreme Court of Canada. This course begins by examining losses. Unlike most first year Constitutional Law courses, in other words, we do not start with *Andrews*. Instead we begin with one of the most recent losses (likely *Taypotat*) to identify what mattered to the justices when they denied the section 15 claim. To what do you attribute the loss? Was it the equality rights test or its application to the facts or both? What ideas animated the Court's approach to equality and are they consistent with yours? Moving to other losses, are there additional factors that explain them, e.g. competing rights or section 1 justifications? If you compare cases that equality seekers lost with those they won, what made the difference between losing and winning? Is social justice available to equality seekers? To answer this last question you will write an original factum or paper in which you advance the arguments for an equality-seeker in an actual case for which no factum exists. In sum, the only reason to take this course is to hone the arguments you would make in a factum submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada on behalf of equality-seekers who invoke sections 15, 28 and/or 35(4) of the Charter. If you would prefer to work for the Crown, your insights will be valuable insofar as you transform them into arguments that equality-seekers should make.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Baines

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: Stuart, fall term; Kelly, 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

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 2016)

Law 693 Feminist Legal Studies Workshop II (winter 2017)

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. The ISP must be term specific.

1 credit per term, one and/or two terms

Instructors: 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 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 522 Human Rights

This course will examine the nature and extent of domestic human rights protection with reference to the more than thirty international instruments relating to human rights that have been ratified by Canada. This examination will be undertaken with reference to the full range of human rights as envisaged in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the Vienna Declaration. The legal structure of Canadian human rights protection, its scope and its deficiencies, will be considered at the Constitutional and at the Federal and Provincial statutory levels. In this course, we will consider topics including the following: the evolution of human rights law in Canada and Ontario; the relation between the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Canada's international human rights commitments and statutory human rights protection; the meaning of discrimination and equality; the domestic justiciability of human rights; existing and emerging categories of human rights protection; conflicts between rights; and access to international human rights adjudication.

3 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor:

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, winter 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 264 Insolvency Restructuring

This seminar will provide students with advanced knowledge of the legal and practical issues involved in restructuring an insolvent business. The course will involve an analysis of the theory underlying the restructuring of an insolvent business as well as, through a practical exercise, experience putting that theory into practice.

2 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructor: Haak/Shea

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 policy interpretation. Liability of brokers and agents will also be discussed. The course will include in-depth analysis of claims arising from motor vehicle accidents, including detailed review of catastrophic claims and the framework of the Statutory Accident Benefits Schedule.

3 credits, lecture, winter term
Instructor: Vigmond/McCarthy

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, exercises and simulations.

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

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Robinson

Law 612 International Commercial Arbitration

This course provides a broad introduction to the increasingly significant field of international commercial arbitration. Students will gain an understanding of the intersection of international law, national law, unwritten practices, and private contract that comprises the governing regime for this important means for the resolution of cross-border business disputes. While the course will be international in its scope, we will cover the Canadian law on such practical matters as compelling arbitration, seeking injunctive relief from courts in support of international arbitrations, and recognizing, annulling, and enforcing international arbitral awards. The focus will be on both law and practice, and classes will include both traditional lectures and in-class simulations and other exercises. The only prerequisite is a foundation year course in Contract Law, but students will find it helpful to take Civil Procedure and Conflict of Laws either before or concurrently with this class. International Commercial Arbitration is not open to students who have taken the International Business Law Program at the BISC. It overlaps only slightly with (and would be a good complement to) Law 454 International Economic Law. Students interested in participating in the Willem C Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot are encouraged to enroll. Evaluation will be according to a final exam and a set of assignments and in-class exercises.

Note: Students who take Law 613 at the BISC cannot pursue this course.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Karton

LAW 454 International Economic Law

International economic law governs what nations may do to channel, encourage and restrict the flow of goods, services, capital and people across borders. The rules of international economic law thereby affect important aspects of all our lives - how much we pay for the products that we purchase, what types of employment are open to us, and which medicines we can access. This course offers an introduction into the basic rules and core concepts of international economic law. We will discuss the law of the World Trade Organization as well as in trade rules that Canada has accepted in recently concluded preferential trade

agreements, such as the CETA and the TPP. We will also cover the investment chapters of the NAFTA, CETA and the TPP. We will consider questions such as: Should Canada be able to protect its renewable energy industry against foreign competition? Should the European Union be allowed to ban imports of seal products to protect the moral sensibilities of its citizens? And should foreign corporations be able to sue governments for damages if legislation adversely affects the profitability of their investments?

3 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor: Lamp

LAW 542 International Human Rights Law

This seminar provides an overview of the international system for the protection of human rights. We will examine the history and sources of human rights law, critiques of the human rights approach, and enforcement mechanisms such as the 'treaty bodies', the Human Rights Council, regional courts, and national enforcement. We will then explore current controversies, which may include topics such as human rights and corporations, terrorism, detainees, and/or humanitarian law. Through case studies, we also focus on the realities of human rights *advocacy*: challenging power and tradition, uneven playing fields and the need for alternative strategies such as "guerrilla lawyering".

3 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor: Waters

Law 559 International Labour Law

New methods of international and transnational labour regulation are emerging as economic globalization renders domestic systems impotent. This course will introduce students to the main legal and policy issues surrounding labour law in the international context. Topics will include: free trade and economic integration; international labour standards and the International Labor Organization (ILO); labour rights, human rights and social justice; regional systems of worker protection (the European Union, the NAFTA); the relationship between labour standards and international trade law; problems posed by labour migration; and corporate social responsibility and codes of conduct. Students will emerge from this course with an understanding of the challenges of regulating work in the global marketplace and an appreciation of the promise of emerging methods of international and transnational labour regulation.

3 credits, seminar, winter term

Instructor: Dias-Abey

Law 622 International Norms of Minority Rights

For much of the postwar period, international law contained few if any provisions specifically targeted at the protection of ethnocultural minorities. In recent years, however, particularly since 1990, there has been an explosion of interest in codifying minority rights, both within the United Nations and within regional bodies, such as the Council of Europe or the Organization of American States. This course will consider a number of issues by these developments, including (a) why minority rights emerged as a priority for the international community in the post-Cold War era; (b) the categories that are used to identify different types of minorities, such as 'indigenous peoples', 'national minorities', and 'migrant workers', and how these are viewed as raising different types of challenges; and (c) the consequences, both intended and unintended, of this process of codifying international minority rights norms on state-minority relations around the world. More generally, the course will attempt to identify the progressive potential in this process, but also some of the moral ambiguities and political complexities involved.

1 credit, seminar, fall term

Instructor: Kymlicka

LAW 263 Jurisprudence

This seminar provides a critical introduction to central issues in general jurisprudence, that is, the theory of law in general. The problems we explore will include: the relation between law and power; the functions and types of laws; legal rights and obligations; the idea of a legal system; uncertainty and disagreement in law; legal reasoning and argument; the connections between law and morality; and the nature of justice.

The approach is philosophical, but no prior background or training in philosophy is necessary.

2 credits, lecture, fall term

Instructor: Green

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: Banks

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 240 Legal and Political Philosophy

This Colloquium course explores new work in legal and political philosophy. Once every two weeks, a legal, moral, or political philosopher will present a paper falling within the general boundaries of the Colloquium's ambit. In alternate weeks, students will meet with the Colloquium convenors to prepare for the forthcoming session, examining the paper in depth.

Student evaluation will be a combination of participation (40%), six short reaction pieces (30%), and a term paper (30%). Participation will be evaluated by contributions during the seminar discussion in advance of the session with the author as well as engagement with the author during the session in which the author presents his or her paper.

Note: Manual application process will apply.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructors: Thomas/Webber

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: Justice Stratas

Law 395 Legal Drafting

The goal of the course is to teach students to master the basics of legal and legislative drafting, and for students to improve their skills at analyzing legislative and contractual provisions. The course teaches students how to compose coherent and unambiguous legal provisions, and how to structure legal documents to ensure maximum comprehensibility. Legislative and contractual provisions are analyzed in class, as a way of identifying and correcting typical drafting errors. Students are required to draft or redraft short pieces of legislation as a way to master different aspects of drafting.

3 credit, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Salembier

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 614 Mergers and Acquisitions

This course is designed to introduce students to the legal, regulatory, and public policy aspects of a variety of frequently used methods for effecting changes in corporate control including major asset sales, amalgamations, takeover bids, second step transactions, statutory plans of arrangement, and proxy contests. Discussion of these topics will integrate legal rules with economic and financial principles. The assigned reading will include, amongst other things, Canadian and U.S. judicial decisions, statutory and regulatory materials, and scholarly articles.

3 credits; lecture; winter term
Instructor: Khimji

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/ Lintner

LAW 335, 336 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, fall and winter term
Instructors: Law 335 fall – Crush; Law 335 winter – Whyte; Law 336 winter - TBA

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 418A/B Prison Law Clinic

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 447 Patent Law

This course will provide an overview of the Canadian law of patents for invention. We will review the historical development of patents for invention, 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 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.

3 credits, lecture, fall term
Instructor: TBA

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 (PPSA)

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 instructor Marlin Horst, and may include the participation of other lawyers from Cassels Brock & Blackwell as guest speakers.

Note: Students who took Law 441 Commercial Law with Mr. Horst in Winter 2016 cannot enroll in this one-credit course.

1 credit, seminar, winter term

Instructor: Horst

Law 251 Principles of Financial Regulation

Financial regulation is subject to rapid change, and its optimal content is hotly debated. This course will introduce you to the underlying principles which various forms of financial regulation seek to implement. The focus is on the financing of firms and their interaction with capital markets. Students completing this course will be able to understand the regulatory goals of market efficiency, investor protection, financial stability and competition, and the principal regulatory strategies that are employed to try to bring these about in relation to financial markets and financial institutions. Students having taken the course will be able to assess critically new developments in financial regulation and their implementation in novel contexts.

1 credit, seminar, fall term

Instructor: Awrey

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 540 Public International Law

This is an introductory course in which we will attempt to understand the ever-expanding but constantly contested role of public international law in international and domestic affairs. We will examine the conceptual and institutional foundations of international law, including the sources of international law, questions of jurisdiction over territory and persons, state and diplomatic immunities, as well as the procedures developed to implement international legal norms and settle disputes. The course provides an overview of selected substantive areas of international law including state responsibility, international criminal law and transitional justice, the protection of human rights and refugee law, environmental protection as well as limitations on the use of force. Throughout the course emphasis will be placed on Canadian practice and its conformity with international law.

3 credits, lecture, winter term

Instructor: Aiken

Law 435 Public Law Advocacy

This course will focus on the various elements of advocacy before administrative tribunals and other administrative decision-makers. Students will examine the manner in which core administrative law principles are utilized by administrative decision-makers on a practical level. Specifically, the concepts of procedural fairness and admissibility of evidence will be emphasized, and students will learn to apply these concepts to shape arguments when advocating before administrative decision-makers. The various types of hearing and decision-making procedures will be reviewed and compared, and student will learn about the process of judicial review.

Note: Law 427 Administrative Law and Law 320 Evidence recommended but not required.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Seal

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: McGrath

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 2015-16.

Faculty Advisors: Thomas/Webber

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, Primeau

Law 593, 593AB Queen's Legal Aid Student Leadership

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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 ninety 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.

To obtain the credits in Law-593 or 593AB the students must effectively lead a group of QLA members during the academic year through appropriate mentoring, supervision and training in administrative requirements; show excellent professional conduct; and develop and produce a small-group presentation on a topic useful to our members or clients. 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.

To obtain the credits in Law-593 or 593AB the students must effectively lead a group of QLA members during the academic year through appropriate mentoring, supervision and training in administrative requirements; show excellent professional conduct; and develop and produce a small-group presentation on a topic useful to our members or clients.

Eligible students in the upper-years of the JD degree program may register for a single term or in both the fall and winter terms for a total of three credits. 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.

3 credits, seminar, fall and/or winter
Instructors: Charlesworth, Mills, Primeau

Law 575 Racism and Canadian Legal Culture

The purpose of this seminar course is to examine the role and effect of racism in Canadian legal culture, by discussing racism in Canadian legal history and the use of law in particular moments of Canadian social history characterized by racism; by examining racism in legal education (and education generally) and in the legal profession; and by discussing manifestations of racism in Canadian legal doctrine and the Canadian system of justice.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Kissoon

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, as well as emerging issues in securities regulation such as a national regulator and crowd-funding. 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: Henderson

LAW 416 Sentencing and Imprisonment

This course will study the legal doctrine that governs the sentencing and imprisonment phases of the criminal justice system. We will look primarily at three aspects of "Sentencing and Imprisonment": (1) The Philosophical Principles of Sentencing; (2) The Law of Sentencing; and (3) Judicial Remedies for Convicted Persons: Constitutional and Administrative. We will pay special attention to the situation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system and to recent shifts in the politicization of crime policy. We will think comparatively and critically about the Canadian prison system and will consider strategic litigation possibilities throughout the course. 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, fall term
Instructor: Kerr

Law 275 State, Nation and Social Justice

This course introduces students to some contemporary debates about the state and its place in a globalizing world. We examine questions such as: what makes states legitimate? What gives them the right to hold territory and control their borders? Must states be culturally neutral, or may they promote national cultures? Then we ask questions about the external responsibilities of states. Must they respect human rights? What

duties do they have to the global poor? Finally, the course examines proposals for a new international order in which state autonomy is curbed in the name of global justice and global democracy.

3 credits, seminar, fall term
Instructor: Miller

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: TBA

LAW 360 Trial Advocacy (Civil)

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/Findlay

LAW 360 Trial Advocacy (Family)

Fostering a successful family law practice is had through mastery of advocating on behalf of your client – both in your writing and in oral argument. Mastery of advocating depends on a combination of skill and practice. This course provides those two tools to aspiring family law practitioners. Students will take on a moot case and follow it through the pleadings stage, attend at mock Conferences, argue a mid-term procedural Motion, and argue a moot Summary Hearing. Written assignments throughout the year (including an Application/Answer, Financial Statement; Conference Briefs; Notice of Motion and supporting Affidavit, and a Factum) will make up half of the course grade, with the Moots (Motion and Summary Hearing) making up the other half. Students will be critiqued on their oral and written advocacy throughout the term, and oral advocacy will be videotaped for this purpose.

Note: Completion of Family Law is strongly recommended.

3 credits, seminar, winter term
Instructor: Modler/Swindley

LAW 361 Trial Advocacy (Criminal)

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; examining witnesses; using exhibits; and, addressing a jury. Throughout the term, the instructors will deliver short lectures on the fundamental aspects of criminal trial advocacy and perform short demonstrations to help students understand those elements of criminal trial advocacy that are difficult to learn from a book. The majority of the time, students will prepare and perform short forensic exercises in front of the instructors and one or more visiting Crown counsel and/or defence counsel, who will provide feedback about each performance. In addition to the fact patterns on which the forensic exercises will be based, students will be expected to read excerpts from various sources, all of which will be supplied by the instructors. On Saturday, April 8, 2017, 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' friends and relatives. Students will be graded on a pass/fail basis. Due to the manner in which the course is taught, attendance is mandatory (including at the first class on January 9, 2017) and access to the internet during class is prohibited. **Should you be unable or unwilling to commit to attending every class AND not accessing the internet during class, this course is not for you.**

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

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

LAW 362 Trial Advocacy (Civil)

This course is designed to help acquire basic skills in trial advocacy. It is applicable to various areas of litigation including criminal, family and civil. Students will participate in examinations for discovery, opening statements, examinations in chief, cross examinations, closings, and pre-trial motions (time permitting). The work load is substantial, but we strive to make the learning experience fun. Civil Procedures is a pre-requisite to taking this course; Evidence would be helpful.

Pre-requisite: Law 225: Civil Procedure. Law 320 Evidence is recommended.

3 credits, winter term
Instructor: Kamin

Law 362 Trial Advocacy (Civil)

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.

3 credits, fall term
Instructor: Ellis

LAW 363 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, seminar, winter term
Instructor: McLeod

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