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Nova University Center for the Study of Law 1984-85 Bulletin

Nova University

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Nova University

Center for the Study of Law

1984-85 Bulletin

Nova University

Center for the Study of Law

1984-85 Bulletin

Policies and programs set forth herein become effective June 1, 1983. The regulations and requirements herein, including fees, are necessarily subject to change without notice at any time at the discretion of the Nova University administration.

Nova University is chartered by the State of Florida and accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Nova University Center for the Study of Law is fully accredited by the American Bar Association.

Nova University admits students of any race, color, and national or ethnic origin.

The growth of Nova University as a dynamic, mission-oriented educational institution has been coupled with an intensive search for strategies designed to make each of its courses of study maximally responsive to individual human needs. Hence, Nova University continues to press forward in seeking solutions to major societal problems while offering to its students many opportunities for intellectual challenge, professional preparedness and personal awareness.

Alexander Schure
Chancellor

Having entered its second decade, Nova University is beginning to see the impact that its graduates are having upon the institutions within our society. Many of the University's programs are mission-oriented, designed to improve the performance of professionals, and evidence is being collected which indicates that Nova alumni are having a strong, positive effect on the institutions in which they are employed.

Independent education must continue to be responsive and adaptable to the varying needs of potential students if it is to represent a true alternative to the tax-supported sector. Nova University is committed to maintaining quality at the same time it is meeting these needs.

Abraham S. Fischler
President

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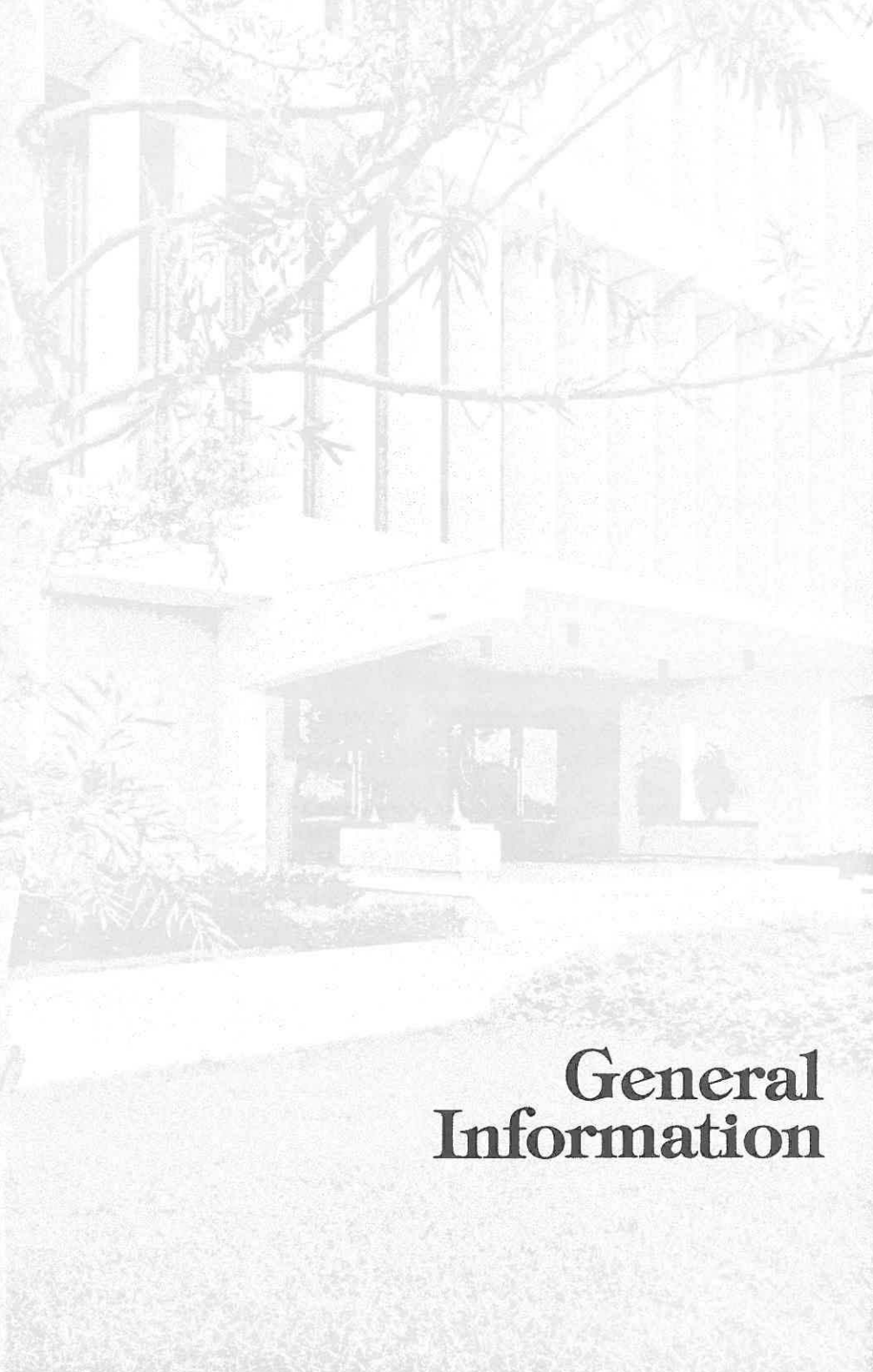


General Information

Founded in 1964, Nova University is an independent university which is non-sectarian, non-profit and racially non-discriminatory.

Unusual among institutions of higher education, Nova is a university for all ages. Nova College provides undergraduate education. Numerous graduate programs in a variety of fields provide master's, doctoral, and post-doctoral education. Also, non-degree, continuing education programs are offered. The University School, a demonstration school, serves children from pre-school through seniors in high school.

Since its beginning, the university has been distinguished by its innovative outlook, its unique programs which provide non-traditional choices in educational programs, and its important research which is aimed at solutions to problems of immediate concern to mankind.

In 1970, Nova University joined in an educational consortium with the New York Institute of Technology, an independent, non-profit institution with campuses in Manhattan and Old Westbury, Suffolk County, Long Island. This mutually beneficial relationship permits each institution to draw on the personal and physical resources of the other, giving maximal benefit to the students of each and to society in general.

With students studying in Florida and in 20 states, Nova University is a university of national scope.

Accreditation Nova University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Campus and Off-campus Locations The Nova University main campus is located on a 200-acre site west of Fort Lauderdale at 3301 College Avenue in the town of Davie, Florida. It is 10 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean and is easily accessible from major U.S. and state highways, including I-95 and Florida's turnpike.

The Center for the Study of Law is located at 3100 S.W. 9th Avenue in Fort Lauderdale, just north of the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

Nova University at Coral Springs is located at 3501 University Drive. Degree programs, non-credit courses, and cultural events that serve the residents in north Broward County and in Palm Beach County are held in Coral Springs.

The Oceanographic Center is located on the south side of the marine entrance to Port Everglades at 8000 North Ocean Drive, Dania, Florida.

Many Nova University students attend classes on the main campus, at the Law Center or at Coral Springs. But consistent with its educational mission to provide educational opportunities to adult students wherever they may be, Nova offers degree programs and continuing education experiences at off-campus centers locally, throughout Florida, across the United States, and in foreign countries.

With the New York Institute of Technology, Nova University maintains an office in Washington, D.C. It is located at 1511 K St., N.W. Suite 624.

Center for the Study of Law

Letter From Dean Ovid C. Lewis

The primary goal of the Nova University Law Center is to produce graduates who are skilled and knowledgeable masters of legal doctrines and procedures. In addition, they must have the capacity to perform as counselor and advocate, social engineer, educator, leader, humanist, protector, and creator of basic human rights. Thus, the Law Center attempts to impart not only an appreciation of what the law is and its function in society, but also a sense of what is good law. We believe that the ideal lawyer should possess a keen sensitivity to ethical concerns and an appreciation of the basic values of the western world's traditions and those of the legal profession. He should know where the law has been, where it is going, and how that movement is influenced. She must possess an exceptional sense of relevance, analytical skills, and facility for written and oral expression. His perspective must be future oriented, but soundly supported by an appreciation of the past, so that in solving problems he can devise prophylactic solutions that will direct society's efforts and resources in constructive channels.

Students who enter Nova Law Center face one of the greatest challenges in their lifetimes. It is the hope and ideal of the Law Center that each of its graduates will leave this institution with much more than a degree; that each will leave with fundamental legal skills and sufficient sensitivity to the problems of society, so that each may become the ideal lawyer so desperately needed to face today's problems.

History Early in the 1970s, Nova University noticed the implications of the burgeoning population of southern Florida in the area of legal services. The legal profession, along with the other professions, felt increasingly strained as the ratio of patron to professional in general grew at an alarmingly rapid rate. Clearly, an infusion of new members in these professions was necessary to solve the problem. At the same time, current programs of the other colleges and universities in the area had fully taxed their resources, and expansion was unlikely. The time was ripe for Nova University to develop a center of legal education as part of its services to the community.

Nova University analyzed its own goals and found that legal education furthered the development of its own educational concept of study and research in actual human problems, and proposal of solution to these problems. Certainly, law's concentration on the preservation of human rights and dignity in the context of dispute resolution appealed to the general university purpose and its philosophy. The combination of regional need and didactic philosophy led the University to open the Nova University Law Center in 1974.

From its modest beginnings in temporary quarters, on the Davie Campus, the Law Center has moved into its permanent home, the Leo Goodwin, Sr., Law Building, just a few minutes from federal, state, and local courts, near downtown Fort Lauderdale. The image formulated by Peter Thornton, our first dean, grew into a firm reality under the guidance of the second dean Laurance Hyde, who continues to serve the Law Center as a Professor of Law. The third dean of Nova University Law Center, Dr. Ovid C. Lewis, is charged with the development and embellishment of this promising beginning into a fully matured educational institution. With its continuing development, Nova University Law Center is prepared to assume its place in the forefront of the nation's institutions of legal education during the 1980s.

Facilities Nova University Law Center occupies its own campus near downtown Fort Lauderdale. The Leo Goodwin, Sr., Law Building, constructed in two adjoining parts, merges all elements needed for a total legal education. The five-story tower houses faculty and administrative offices, as well as classrooms, student organization offices, lounges, lockers, a courtroom and the library administrative offices. The commodious library wing houses the bulk of the research collection, and provides more than ample space for students at study tables and in carrels and private study rooms. Our courtroom complex has been used for both degree-related activities and continuing legal education, as well as having provided facilities for appellate, circuit court, and administrative hearings and labor arbitration panels. Immediately across the street from the Goodwin Building are several additional Law Center buildings. These house the bookstore, cafeteria, dormitory space, and several student groups.

The library collection, now more than 225,000 volume equivalents, contains the standard materials required for legal study and research: English, American, and state court reports and statutes, administrative rulings, legal encyclopedias, periodicals, treatises, and looseleaf services. In addition to this basic collection, the library includes extensive materials in the areas of taxation, land use planning and international law. It is one of the few collections designated as a depository for United Nations documents. The Law Center is designated as a state legal depository and also houses a majority of the United States Government documents which are deposited with Nova University.

The library is open in excess of one hundred hours per week. It is administered by a highly skilled staff, composed of professional law librarians, library technicians, and clerical employees who provide a wide variety of services to aid the faculty, students, and practicing attorneys in their research.

The Law Center is also equipped with many teaching aids: a complete videotaping service to aid in the preparation of appellate and trial presentations, a battery of audio and visual classroom aids, and tape cassettes to provide students with legal education of the highest quality possible. Computer assisted research through LEXIS, WESTLAW, and DIALOG and computer assisted instruction terminals are available in the library.

Accreditation

The Law Center is fully accredited by the American Bar Association. This accreditation qualifies any graduate to take the bar examination in any of the fifty states, if residency and character requirements are met.

Prelaw Study

The study of law requires a sound undergraduate education. Since communication constitutes the essence of an attorney's profession, emphasis should be placed on the ability to write and speak the English language effectively and literately. Obviously, the most brilliant conclusions have no impact, unless they are in fact transmitted to another party. As the law demands constant application of logic, it is important to have developed the ability to think clearly, carefully, and independently. Finally, as the law serves society, the prospective law student should have an understanding of people and human relations. While these may be important attributes in any profession, they are essential to success in law school and subsequently as a lawyer.

Studying Law at the Nova University Law Center

The Law Center calendar for the 1984-85 academic year has not yet been announced, but it may be expected to parallel the following schedule, with some minor adjustments.

1983 - 84 Calendar

Saturday, June 25	Tuition for entering students due
Friday, August 12	Tuition for 2nd and 3rd year students due
August 18-19	Freshman Orientation; Freshman Registration
Friday, August 19	Late Registration and Registration for Transfer and Transient Students
Monday, August 22	Classes begin; Drop/Add begins
Monday, August 29	Last Day of Drop//Add
Monday, September 5	Holiday - no classes
Thursday, September 8	Holiday - no classes
Week of October 31	Registration for Spring 1984 Semester
Thursday, November 24	Thanksgiving Recess begins
Monday, November 28	Classes Resume
Friday, December 2	Classes End
Saturday, December 3-Friday, December 9	Reading Period
Saturday, December 10-Wednesday, December 21	Examination Period
Thursday, December 22	Make-up Day for Examinations

FALL 1983

SPRING 1984

Friday, January 6	Tuition for Spring 1984 Semester due
Friday, January 13	Late Registration and Registration for Transfer and Transient Students
Monday, January 16	Classes begin; Drop/Add begins
Monday, January 23	Last Day of Drop/Add
Saturday, March 3	Spring Break begins
Monday, March 12	Classes Resume
Week of April 16	Registration for Fall 1984 Semester
Friday, April 20	Holiday - no classes
Monday, April 23	Registration for Summer School for Law Center students
Thursday, May 3	Classes end
Friday, May 4-Friday, May 11	Reading Period
Saturday, May 12—Thursday, May 24	Examination Period
Friday, May 25	Make-up Day for Examinations
Sunday, May 27	Commencement

Monday, June 4	Classes begin; Registration for Transfer and Transient students; Late Registration for Law Center Students; Drop//Add begins
Friday, June 8	Drop/Add ends
Wednesday, July 4	Holiday
Friday, July 20	Classes End
Monday, July 23-Saturday, July 28	Examination Period
Sunday, July 29	Make-up Day for Examinations

Course of Study

The first year of study at Nova University Law Center is for building the basic foundation of legal skills students will use as lawyers. The core courses of contracts, property, and torts contain the basic concepts which subsequent courses and experience will refine and embellish. The very structure and powers of the courts form the basis of the civil procedure course, while the law's interrelationship with morality is examined in criminal law. Application of these concepts in a practical setting is the focus of the research and writing component, which culminates in a mock appellate argument. All first-year courses are prescribed and must be taken by all first-year students.

In the second year, students are permitted to develop a course of study to suit their own special needs and interests with the advice of a faculty advisor. Only one course is required: constitutional law. Given the basic nature of certain other courses, second year students are strongly advised to register for courses such as agency and partnership, corporations, sales, criminal procedure, evidence, federal income tax, and the two-semester combination of wills and intestacy and trusts and fiduciary administration. Beyond these basic courses, students can select from a large variety of elective course offerings.

During the third year, only one course is required: professional responsibility. Students, if they so choose, can leave the rarified academic atmosphere and enter the world of the practitioner, by taking courses such as civil or criminal clinical internship, judicial administration clerkship, and advanced advocacy or trial practice. These provide real life experiences in a controlled legal environment. Courses immediately relevant to the practice of law include trial advocacy, which has featured various guest lecturers to enlighten students on effective trial techniques. Independent research can be used by students to expand their horizons in areas of special interest by

the in-depth analysis of a specific legal issue. At the same time, freedom to select courses appealing to individual interests is virtually absolute, and students can explore interests in the highly theoretical world of Jurisprudence or the more practical areas offered by courses such as Estate Planning. Whatever course of study students choose, the experience gained by concentrated advanced study in specific areas of the law will be invaluable to them in their long professional career.

Teaching Methods

Effective legal instruction instills in students the ability to collect facts, to sense patterns running through the data gathered, and by analyzing this material, to arrive at logical conclusions and solutions. At Nova Law Center, a blend of traditional and nontraditional methods of instruction offers the best opportunity to achieve that goal. No single method predominates at the Law Center, for each has its unique place in the development of an effective attorney.

Case analysis through the Socratic method of intense questioning of the students enables them to scrutinize rigorously both the decision-making process and their own powers of analysis. At the same time, students gain both poise and ability to reach reasoned conclusions rapidly under pressures that parallel those of the real world.

The problem method requires students to develop legal principles by coping with situations which might occur in practice. This classroom exercise forms the basis for actual practical experience in a later clinical setting.

In clinical classes, students will have the opportunity to represent clients in state courts under the careful supervision and guidance of faculty members and the practicing bar. The process of understanding the basic concepts learned in class merges with the excitement of practical experience through dealing successfully with problems based on actual cases.

Similar experience in a more controlled setting will be provided in courses, moot court competitions, and extracurricular activities emphasizing all aspects of lawyering from client counseling through appellate argument.

Throughout these methods will be a stress on the function of law in society. Experts from other disciplines will buttress law courses, bringing their points of view to bear as well.

In January 1982, Nova became the third law school in the nation to offer an intensive one week trial advocacy program, an alternative to Nova's regular semester long trial advocacy course. During the one week program, experienced trial attorney and teachers from Florida and several other states instruct law students on basic trial skills in groups ranging from eight to twenty-four students. Video-taping and simulation exercises provide detailed instruction and critiquing which few other law schools afford. At the week's end, each student participates in a full simulated trial under the supervision of an instructor.

Writing Requirement All students will be required to write a major research paper prior to graduation from the Law Center. Students may fulfill this requirement with a paper written for a seminar, or may pursue independent research under the guidance of a member of the faculty. Independent Research may not be selected by students on academic probation.

Schedules The majority of law school courses are offered during the week day; however, because of scheduling problems, some courses may be held evenings or on Saturdays.

FIRST YEAR (Prescribed Schedule)

First Semester		Second Semester	
Contracts I	3 Credits	Contracts II	3 Credits
Procedure I	3 Credits	Procedure II	3 Credits
Property I	3 Credits	Property II	3 Credits
Torts I	3 Credits	Torts II	3 Credits
Criminal Law	3 Credits	Legal Process	3 Credits
Legal Writing I	1 Credit	Legal Writing II	1 Credit
	16 Credits	Legal Research	1 Credit
			17 Credits

SECOND YEAR

Required Courses:	Constitutional Law I	3 Credits First Semester
	Constitutional Law II	3 Credits Second Semester

THIRD YEAR

Required Course:	Professional Responsibility	3 Credits First or Second Semester

Summer Study Law students traditionally seek positions clerking for practitioners during the summer months. This practice, encouraged by our faculty and placement office, comports with the overall legal education program since it reinforces the lessons of the classroom through direct practical experience. Because many students wish to continue their study of law throughout the year, the Law Center operates an abbreviated schedule of upperclass courses each summer. The offerings change from year to year, but students can select from them just as they would from courses offered during the regular school year. The Law Center encourages students from other law schools who live in the area and want to continue their studies in the summer to enroll at the Law Center. This provides an opportunity for students from other schools to exchange experiences with their counterparts at Nova Law Center.

Summer Fees The summer session lasts eight weeks, beginning in June and continuing through July. Registration for summer courses is held the day classes begin. Any student currently enrolled in good standing in an A.B.A.-approved law school is eligible for admission. Transient students must supply the following to the Law Center admissions office on or before June 1:

1. an application form and fee of $20.00;
2. a letter of good standing from the dean of the law school in which they are currently enrolled, agreeing to accept transfer credits for coursework done at Nova.

Tuition will be $220.00 per hour for the 1984 summer session for both regular and transient students.

Course Descriptions

Administrative Law (3 credits). A study of the functioning of the administrative process at the federal level; the powers and procedures of administrative agencies and the methods and extent of judicial control over agency action. Graded.

Admiralty (3 credits). An inquiry into jurisdiction, substantive principles and problems of federalism in the area of maritime activities. Graded.

Advanced Research (1, 2, 3, or 4 credits). Research and production of a scholarly paper on a selected topic under the supervision of a faculty member. Graded.

Agency and Partnership (2 credits). Consideration and analysis of the basic forms of business association including agency and partnership. Graded.

American Legal History: History of the American Legal Profession (3 credits). A research seminar concerning the social and historical development of American lawyers as a professional group; growth of a Colonial bar; antilawyer sentiment in the new republic; the rise of professional organizations and a corporate bar; the structure of legal education; stability and crisis in the contemporary period. Graded.

Antitrust (3 credits). An examination of federal regulation of competition under the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Clayton Act, and the Robinson-Patman Act as construed by the federal judiciary. The course will attempt to identify both what are and what ought to be the goals of antitrust law enforcement. Graded.

Appellate Practice and Advocacy (3 credits). A study of the appellate decision making process and the methods used to invoke the process. Graded.

Aviation Law (2 credits). Basic principles governing the international regime of flight: Warsaw Convention, Chicago Convention, international rules of flight, safety, air traffic control and the International Civil Aviation Organization; basic principles of flight in the United States, including FAA and CAB, noise and vibration damage, air freight, aircraft leasing and sales, aviation accident law, criminal and civil jurisdiction and hijacking. Graded.

Business Tax — Advanced (2 or 3 credits). Continuation of study of the taxation of corporations and partnerships including reorganizations, carryover of tax attributes, and business divisions. Graded.

Business Planning (3 credits). A study of business problems including formation of a closed corporation and a public corporation, recapitalization through stock dividends and stock redemptions, merger and consolidation of medium sized corporations, corporate acquisitive reorganizations and corporate divisions in preparation of acquisition, and the choice of business entity. Each problem will be analyzed comprehensively, applying principles of corporate, partnership ,and federal tax law. Graded.

Civil and Political Liberties (3 credits). Consideration of some contemporary problems of importance including racial equality, the right to vote, freedom of expression, the right of privacy, and freedom of association. Graded.

Civil Rights Litigation (3 credits). This course will study jurisdiction of the federal courts to hear claims of civil rights violations and jurisdictional related barriers to complete justice under Reconstruction Period Amendment and Civil Rights Acts. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, particularly discrimination in employment (Title VII), and the Fair Housing Act of 1968 will be analyzed. Graded.

Clinical Legal Education (1 to 9 credits). An internship program under which students will be permitted to "practice" law under the supervision of law school faculty and practicing lawyers. Graded or Pass/Fail.

Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure (3 credits). A seminar comparing the criminal codes and penal systems of various foreign countries including varying cultural approaches and remedies. Graded.

Comparative Law (3 credits). Seminar course exploring the historical roots, ideological basis and structural components of various legal systems and legal cultures of the world; their resemblances and differences on the basis of codes and court decisions. Graded.

Condominiums (3 credits). This course is designed to examine the advantages and disadvantages of residing in a condominium. Particular emphasis will be placed on the rights, privileges, and obligations of each resident, of the association, and of the developer. Graded.

Conflict of Laws (3 credits). This course is concerned with adjustment of the competing demands of the law of the forum and the law of a foreign state when the latter is invoked because of some connection with the transaction in question. Graded.

Constitutional Decision Making (3 credits). This course is designed to develop an understanding of the dynamics of the systems involved in judicial decision making with particular emphasis on the United States Supreme Court. Graded.

Constitutional Law I and II (3 credits each). A study of the Constitution of the United States, its interpretation and its application. Topics include developments relating to judicial review of legislative action, problems of federalism, safeguards to life, liberty, and property, and the protection of civil and political rights. Graded.

Constitutional Litigation (3 credits). The mechanics of federal litigation. Real or hypothetical cases will be used and students will be required to prepare necessary documents such as complaints, motions, and memoranda of law. Graded.

Consumer Credit (3 credits). A critical examination of how credit is extended to consumers, the nature and extent of consumer rights in this process, and what remedies are available for violation of these rights. Graded.

Contracts I and II (3 credits each). A comprehensive study of the creation, transfer, and termination of contract rights and duties. Graded.

Copyright and Trademark (3 credits). Copyright deals with protection of literary, musical and artistic works. Particular emphasis will be on the "new" Copyright Act of 1975, effective January 1, 1978. In addition, the law of trademarks will be taken up, particularly as it relates to federal protection. Finally, some necessary inquiry into the closely related area of the tort of unfair competition will be explored. Graded.

Corporate Finance (3 credits). A study of the corporate structure in terms of finance: capitalization, dividends, factoring, loans, creditors, shareholders, and share transfers. Graded.

Corporate Tax (3 credits). A study of corporate tax law including formation, operation, receipt of recurring and liquidating distributions, personal holding companies, accumulated earnings, and collapsible corporations. Graded.

Corporations (4 credits). Consideration and analysis of the corporate form of business association including shareholders' interests and rights; the duties and liabilities of promoters, officers, directors, and controlling shareholders. Graded.

Corporations—Advanced (3 credits). In-depth study of selected topics in corporation law, such as fiduciary responsibility of directors, shareholder democracy, and the role of corporate power in American society. Graded.

Creditor's Rights and Debtor's Remedies (3 credits). The collection and enforcement of money judgments through execution, garnishment, attachment and supplemental proceedings; the debtor's exemptions and protections from judgment creditors; the law of fraudulent transfer; and the relief or rehabilitation of debtors through assignments for the benefit of creditors, through receiverships, and under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Graded.

Criminal Law (3 credits). The basic principles of American criminal law; definition of crimes, criminal responsibility, defenses, proof, and punishment. Graded.

Criminal Law Seminar (2 credits). An examination of the sentencing and correctional process, the way discretion is exercised and the lawyer's role in influencing it, as well as national and state trends in sentencing, probation, parole and corrections. Graded.

Criminal Procedure (3 credits). Introduction to the constitutional doctrines which courts use to control police procedures, including the admissibility of evidence. Graded.

Criminal Procedure—Advanced (3 credits). The course examines the criminal process from filing of criminal charges until conviction. Specific topics discussed include grand jury, bail, discovery, joinder, double jeopardy, plea bargaining, jury selection, confrontation, and right to counsel. Graded.

Current Constitutional Problems (3 credits). Seminar course with varying content to deal with topical issues and areas of constitutional decision. Several writing assignments will be required. Graded.

Drug Enforcement Seminar (3 credits). A multidisciplinary seminar which explores the relationship of law enforcement efforts and black market activity in illegal drug trade. Historical overview, medical and economic analysis of drug trafficking and its economic impact on society. This seminar culminates in a substantial research paper. Graded.

Employment Discrimination (3 credits). A survey of federal law prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, national origin, sex, age, and handicap. The course will focus principally on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and secondarily on the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Reconstruction Era Civil Rights Statutes. Graded.

Environmental Law (3 credits). This course will emphasize federal legislation which aims at controlling pollution and protecting the human environment. Among the topics considered will be the nature, effects, and legal control of air pollution, water pollution, and the contamination of groundwater by improperly disposed hazardous wastes. The National Environmental Policy Act will be treated, as will certain practical aspects of the litigation and negotiation of environmental matters. Graded.

Environmental Law Seminar (2 credits). This seminar will explore the procedural and substantive issues being litigated in those areas where efforts are being made to halt environmental degradation. Attention will be given to applying and interpreting statutes and regulation; understanding private litigation efforts; and recognizing the practical problems of working in this complex legal field. Graded.

Estate and Gift Tax (3 credits). An intensive examination of the federal estate and gift tax laws, key related income tax provisions, and selected issues of estate law policy. Graded.

Estate Planning (3 credits). Estate analysis including fact-gathering; the psychological aspects of testation and the interviewing process; drafting wills and trusts to implement modest and substantial estates; gifts in trust, as well as outright; severing joint tenancies; private annuities; life insurance and life insurance trusts; marital deduction formula clauses; planning the disposition of closely held business interests; post mortem estate planning; selection of fiduciaries; revocable trusts; short-term trusts; "pour-over" wills; gifts to minors; uses of powers of appointment; multistate estates, including conflicts of law; professional ethics. Graded.

Evidence (4 credits). A consideration of rules relating to methods of proof of disputed facts, including competency, privileges, examination of witnesses, and principal rules of exclusion. Graded.

Family Law (3 credits). The course covers: the law regarding the family relationship, including the rights and responsibilities of parents, spouses, grandparents, and children; and the creation and dissolution of the family. This includes such topics as adoption; spouse and child abuse, alimony, child support and child custody. Graded.

Family Law Litigation Workshop (3 credits). A survey of issues and problems involved in the litigation of dissolutions. Students will explore all stages from initial client interview, pretrial motions and discovery, through the trial, property settlement, and post-judgment relief. Graded.

Federal Income Tax (4 credits). An introduction to basic concepts of federal income taxation of individuals, corporations, and other taxpayers; gross income; exemptions, deductions, and credits; timing and other problems involving accounting methods; capital gains and losses; assignment of income. Graded.

Federal Jurisdiction (3 credits). This course will study the jurisdiction of the federal courts, considering its source and constitutional and statutory limits; problems of federalism; and appellate and collateral review. Graded.

Florida Constitutional Law (3 credits). A survey of the Florida Constitution and the relevant statutory and case law with special emphasis on legislative and executive powers, organization and powers of the judiciary, finance, and taxation and local government. Graded.

Foreign Tax (2 credits). U.S. taxation of foreign source income; tax treaties; foreign tax credits; and special tax provisions. Graded.

Government Regulation of Business (3 credits). The role of the federal government in the regulation of the competitive system considering the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and related legislation. Graded.

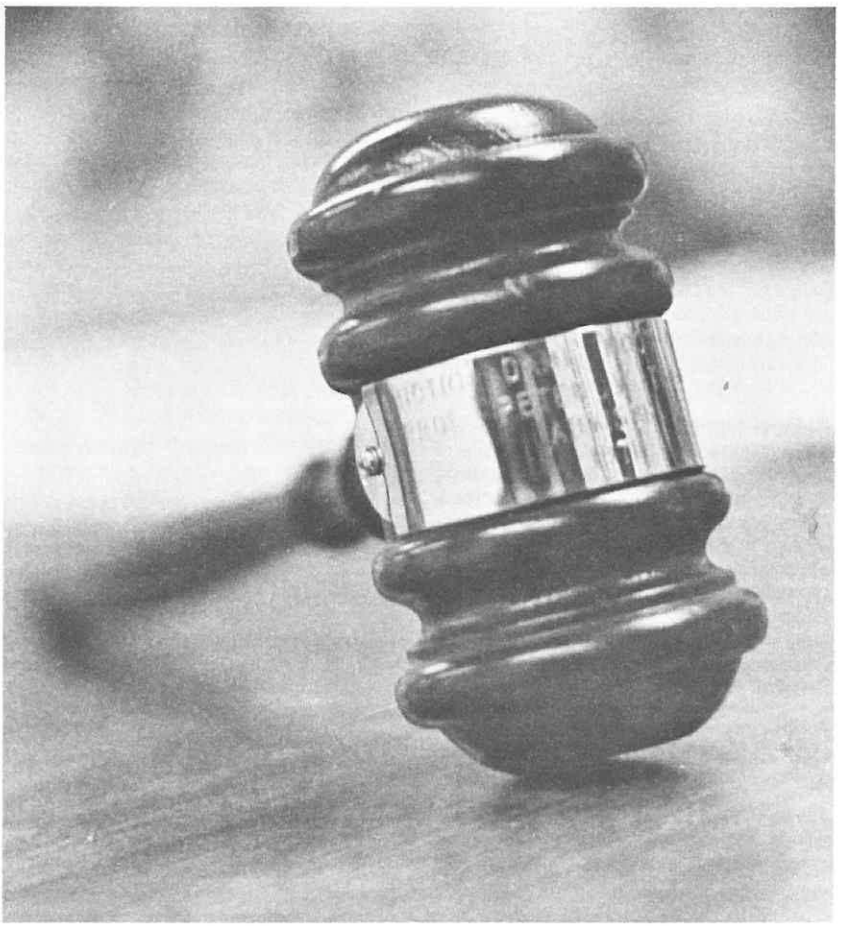
Immigration, Nationality and Refugee Law (3 credits). A study of the key issues, policies and regulations governing the entrance of persons into the United States, including status, classification, preferences, asylum, and review. Graded.

Injunction (2 credits). An intensive study of the substantive and procedural requirements for the issuance of injunctive relief, and the enforcement thereof, in both the federal and Florida courts. Graded.

Insurance (3 credits). Principles of insurance law and an overview of Life, Fire, Casualty and Marine Insurance. Consideration of insurance contracts with emphasis on frequently litigated conditions and exclusions in the policy. Negotiation and settlement of insurance claim litigation. Graded.

International Commercial Transactions (3 credits). Problems and policies affecting international business including government regulation of exports and imports and international institutions for cooperation in trade and monetary affairs. Graded.

International Law—An Introduction (3 credits). The role of international law in international and national tribunals including recognition of states, treaties and agreements, jurisdiction questions, standards for protection of persons and property, human rights, law of the sea, and claims against nations. Graded.



International Law—Advanced Seminar (2 or 3 credits). A seminar designed to provide an opportunity for advanced in-depth analysis of selected problems of concern to public international lawyers. Among the areas that could be studied are sources of international law, humanitarian intervention, rebus sic stantibus, constitutional limitations on the ways in which the United States enters international agreements, the New International Economic Order, and sovereign immunity. International Law is a prerequisite. Graded.

Internatioinal Protection of Human Rights (3 credits). Examination of the potential conflicts among Civil and Political Rights and Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights; Women's Rights; and Religious/Cultural Rights. Investigation into the sources of human rights, humanitarian law, and the laws of war. Overview of procedural mechanisms for the international protection of human rights and their domestic application. Graded.

Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation (3 credits). This course will analyze the processes of gathering facts, rendering advice and settlement of disputes by utilizing interdisciplinary and audio visual educational methods and by permitting the student to conduct actual interviews, counseling sessions, and negotiations. The course will be built around real fact situations and require a student to investigate substantive, procedural, and evidentiary issues in order to discharge effectively his or her role in each step of the process. Graded.

Judicial Administration Seminar. (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 credits). An inquiry into the operation of our courts and overview of the judicial system, its goals and pressures, how juries function, judicial powers and methods, and the role of the judiciary in law reform. This seminar is coupled with a judicial clerkship. Students spend 8 hours per week as research clerks to state and federal judges. This is a clinical course to be computed in the limitation on the number of clinical credits which may count toward graduation. Graded or Pass/Fail

Jurisprudence. (3 credits). Ethics, logic, and sociology of law involving an analysis of various schools of jurisprudential thought. Graded.

Juvenile Law (3 credits). The juvenile justice system; delinquency and dependency, including status offenses. Graded.

Labor Law (3 credits). The common law and statutes applicable to labor activity, strikes, picketing, and boycotts involving an examination of the National Labor Relations Act and a survey of the law of enforcement of collective labor agreements. Graded.

Labor Arbitration (3 credits). The law and practice of labor arbitration in the public and private sector including study of the grievance arbitration process pursuant to collective bargaining agreements as well as arbitration of issues in reaching a new agreement. Graded.

Labor Law in the Public Sector (3 credits). Analysis of the development of labor relations law in the public sector including the process of collective bargaining, contract administration, and policy considerations including civil rights of public employees, due process, and judicial review. Graded.

Land Use Planning (3 credits). An analysis of the use and misuse of land resources by private parties; governmental policies; methods for regulating and controlling use and development including local zoning ordinances, master plans, subdivision controls, eminent domain, and taxation. Graded.

Law and Medicine (2 or 3 credits). Consideration will be given to various problems in medical malpractice including evidentiary questions of expert medical witnesses, records, and courtroom demonstrations. Attention will be focused on the developing health profession and will emphasize issues such as public health regulation, consumer protection, hospitals, and health facilities. Graded.

Law and Psychiatry (3 credits). A research seminar concerning the relation between legal and mental health systems and including proof at law, criminal law, hospitalization, tort liability, agreements and wills, family law, and professional liability of psychotherapists. Graded.

Law and the Elderly (3 credits). A seminar exploring legal and socio-economic issues from a multidisciplinary policy perspective. Included are such issues as age discrimination, social security, health care, housing, guardianship, and functional/legal competency.Graded.

Law and the Visual Arts (3 credits). Seminar course exploring the impact of traditional legal concepts as they relate to the particular needs of the artist; including destruction, smuggling and theft of art work; censorship and artistic freedom; copyright; and art patrons, collectors, and museums. Graded.

Law of the Sea (3 credits). Seminar on the basic principles of the international law of the sea with special emphasis on the territorial sea, customs zones, coastal zone management, continental shelf development, deep seabed mining, regime of the high seas, shipping and international claims relating to oil pollution, and conservation of the living resources of the high seas. Also included are topics on the criminal and civil jurisdiction over activities in and around the ocean environment. Prerequisite: International Law or permission of instructor. Graded.

Law Review—Advanced Research (1, 2, 3, or 4 credits). See Code of Academic Regulations section I(D)(4). Pass/Fail.

Legal Accounting (2 credits). An introduction to the process of recording and measuring financial data relating to the performance of an enterprise, with particular attention to the exercise of judgment in resolving questions in the accounting field. Also, particular attention is given to accounting questions dealing with Federal Income Taxation. Graded.

Legal Drafting Workshop (2 credits). This course examines the drafting of such legal instruments as complaints, wills, and contracts, together with such other legal writings as judicial opinions. In so doing, it stresses not the mechanics of the process but rather the development of good writing skills and the way good writing and the law can interrelate. There is no examination, but one writing assignment each week. Permission of the professor is required to take the course. Graded.

Legal Method (3 credits). An introduction to American legal institutions and processes which will develop the analytical skills necessary in the profession; use of case law and legislation; sources and forms of Anglo-American law; analysis and synthesis of judicial precedent; statutory interpretation and the coordination of case law and statutory law. Graded.

Legal Process (3 credits). Basic problems in the making and application of law. Graded.

Legal Research (1 credit). Classroom instruction in the use of library materials and research techniques. Graded.

Legal Writing I (1 credit). Classroom instruction on legal writing; preparation of law office memoranda; oral argument of a motion. Graded.

Legal Writing II (1 credit). Classroom instruction on legal writing and actual legal writing problems including the writing of an appellate brief and participation in an oral appellate argument. Graded.

Legislation (2 credits). The procedures and politics of legislation; relationships between the executive, legislative and judicial branches in the development of the law; issues and problems of drafting and interpreting statutes. Graded.

Local Government (3 credits). Traditional units of local American government; counties, townships, cities, and special districts, creation, powers, and responsibilities. Graded.

Media Law Seminar (2 credits). Course consists of in-depth study of the First Amendment as it relates to the media, primarily, although not exclusively, the print media. Recent Supreme Court decisions and other changes in the law will be emphasized. Seminar will satisfy writing requirement. Graded.

Medical Malpractice Workshop (2 credits). A survey of the issues and problems involved in litigating a medical malpractice case. Each student will also participate in a mock malpractice trial. This process will take the student from the initial client interview through all the steps up to trial and the actual trial of the case itself. Graded.

Moot Court—Advanced Research (1, 2, 3 or 4 credits). See Code of Academic Regulations section I(D)(5).Pass/Fail.

Natural Resources (3 credits). Public and private rights in water and minerals. In the area of water, acquisition and exercise of interests will be covered within the broader framework of interstate compacts. Mineral claims on the public domain will be analyzed. Finally, perfecting private claims in minerals will be explored from the angles of title examination, leasing, easements, transfer and exploration. Graded.

Negotiable Instruments (3 credits). A study of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code including essentials of negotiability, transfer, superior rights of a holder in due course, defenses, liability on endorsements and warranties and bank collections and the relationship between bank and customer. Graded.

Partnership Tax (3 credits). A study of the taxation of partnerships, including formation, operation and receipt of distributions. Graded.

Patents. (2 or 3 credits). This course deals with the federal patent system. It will deal with problem recognition, concepts of patentability, infringement, etc. Some attention will be paid to claim and specification drafting at least as related to noncomplex subject matter, to the procedures of the Patent Office, and to standards of "invention." Graded.

Pre-Trial Practice (3 credits). Using several fact situations based upon real cases, students will participate in the total pre-trial process. They will draft appropriate pleadings, submit memoranda and orally defend their positions in motion calendar arguments. The course is designed to parallel actual pre-trial processes and provide an opportunity to critically analyze a student's utilization of the process. Graded.

Prisoners' and Patients' Rights (3 credits). Rights of all institutional populations, including right to treatment, to visitation, to communication, to humane treatment; human experimentation; sterilization; commitment procedures. Graded.

Privacy and Freedom of Information (3 credits). Seminar course which explores protections of privacy, especially as limited by such potentially conflicting values as freedom of expression; examines statute and case law concerning the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of personal information; and considers selected problems of access to information possessed by the government under the Freedom of Information Act. Graded.

Procedure I and II (3 credits each). A basic procedure course considering the techniques for obtaining judicial enforcement of substantive rights; state and federal jurisdiction and venue, pleadings, joinder, discovery, res judicata, trial and review. Graded.

Products Liability (3 credits). A study of problems involved in the expanding field of responsibility of manufacturers and distributors in respect to defects in their products. Graded.

Professional Responsibility (3 credits). The lawyers' professional role and social responsibilities, emphasizing and assessing the Code of Professional Responsibility. Problems concerning the adversary process, representations, disclosure and confidentiality, conflicts of interest, fees, advertising, group legal services, providing lawyers for the poor, and corporate counsel. Graded.

Property I and II (3 credits each). A basic course concerning property rights and interests in both personal property and in land which introduces students to possession, estates in land, landlord and tenant, real estate transactions and finance, and private and governmental control of land use. Graded.

Public Benefits Law (3 credits). Survey of the law of the public benefit system, including historical overview, eligibility concepts, means tests, residency requirements, gender distinctions and remedies. In-depth study of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income, AFDC, Unemployment Insurance and Medical Assistance, Public and assisted housing, Urban Renewal, Community Development block grants and education. Graded.

Public Law Institute—Advanced Research (1, 2, 3 or 4 credits). See Code of Academic Regulations section I(D)(3).

Real Estate Finance (3 credits). A study of modern land finance transactions, ownership and syndications; mortgages; deeds of trust; sale-leasebacks; leasehold mortgages, title insurance, usury, default, and remedies. Graded.

Real Estate Planning (3 credits). An advanced integration of property, contract, business organization and tax law materials and problems for an understanding of planning real property investments. A coverage of legal and financial issues in the acquisition, construction, use and disposition of business properties. Graded.

Remedies (3 credits). A consideration of equitable remedies in tort cases; specific performance; reformation; restitution for unjust enrichment and in cases of fraud and mistake; measure of damages for injury to personal, property, and business interests. Graded.

Sales (3 credits). An examination of problems relating to the performance of commercial contracts, considering Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code, its antecedents, and related statutory provisions and case interpretations. Graded.

Secured Transactions (3 credits). An integrated treatment of modern secured transactions in tangible and intangible personal property under the Uniform Commercial Code and bankruptcy. Graded.

Securities Litigation (2 credits). A pleadings and practice course which will involve the preparation for trial and litigation of security and corporate problems. Graded.

Securities Regulation (3 credits). A detailed study of problems in regard to issuance of and distribution of and trading in securities with special emphasis on federal and state securities regulations including the securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Graded.

Sociology of the Law (3 credits). A seminar at the covergence of sociology and political theory. Graded.

Sports Law (3 credits). (Approved for fall, 1983 only) The course in Sports Law intends to provide an overview of the diverse and interrelated aspects of this rapidly expanding area, including issues of amateur athletic regulation, legal relationships of teams, players and leagues, antitrust issues, collective bargaining, player and owner income taxation, and athletic injuries and liabilities. Though lecture format will be employed, it is hoped that small group participation will be maximized through various projects and exercises. Graded.

Street Law (3 credits). Law students working under faculty supervision serve as teachers of a course entitled "Street Law" in local high schools and junior high schools. This is intended to provide the members of the community with an understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities. The law students will attend a weekly seminar at the law school and teach three hours per week. Graded. Approved for 1983-85 academic years only.

The Supreme Court in American Legal History (3 credits). The focus will be both historical and jurisprudential. It looks to the historical interaction of people and institutions with the Supreme Court and how such interactions have affected the development of the Supreme Court as well as the constitutional, social, political and economic philosophies articulated in American Law. Graded.

Tax Consequences of Pension, Profit-Sharing Plans and Other Employee Benefits (2 credits). Tax aspects of current compensation, deferred compensation and compensation in restricted property. Special attention will be given to "qualified plans" and the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974." Nonqualified plans and other forms of deferring tax on compensation are also examined. Graded.

Tax Practice. (2 credits). Introduction to tax practice, procedure and research. Graded.

Taxation of Business Enterprises (3 credits). Tax problems in regard to partnerships and corporations, including formation, operation, distributions, redemptions, and liquidations. This course is an alternate to the separate courses entitled **Corporate Tax** and **Partnership Tax.** Graded.

Torts I and II (3 credits each). A study of the traditional and emerging concepts of rights and liabilities arising from conduct which results in harm to others. Graded.

Torts—Advanced (3 credits). Seminar dealing with doctrinal structure and social development of tort law in America; and analyzing the concrete problems of developing effective tort doctrine as a solution to legal questions. Graded.

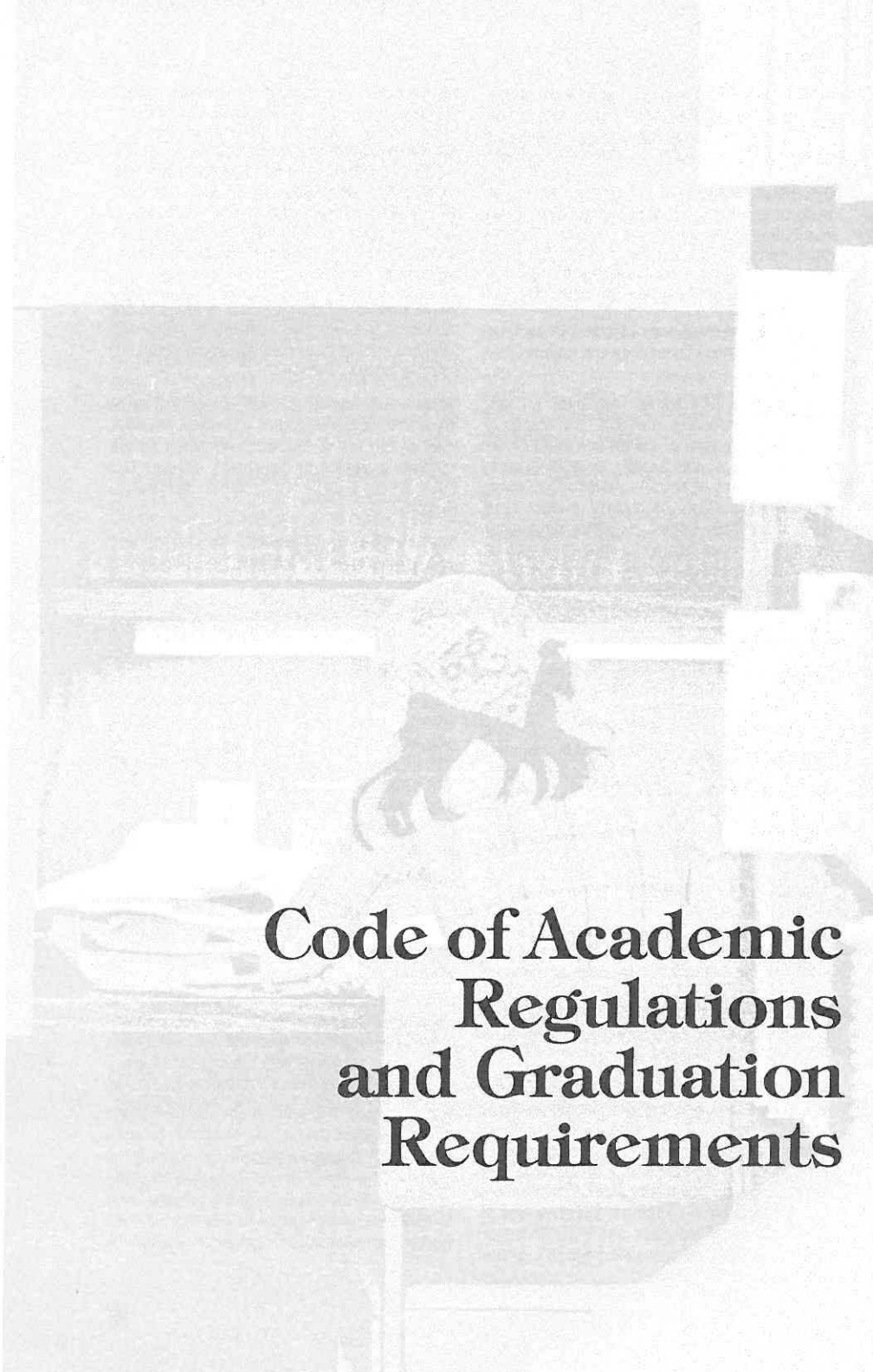
Trial Advocacy (3 credits). The tactics and strategy involved in various phases of civil and criminal trials including jury selection, opening statements, direct and cross-examination of witnesses, expert witnesses, use of documentary and demonstrative evidence, summations and requests to charge. Graded.

Trusts and Fiduciary Administration (3 credits). Examination of the rules governing the creation and elements of the trust, both private and charitable, imposed by law, both resulting and constructive, protective provisions in trusts, termination of trusts, class gifts, the Rule against Perpetuities and the duties and liabilities of the trustee. Graded.

Wealth Transmission Workshop (3 credits). A compressed study of the practical application of estate and gift tax and estate planning. Graded.

Wills and Intestacy (3 credits). Examination of the rules governing intestate and testate distribution of property including execution, alteration and revocation of wills; the rights of immediate family members and the contest of wills. Examination of the rules surrounding the administration of estates will also be discussed. Graded.

Workers' Compensation (2 credits). A study of the rights of the employee and the obligations of the employer giving consideration to recent legislation urging a [illegible] approach to workers' compensation payments. Graded.



Code of Academic Regulations and Graduation Requirements

I. SCHOLASTIC STANDARDS

A. Course Load

1. Regular Semester.
   a. **Minimum Course Load.** No student may enroll in any regular semester for fewer than twelve (12) semester hours, unless given written permission from the dean.
   b. **Maximum Course Load.** No student may enroll in any regular semester for more than sixteen (16) semester hours, unless given written permission from the dean.
2. Summer Session.
   a. **Minimum Course Load.** Students enrolling in a summer semester have no minimum course load.
   b. **Maximum Course Load.** No student may enroll for more than eight (8) semester hours in any summer session.
   c. **Acceleration of Graduation.** Any student who plans to apply summer credit toward acceleration of graduation must enroll in and pass a minimum of five (5) semester hours to satisfy full residency requirements.

B. Summer Session at Another School. Students seeking academic credit for courses attempted at a summer session at another law school must meet all of the following conditions:

1. Prior to enrolling, obtain written approval of the dean's office for the credit to be granted and for the residency to be granted for courses to be attempted.
2. Achieve a grade of C or better (See part I section D(1) for effect of summer school grades);
3. Receive only the number of credit hours allocated by the school attended, and not the number allocated by the Law Center;
4. Earn no more than a total of sixteen (16) semester hours of summer school credit for all sessions attended;
5. In order to meet the residency requirements, the summer school attended must meet the A.B.A. residency requirements. Failure to meet this condition will still entitle the student to otherwise acceptable credit for courses completed, but the student cannot use the coursework to meet full residency requirements to accelerate graduation.

C. Grading

1. **Grading System** The center utilizes the following grading and quality point system:

Letter Grade	Quality Points
A	4.0
B+	3.5
B	3.0
C+	2.5
C	2.0
D+	1.5
D	1.0
F	0.0

Incomplete	I
Pass	P
Withdrawal	W
No Credit	NC

2. **Courses for Which Credit, but not Quality Points, can be earned.**

   a. Clinical Legal Education may be either a letter grade course or pass/fail at the option of the professor. Judicial Administration Seminar will be graded on a pass/fail basis. Successful completion of these courses graded on a pass/fail basis earns hours toward graduation but does not affect the quality point average. Failure of these courses will affect a student's quality point average.

   b. Students shall receive a grade of pass or no credit for Moot Court and Law Review. Successful completion of these courses earns hours toward graduation but does not affect the quality point average. A grade of no credit in these courses will *not* affect a student's quality point average.

3. **Auditing Courses**
   Students may audit a course provided all seats are not taken by those enrolling in the course for regular credit and the student has received written permission from the professor to audit the course. No credit toward graduation or residency is given for courses audited.

4. **Determination of Grades**
   The scholastic achievement of students shall be evaluated from the inception of their studies. As part of the testing of scholastic achievement, a written examination of suitable length and complexity shall be required in every course for which credit is given, except clinical work, courses involving extensive written work such as moot court, practice court, legal writing and drafting, and seminars and individual research projects.

5. **Transmission of Grades**
   Professors do not have authority to advise students of their grades until such grades have been released by the dean's office. The office of the dean has sole authority to transmit grades. No individual employed by the center can transmit notification of a grade over the telephone. Grades for Legal Research I and Legal Writing II will be given at the end of the spring semester.

6. **Change of Grades**
   Once the dean's office has received the grades in a course, change of grades in that course cannot be made except for the correction of clerical errors.

7. **Class Preparation as Affecting Grades**

   a. A professor may *subtract* one-half (½) of a letter grade from a student's final grade if the student has been unprepared without excuse for three (3) or more times.

      1. "Unprepared" means the inability to respond to a professor's inquiry because the student has not prepared the assigned material.

      2. Each professor shall decide what circumstances will excuse a failure to be prepared. As a general guide, circumstances which would excuse an attorney from a scheduled court appearance will excuse a student from preparation for a scheduled class.

      3. The professor electing to invoke the rule must give notice of its application to the class prior to its use.

      4. **Procedure.** The professor electing this option shall transmit to the dean's office, prior to turning in the final examination grades, the names of those students to receive lowered grades. The dean's office, after receiving the examination grades by anonymous number shall take the list of names provided and lower the grades accordingly.

   b. A professor may *raise* a student's final grade one-half (½) of a letter grade based on class participation.

      1. Any professor electing to invoke the rule must give notice of its application to the class prior to its use.

      2. **Procedure.** The Professor electing this option shall transmit to the dean's office, prior to turning in the final examination grades, the names of those students to receive higher grades. The dean's office, after receiving the examination grades by anonymous number shall take the list of names provided and raise the grades accordingly.

8. **Attendance as Affecting Grades**
   A professor may bar from a final examination any student who has unexcused absences in excess of 2 x per semester credit hour for a class which meets three times per week or 1.3 x per semester credit hours for a class which meets two times per week. The student will receive a grade of F in the course. A professor electing to invoke this rule must give notice of its application to the class at the beginning of the semester.

D. Credit in Miscellaneous Circumstances

1. **Grades from Other Law Schools.** A student will not receive transfer credit for any course in which he received a grade below the grade equivalent to the grade point average required for graduation by the ABA approved school from which the transfer was made. Further, a student's grades received at another law school will not be taken into account at the Law Center except as otherwise provided in these regulations.
2. **Advanced Research, Moot Court, Law Review and Clinical Legal Education.**
   a. No student may earn more than six (6) semester hours toward graduation during his or her law school career from any combination of advanced research papers, law review articles, Law Journal service as an editor or staff member, Trial Advocacy Competitions, Non-Law Courses and Moot Court Competitions.
   b. No student may earn more than nine (9) semester credit hours toward graduation in Clinical Legal Education.
3. **Advanced Research**
   a. **Credit, When Earned.** A student may earn credit for advanced research only during regular semester or summer session.
   b. **Eligibility.** Only students in good academic standing (cumulative G.P.A 2.0) may take advanced research.
   c. **Enrollment.** A student wishing to receive credit for advanced research in a given semester or summer session must register for it no later than the last day for adding a course in that semester or summer session. A student who has registered for advanced research will receive a grade for that course unless he or she has dropped it no later than the last day for dropping a course in the semester or summer session during which he or she is registered for it.
   d. No student may earn more than four (4) semester hours of credit for Advanced Research.

4. **Law Journal.**

   a. Any student performing the duties as a member of the Board of Editors of the *Nova Law Journal* (as defined within the Journal's By-Laws) for a full semester may receive two (2) hours of pass-fail credit. Credit for serving on the Board of Editors cannot exceed two (2) semesters during the course of a law school career.

   b. Any student performing the by-laws' delineated duties of a senior staff member may receive one (1) hour of pass-fail credit for each semester serving on the Journal.

   c. Any student performing the by-laws' delineated duties of a staff member for one (1) full year may receive one (1) hour of pass-fail credit.

   d. Any student seeking to serve as a member on the Law Journal must register for his or her semester credit hours during the normal law center enrollment period.

   e. No student shall receive such credit unless one of the faculty advisors to the Law Journal certifies, at the end of the semester for which credit is sought, that the student has actually done editorial work for the Law Journal of suficient quantity and quality to merit awarding academic credit.

   f. The faculty advisor certifying credit may, as a matter of discretion, award two (2), one (1), or no credit to a student who has served as an editor for less than a full semester.

   g. No student shall receive this credit unless the student served as either (1) an editor on the first day of the semester for which credit is sought, or (2) a replacement for another student as editor, for any reason, during the semester.

   h. **Credit for publishable article, comment, or note.** Any student writing a publishable article, comment or case note for the Law Journal upon recommendation of the editors of the Law Journal and upon approval by the faculty advisor may receive one (1) or two (2) hours of pass-fail credit for such work. If the student work being considered for Law Journal credit is identical to an academic paper for which independent research or course credit has previously been granted, then Law Journal credit cannot be awarded.

   i. No student may earn more than four (4) semester hours of credit for service as an editor or staff member of Law Journal (under a, b, and c above).

j. No student may earn more than four (4) semester hours of credit for publishable articles, comments, or notes (under h above).

5. Moot Court and Trial Advocacy Competitions

   a. Any student participating in an interscholastic or an upperclass intramural moot court competition for which a written brief is required (e.g., the National Moot Court Competition or the Florida Bar Association Moot Court Competition) may receive up to two (2) hours of pass-fail credit.

   b. Any student participating in an interscholastic or intramural trial advocacy competition for which a written brief or trial notebook is required (e.g., the A.T.L.A. National Mock Trial Competition) may receive up to two (2) hours of pass-fail credit.

   c. For a competition in which a written brief or trial notebook is not required (e.g., the National Appellate Advocacy Competition), students may receive credit under a. and b. above if they produce a brief or trial notebook of sufficient length and quality to merit awarding academic credit.

   d. No student shall receive credit unless one of the faculty advisors to the sponsoring organization certifies, at the end of the semester for which credit is sought, that the student has actually participated in the competition and that such participation was of sufficient quantity and quality to merit awarding academic credit.

   e. No student may earn more than four (4) hours of credit for moot court and trial advocacy competitions.

   f. No student whose cumulative grade point is below a 2.0 shall be selected to serve on an interscholastic Moot Court or Trial Advocacy team.

6. **Non-Law Courses.**

   a. **Approval and Limit on Hours.** A student must obtain approval to enroll in a non-law graduate level course by petitioning the Scholastic Standing Committee well in advance of the beginning of classes for that course. Petitions for approval may be obtained in the dean's office. The petition must state valid educational reasons for enrollment in the course. No such course will be approved for a student with a cumulative grade point average below 2.0. A student may not count toward his juris doctor degree more than four (4) hours of credit in graduate level courses in other centers of Nova University or other universities.

b. **Credit.** Credit shall be awarded for non-law work successfully completed with a grade of at least C or a grade of "pass" (if the course has been graded on a pass-fail basis). The grade will not appear on the Law Center record and will not affect the student's grade point average or class rank. The student's transcript will reflect either a "P" or an "F".

E. Examinations

1. **Anonymity of Grading.** Whenever practical examinations shall be graded on an anonymous basis. The dean's office shall give students anonymous numbers each semester at a designated time. Professors shall submit all grades earned on examinations by the anonymous number of the student earning the grade. The name of the student shall not appear on the examination.

2. **Absence from Examination.** A student absent from a final examination shall receive a grade of F unless the administering professor with approval of the dean's office finds that a lesser sanction is appropriate. A professor can excuse an absence from the final examination only if the student reports the cause of absence prior to the examination and if approved by the dean's office. Any excused absence from a final exam must be promptly reported in writing to the dean's office by the student stating the reason why the student was excused from the exam. The dean must approve any other excuses for absences and with the professor determine an appropriate sanction. A student with a properly excused absence from a final examination shall receive a grade of I, which the student may remove pursuant to the provisions of these regulations.

F. Failure of Courses.

1. **Required Courses.** Failure of a required course compels the student to repeat the course.
2. **Elective Courses.** Failure of an elective course does not require the student to repeat it; however, it earns no credit toward graduation or residency. A student may repeat an elective course at his or her option.
3. **Repetition of Failed Course.** All students shall repeat a required course which they have failed by retaking it with the same professor if he teaches the course the following year. If that professor is not teaching the course the following year, then the student may take the course from any professor

teaching the course the following year provided the subject matter of the course comports with the course which the student failed. If no professor teaches the same subject matter the following year, the student required to repeat the course shall do so with the professor whose syllabus most nearly equals that of the failed course. The Dean's office will make this determination.

4. **Reflection on Transcript of Repeated Courses.** Both the original grade earned and the grade earned upon repetition for a repeated course shall be reflected on the transcript, be computed into the cumulative average, and count for class rank.

G. Failure to Complete Courses

1. **Withdrawal—Required Courses.** A student may not withdraw from a required course except in extraordinary circumstances and upon formal petition approved by the dean.
2. **Withdrawal—Elective Courses.** A student may withdraw from an elective course at anytime prior to the scheduled deadline for dropping courses. A student may drop a course after the aforementioned deadline with the dean's permission based on a petition stating extraordinary circumstances. Such late withdrawal will be noted on the student's transcript.
3. **Incomplete Grades—When Given.** A student shall receive a grade of Incomplete (I) for any course in which:
   a. He or she shall have a properly obtained excused for absence from the final examination, or
   b. The instructor shall have granted additional time to complete course requirements other than a final examination.
4. **Incomplete Grades—Removal.**
   a. Courses requiring examinations. In any course in which an examination will remove a grade of incomplete, the professor may determine the date of the examination, which must proceed prior to the end of the examination period of the second regular semester following the semester in which the original grade of Incomplete was given.
   b. Courses requiring papers. In any course in which submission of a paper will remove a grade of Incomplete, the professor may determine the date for submission of a paper, which must be submitted not later than the end of the examination period of the next regular semester

following the semester in which the original grade of Incomplete was given. If a student submits a paper after this deadline the student shall receive a grade of F unless the professor with approval of the dean's office finds that a lesser sanction is appropriate.

c. Failure to remove. Students who fail to remove grades of Incomplete in the proper manner will receive the grade of F on their transcripts for the course.

d. "Regular semester." For the purposes of this rule, the term "regular semester" means any semester other than a summer term.

H. Exclusion from the Law Center on the Basis of Grades.

Any student whose cumulative grade point average falls below 2.0 after any semester other than the first semester of the freshman year may not enroll for another regular semester of study at the law center, except that students admitted with 15 or more transfer credits and students repeating the freshman year whose cumulative grade point average falls below 2.0 after any semester including the first semester may not enroll for another regular semester of study at the Law Center. This rule does not prohibit a student whose cumulative grade point average falls below a 2.0 following a spring semester from attending the next ensuing summer school session.

Any student having completed the first semester of the first year of law school shall be permitted to apply to the Admissions Committee for readmission as a first year student after first having withdrawn from the Law Center.

I. Reinstatement.

Decision on Petitions. Any student not permitted to continue study as a result of Rule (I)(H) shall be entitled, as a matter of right, to petition the Scholastic Standing Committee in writing for reinstatement. Reinstatement may be granted only if the Committee agrees by majority vote that (1) the student's academic performance was the result of supervening circumstances over which the student had no control and which the student could not reasonably have avoided; (2) the circumstances are no longer likely to affect the student's academic performance; (3) there is likelihood of satisfactory academic performance; and (4) the student should be readmitted. Students presenting written petitions will be expected to appear in person before the Scholastic Standing Committee to discuss the requested reinstatement. The

Committee shall hear each case and make a decision which shall be final, incorporating any terms or conditions it feels are necessary. There shall be no petition for rehearing of an adverse decision, and there shall be no appeal from the Committee's decision.

J. Withdrawal.

A student contemplating withdrawing from school during a semester or summer session should consult with the Dean before taking such action. In order to withdraw officially, a student is required to

1. Be in good academic standing, and,
2. Fill out an official withdrawal form; and
3. Upon a showing of good cause, obtain permission from the dean of the Law Center to withdraw. Withdrawal forms will not be authorized until all obligations to the University are met. Upon completion of the above, the forms must be returned to the Registrar's Office and a copy filed in the Admissions Office.
4. A student who fails to comply with this procedure may not return to the Law Center.

K. Leave of Absence.

The dean's office may grant a student a leave of absence of up to one academic year upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances. The dean shall exercise his/her discretion in determining whether a student should be granted a leave of absence in excess of one academic year.

L. Miscellaneous

1. **Waivers.** Students or those acting on their behalf must present all requests for waiver of any Rule of the Law Center in writing to the dean who when appropriate will refer them to that committee of the faculty having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the rule, or when appropriate directly to the faculty.
2. **Changes in Rules.** Any change in the rules of the Law Center, including any change relating to requirements for the J.D. degree which may occur after the original admission of a student to the Law Center shall apply to that student unless the dean or faculty waives such change on the ground of hardship.

II. GRADUATION

A. Hours of Credit.

To gain recommendation to receive the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.), a student must complete a minimum of 87 hours of credit with a cumulative grade point average of 2.0. An hour of credit means one in which the candidate earned a grade of D or better (or a P in a non-graded course) at the Law Center, or for which he or she has received credit on the basis of work at another law school or graduate program with a grade of C or better or a P in a pass-fail course.

1. **Hours Enrolled.** Completion in residence means that for a student to receive residence credit for an academic semester, he or she must enroll in a schedule of work requiring a minimum of twelve class hours a week and must receive credit for at least nine hours. If a student neither enrolls in nor receives credit for the minimum number of hours specified in this subsection, the student may receive residence credit only in the ratio that the hours enrolled or in which credit was received bear to the minimum specified. For a student to receive residence credit for summer school the student must enroll in and pass a minimum of five semester hours.
2. **Attendance.** "In residence" means attending classes at the Law Center. To satisfy all residence and class hours requirements a student must regularly and punctually attend class.
3. **Off Campus Classes and Those Which Meet Irregularly.** A course that permits or requires student participation in studies or activities away from the Law Center or in a format that does not involve attendance at regularly scheduled class sessions (e.g., Clinic) may satisfy the residence and class hour requirements provided that:
   a. The residence and class hours credit allowed must comport with the time and effort expended by the student; and
   b. The faculty must approve the studies or activities in advance; and
   c. A member of the Faculty must conduct or periodically review each study or activity, and the participation of such student therein, to insure that in its actual operation it achieves its educational objectives and that the credit allowed therefor in fact comports with the time and effort expended by the student.

4. Under no circumstances may a student earn more than fifteen weeks of residency during a regular semester or eight weeks of residency during any summer session.

B. Requirements for Graduation

1. **Residency.** Each candidate for the J.D. degree must spend at least the equivalent of six semesters in the study of law as a resident student. A student must spend the last four semesters as a resident student at the Law Center. Exceptions can be granted by the dean for a legitimate academic purpose or in the case of personal or family hardship. Such exceptions are limited to special permission to take not more than two semesters out of the final four semesters away from the Law Center, so long as the aggregate number of semesters which the student will spend at the Law Center will not fall below four semesters. A student must fulfill this requirement as well as those regarding credit hours and courses. A student who received a law degree from a foreign law shool and whose study related chiefly to the common law system may receive as advance standing credit, a maximum of two-thirds of the total credit hours required by the American Bar Association Standards for the first professional degree. However, a foreign law degree holding student must be in residence at the Law Center for at least three semesters. A non-law degree holding transfer student need be in residence at the Law Center for only a minimum of 3.5 semesters.
2. **Writing Requirements** Each student must, as a condition of graduation, successfully complete one seminar or submit a note or case comment of publishable quality to the Law Review or successful completion of two (2) or more credits of Advanced Research. A grade of C+ or better shall be necessary in such courses after the Spring 1982 semester to fulfill the Writing Requirement. A seminar means a two- or three-credit course taught by a full-time faculty member in his or her area of expertise, limited to twenty students, and which requires each student to prepare a research paper for his or her grade.
3. **Faculty Recommendation**
   a. Requirement. A student shall graduate (be academically entitled to the J.D. degree) from the Law Center only upon recommendation of the faculty of the Law Center duly forwarded through the dean to the president and trustees of the University. In order for the faculty to so recommend, it must ascertain that each prospective candidate for the J.D. degree has met all of the requirements for the degree in timely fashion.

b. Procedure

i. At the earliest opportunity after all grades for prospective graduating seniors have been submitted, the assistant dean shall receive the full and complete file for each senior, including copies of all transcripts to date and appropriate notations as to final semester grades, together with all notations or letters as to waivers or special conditions, including action of the Scholastic Standing Committee.

ii. The assistant dean shall promptly satisfy himself or herself as to each file independently, that each student has met all requirements for graduation consistent with the rules of the Law Center.

iii. Thereafter, a faculty meeting shall be convened at which the assistant dean shall present each senior name and its endorsement, if appropriate, together with such cases as appear not to have met all the requirements for the degree and the reasons therefor. The faculty shall take such action as may be appropriate.

4. **Date of Graduation.** A student will graduate on the day the University board of trustees approves his or her degree.

5. **Liquidation of Indebtedness.** Each graduating student must liquidate all indebtedness to the University before he or she will graduate, receive grades or transcripts, receive a Dean's Certificate to take any bar examination, or receive any other administrative services from the University.

6. **Limitation of Time.** A student must earn all credits for the J.D. degree within five years except for good cause shown and with approval of the faculty.

C. Honors.

A student qualifies to graduate with honors, as noted herein, if he or she ranks in the top ten percent of his or her graduating class.

Summa Cum Laude	upper 1%
Magna Cum Laude	upper 2% to 5%
Cum Laude	upper 6% to 10%

D. Miscellaneous.

1. **Waivers.** Students or those acting on their behalf must present all requests for waiver of any rule of the Law Center in writing to the dean who when appropriate will refer them to that committee of the faculty having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the rule, or when appropriate directly to the faculty.

2. **Change in Rules.** Any change in the rules of the Law Center, including any change relating to requirements for the J.D. degree which may occur after the original admission of a student to the Law Center shall apply to that student unless the dean or faculty waives such change on the ground of hardship.

III. FACULTY PERSONNEL POLICIES NOT REPRODUCED HERE ARE ON RESERVE IN THE LIBRARY.

IV. FACULTY GOVERNING BODIES

A. Faculty Meetings.

1. The Dean shall call Faculty meetings no less frequently than once per month during those months the Center meets in regular session. In the event of an emergency, and in the absence of the Dean, any tenured Faculty member may call an emergency meeting to consider only those matters raised by the emergency.
2. The spirit of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern Faculty meetings provided, however, a two-third's majority of those faculty members present and voting is required to extend an offer to join the faculty.
3. The Dean shall appoint a parliamentarian to serve at his or her pleasure, to assure that meetings proceed in an orderly manner.
4. The Dean shall appoint a secretary to serve at his or her pleasure, to take the minutes of Faculty meetings.
5. The Dean shall prepare an informal agenda and distribute it to each member of the Faculty before Faculty meetings. Faculty members may add to the agenda prior to the meeting.
6. The chairperson will always have the right to one vote at Faculty meetings.
7. Visiting Professors are invited to attend faculty meetings and are permitted to vote at such meetings, with the exception of tenure and hiring decisions.
8. Student Representation.
   a. A representative from the Student Body, appointed by the Student Bar Association, may attend and participate in Faculty meetings except those portions of the meeting dealing with tenure.

b. The student representative shall have the right to one vote at Faculty meetings except for tenure votes.

c. The Faculty may sit in executive session without the student representative present or voting on any specific matter if ¾ of the Faculty vote for such a session.

B. Faculty Committees

1. The Dean shall publish and maintain a current list of all Faculty Committees, including descriptions of their duties and jurisdiction.
2. The Dean shall appoint the membership of each committee, after giving each Faculty member an opportunity to express a preference for assignment. The Dean shall appoint the chairperson for each committee.
3. Students may sit on Faculty Committees. Except as provided in paragraph (a) below, the extent of participation will depend on the determination of the individual committee.
   a) the Admissions Committee is directed to afford the student representative the opportunity to review applicant files, to vote on admissions decisions, and in all other respects serve as a full member of the committee subject to limitations imposed by the Buckley Amendment and the American Bar Association guidelines.
   b) The Student Bar Association will appoint representatives to the committees.
4. The Dean will receive a copy of the minutes of every committee. The Dean will be notified in writing in advance of all committee meetings.
5. The Dean shall appoint at least three Faculty members to each Committee, and should attempt to appoint at least five.
6. The Dean or the Dean's designee shall serve as an ex-officio member of all faculty committees.

C. Changes in Policy and Amendment of Regulations.

1. Any existing committee having the responsibility to consider and propose a faculty policy or amendment to these regulations will publish a notice of all its intended meetings and agenda. The entire Faculty may attend all such meetings.
2. The entire faculty will receive notice of the action of a committee on matters affecting policy or these regulations.

3. The committee will bring its recommendation as to all matters it has considered to the floor of the next called faculty meeting for a discussion of divergent views and a vote on the matter, which may receive amendments from the floor.
4. Nothing contained herein will prohibit motions affecting Law Center policy which originate at faculty meetings from consideration at the meetings when they are made.

D. Curriculum Interest Groups

1. Specific groups of faculty members will consider matters raised by particular areas of the law.
2. These groups will have the duty of developing subject area tracks within the curriculum (working in association with the Curriculum Committee).
3. The Dean shall maintain a list of curriculum interest groups and assign faculty members to interest groups based on the expressed preference of the individuals.

E. Approval of New Courses

No course shall be offered at the Law Center unless it is approved by the faculty in accordance with the following guidelines:

Fall semester courses:	preceding July 1st
Spring semester courses:	preceding October 15th
Summer term courses:	preceding April 1st

The only exceptions to this rule shall be (1) courses taught by new professors at the Law Center in their first semester, and (2) courses approved late at the discretion of the faculty.

V. CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

A. Jurisdiction. The Honor Court shall have exclusive power to impose a penalty, including a lower grade, upon a student as a result of a finding or belief that the student has engaged in conduct which violates the Honor Code, provided however, that a professor retains unlimited discretion with respect to the grading of written work, which is based wholly or partly upon research by the student.

B. Code. The Honor Code as revised November 22, 1982, governs student conduct.

C. Court Composition. The Honor Court shall be composed of five (5) students and two (2) faculty members; the Honor Court may set a quorum of less than the full court provided, however, at least one (1) faculty member is sitting in every case.

D. The Dean shall appoint the two faculty members of the Honor Court.

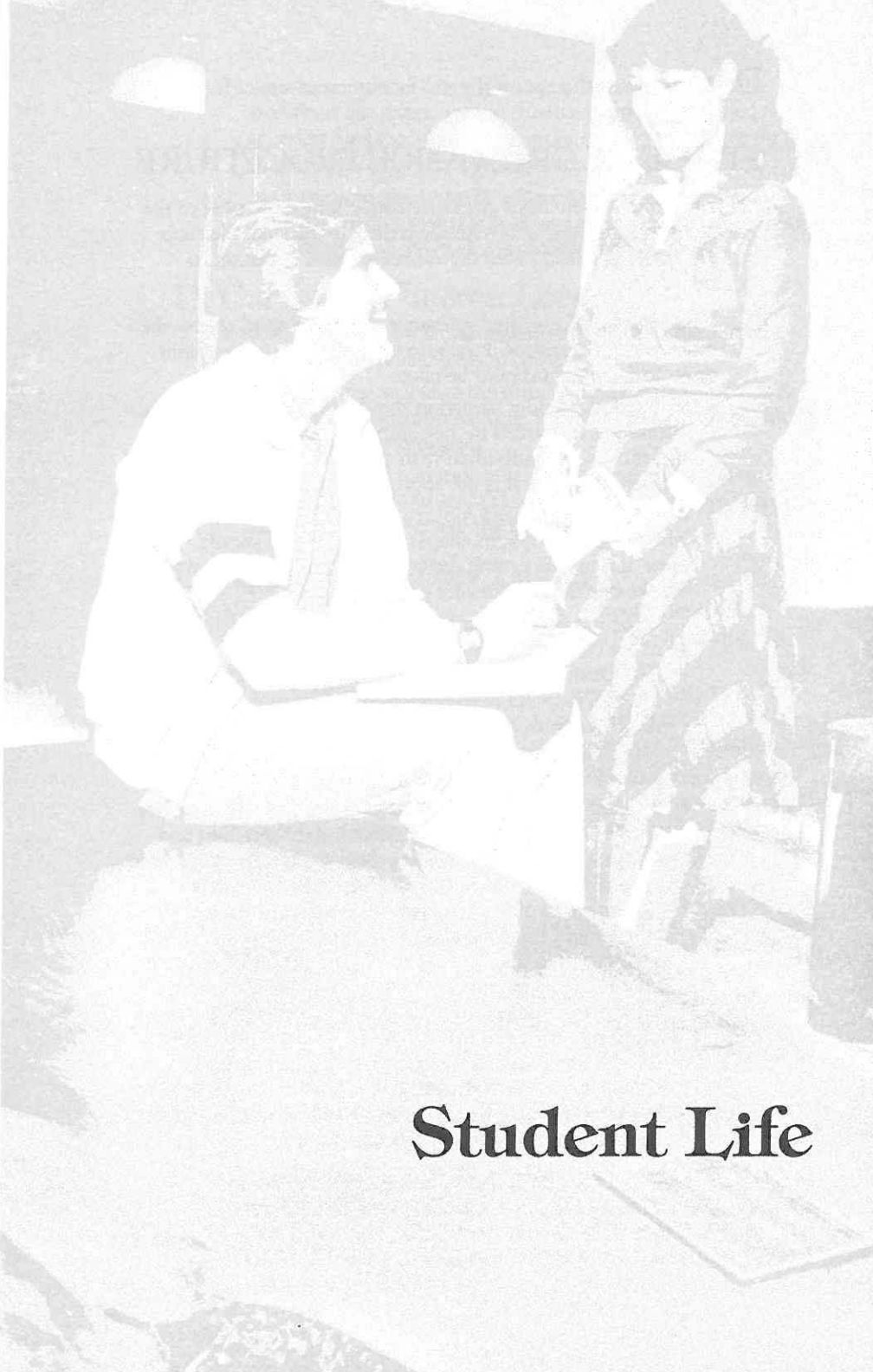
VI. STUDENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

A. Any student who has a grievance concerning a member of the faculty or the staff which he/she wishes to file shall file such grievance in writing with the Administrative Assistant to the Dean.

B. Upon receipt of a written grievance, the Dean shall review the grievance to determine if the grievance presents a complaint upon which action should be taken.

1. If the Dean decides no action should be taken based on the allegations contained in the complaint, then it will be returned to the individual with a brief written explanation of the reason(s) why it is not appropriate to take any action.
2. If the Dean decides an inquiry should be made to determine whether the complaint alleges conduct which should result in some action concerning the complaint, then the Dean may invoke one of the following procedures:
   a. **Informal Resolution Procedure:** The Dean will inquire of the complainant for proof supporting the complaint. The Dean will request that the party the complaint is against, respond to the complaint and supporting proof. If the Dean finds there is no basis for any sanction or that the complaint may be resolved informally then the complaint will be dismissed.
   b. **Formal Resolution Procedure.** If the Dean determines under VI(B) that there is a basis for the complaint and informal resolution is not appropriate then he will appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to investigate the complaint. This Committee will be composed of four faculty members and one student except that if the complaint concerns a staff member then the Committee will be composed of three faculty members, one staff member and one student. The Committee will request that the parties involved attend a hearing at which time both parties shall submit their evidence and arguments concerning the matter. The Committee after the hearing, will provide the Dean with a written finding of the facts and recommend solution for appropriate action by the Dean.

WE HAVE RECENTLY CONFRONTED A PROBLEM OF STUDENTS USING THE LAW CENTER AS THEIR MAILING ADDRESS. THIS IS NOT PERMITTED. PLEASE DO NOT HAVE ANY ITEMS MAILED TO YOU AT THE LAW CENTER.



Student Life

Student Organizations

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION—Students at the Law Center are automatically members of the Student Bar Association. Through this association (SBA), students have an effective means of communicating their point of view to all levels of the Law Center administration and faculty. The SBA exists to advance the aims and goals of the student body and the Law Center, and to promote the Law Center's general welfare.

Representatives to the governing body, the Representative Council, are elected from all three classes at the Law Center. In an attempt to foster community spirit, the SBA provides many student services—a speakers' program, social functions, a Book Store, a Student Directory, and Faculty Roast. SBA sponsored activities also include the Spring Banquet, a traditional part of the Law Center calendar. The Student Bar Association is affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association and participates actively in division functions.

ABA/LAW STUDENT DIVISION—All Nova Law students may join the ABA/Law Student Division, which is a separate but integral part of the American Bar Association, the national organization of the legal profession. Student members are entitled to participate in all ABA functions at reduced rates and to receive ABA publications and insurance benefits. ABA/LSD matching fund grants have been awarded Nova in past years to support its Legislative Drafting Service and Speakers' Program. Student representatives, appointed by the SBA Representative Council, serve as liaisons to the national ABA Law Student Division.

NOVA LAW JOURNAL—The *Nova Law Journal* published its first issue in April, 1977. It is an independent organization, funded by the University and by private contributions. The original board of editors was selected by a faculty committee, based on a writing competition. Subsequent boards have been elected by their predecessors. The *Journal* staff is selected from the top 15% of the first year class, or through a writing competition following the first and second years. Student staff members check the accuracy of footnotes in articles submitted to the *Journal* and also write brief casenotes. Members of the *Journal* are students who have authored comments or case notes of publishable quality. Past issues of the *Journal* have contained articles by many leading jurists, legal scholars, and members of the Law Center faculty.

MOOT COURT—From its inception, the Moot Court Society has been one of the most active and prestigious student groups at the law school. The society offers several avenues in which to practice and refine advocacy skills. For example, competitions at the intramural and interscholastic level held throughout the school year provide members an active program of appellate advocacy. Results of these competitions show that many of our members are some of the nation's finest advocates and brief writers. Indeed, a Nova team won the first annual F. Lee Bailey Moot Court Competition held in San Diego in March, 1983. In order to acquaint the incoming student to Moot Court, a freshman competition is held during the spring term. Every year, a majority of the freshman class compete in these rounds. Membership in the Society is open to second and third year students who are in good academic standing.

AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION—Formed in Fall 1978, the student chapter of ATLA provides numerous speakers from the local legal community to help students hone their trial skills. The chapter also sponsors a mock trial competition, staged at the Law Center by the Young Lawyers Section of the Florida Bar. ATLA has also hosted students in the Regional rounds of the National Trial Lawyers Competition.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN LAWYERS—One of the most active student groups, FAWL includes both men and women, students and faculty, concerned with the field of equal rights legislation. Funding comes from organizational dues, supplemented by grants from the SBA. In the past FAWL has obtained grants to sponsor a film and speaker series on various legal topics and has organized programs on assertiveness training for the courtroom. Also well attended are its semi-annual luncheons which include female attorneys and judges from the local area. In 1982, this organization was officially recognized as the first law student chapter of the Florida Association for Women Lawyers.

BLACK AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION—The BALSA chapter at the Law Center began in 1978, with Black students from the United States and abroad coming together in search of a common bond. Designed as a focal point for sharing experiences, the local BALSA chapter works to improve the recognition of the Black student within the University structure.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY—Through bringing in several international attorneys for mini-lectures, the Society has developed a strong core of interest within the student body. The thrust of interest of the Society continues to be private international trade law. The rapid growth of the impact of international trade on the Florida economy has stimulated the growth of interest by the student body in the Society's functions. The continued vitality of this group is insured by the involvement of our international law faculty in constantly expanding the activities and interests of the group.

SPANISH AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION—The SALSA chapter at Nova Law Center was founded in the spring of 1980. This organization brings together students of both Hispanic and American heritage. Since its creation, SALSA has worked with the International Law Society to sponsor speakers on subjects of common interest to the student body. An annual Spanish culture festival highlights this group's social activities.

PUBLIC LAW INSTITUTE/PUBLIC INTEREST LAW SOCIETY—The Public Law Institute was founded at Nova University Law Center during the 1979-80 academic year. The purpose of the organization was stated at the time of its inception as follows:

> The Institute will focus its activities on current socio-legal problems and will seek out opportunities to engage in scholarly research, consultation, litigation and education to promote responsible, ethical and fair public sector behavior in the face of changing public needs. Research for legislative reform will be a major concern of the Institute.

Since that time, the Institute, in conjunction with its student arm, the Public Interest Law Society, has embarked on numerous projects to further its purpose.

The Public Law Institute's role in these undertakings is to put ideas, people, and money together in the public interest. Accordingly, the Institute will continue to solicit and evaluate project ideas; to recruit faculty, students, the bench and bar, other professionals and laymen to make the projects work, and to seek public and private funding for projects requiring significant financial support.

The role of the Public Interest Law Society in the Public Law Institute is to recruit and organize students for participation in the Institute's projects. Society members have made the organization a true working partner with the Institute by taking an active role in the planning and decision-making processes of the organization.

LAW STUDENTS' RESEARCH SERVICE—The Law Students' Research Service offers research assistance to the local legal community and occasionally assists attorneys outside the State of Florida with their legal research problems. Operated and directed by students under the supervision of a faculty advisor, the service offers students an opportunity to earn a competitive hourly wage while sharpening their own legal research skills. Participating students are upper-class students who are selected on the basis of their research and writing abilities.

FIRST AMENDMENT—First published in 1981-82, the yearbook memorializes the events of each academic year through a combination of text and photographs.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD—The guild is a membership organization with over 90 chapters nationwide. Guild members are involved in every struggle in this country for economic, social and political justice. The Nova chapter was organized in the fall of 1982.

Legal Fraternities

DELTA THETA PHI—Organized in 1928, Delta Theta Phi has more than 70,000 members nationwide. Nova's Thomas E. Lee, Jr., Chapter was formed in 1982, offering our students the opportunity to participate in national as well as local activities of this prominent legal fraternity.

PHI ALPHA DELTA—The Fleming Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta was chartered in 1975. In 1980, the Fleming Chapter was chosen as one of the top 10 chapters out of 163 chapters nationwide, winning an "Outstanding Merit" award. P.A.D members play an active role in Law Center affairs, instructing freshmen members on study methods and inviting speakers to the campus.

Awards and Honors

DEAN'S AWARD FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE—An individual plaque is awarded annually by the Dean for outstanding intellectual achievement and overall scholarship. Additionally, each winner's name is inscribed on a master plaque maintained in the Law Center Library.

DEANS AWARD FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE BY FIRST YEAR STUDENTS—Five awards of $1,000.00 each are made to the five students in the first year class who obtain the highest averages for their first year's coursework.

GOODWIN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS—Several upperclass students who serve as faculty research assistants are paid salaries which are comparable to those paid law clerks in the Fort Lauderdale area. The funding necessary to pay these salaries is made possible by income from the Goodwin endowment.

AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE BOOK AWARDS—Specially bound titles of *American Jurisprudence* are made available by the joint publishers, the Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Company, and the Bancroft-Whitney Company. These books are awarded to the students who receive the highest grade in specified courses.

HORNBOOK AWARDS—Selected titles from the Hornbook series are made available by the West Publishing Company. These are awarded to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average.

UNITED STATES LAW WEEK AWARD—The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., makes available a year's complimentary subscription to the *United States Law Week* to the graduating student judged by the faculty to have made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in the final year.

PHI ALPHA DELTA LAW FRATERNITY—Will confer, on a nationwide basis, ten $500.00 Minority Fellowship Awards at schools where there is a fraternity chapter. Minority students must apply prior to the June 1st preceding their entry into law school. Applications are available through the local chapter.

ATTORNEYS' TITLE INSURANCE FUND GRANT—The Attorneys' Title Insurance Fund, a business trust for Florida Lawyers, closely affiliated with the Florida Bar, has established an annual grant of $1,000 to be used solely for the advancement of Real Property Legal Education in ways to be determined annually by the advice of the property law faculty.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW AWARD—The Local Government section of the Florida bar annually awards a cash prize to the most outstanding student in municipal and local government law.

ATTORNEYS' TITLE INSURANCE FUND PRIZE—The Attorneys' Title Insurance Fund, a business trust for Florida Lawyers, closely affiliated with the Florida Bar, annually awards one cash prize of $150 to a law student for written work in the field of real property.

THE ANNUAL ETHICS AWARD—The General Practice Section of the Florida Bar annually awards a cash prize to the student designated as the most outstanding ethics student. Determination is based solely on academic achievement.

ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA-Nova Student Chapter—Annually recognizes the winners of their Mock Trial Competition by inscribing the names of individual team winners on a master plaque in the Law Center Courtroom.

MOOT COURT SOCIETY AWARD—This Law Center organization issues an annual award to winners of the Freshman Competition. Individuals' names are inscribed on a master plaque in the Law Center Courtroom.

Alumni Association

The close relationship formed between students and the Law Center should not end at graduation. With the graduation of the Charter Class in 1977, the Alumni Association became a reality. The Association has continued to grow with each succeeding graduating class. The purpose of the Association is to enhance the stature of the Law Center; to promote by its support—moral, intellectual, professional, and financial and the continued enrichment and development of the Law Center. Assistance has encompassed a broad spectrum of social and business activities, including placement of students and alumni, consultation on policy, and mobilization of financial support. An alumni directory and newsletter help graduates to maintain the close ties developed during their years at Nova Law Center, and to assist each other in their continued professional growth.

Bar Admission

Although graduation from the Law Center entitles an individual to apply to take the Bar examination in every state, requirements for admission to the Bar vary. For example, every person intending to apply for admission to the Florida Bar must register with the Board of Examiners within 150 days after commencement of the study of law. Each student should obtain precise information concerning the

requirements of the state in which he or she desires to practice from the appropriate state board of Bar Examiners, before or immediately after entering law school. Failure to do so may result in delaying admission to the Bar.

Application Procedures

APPLICATION DATES—First year students are admitted only in the fall semester. To assure that it will be reviewed for consideration, the application and accompanying materials must be received by the Law Center by March 1, 1984. The Law Center has a rolling admissions process, so applicants are urged to file as early as is possible.

APPLICATION FORM—An application form accompanies this bulletin. Additional copies may be requested of the Director of Admissions, Nova University Law Center, Leo Goodwin, Sr., Law Building, 3100 S.W. Ninth Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315. No application will be considered unless it is filled out completely.

APPLICATION FEE—A fee of $30.00 (a check or money order payable to Nova University) must accompany the application. This fee is not refundable, it is not credited toward tuition or fees, and is not applicable toward the fee for the Law School Data Assembly Service. In cases of extraordinary financial hardship, there is a possibility that an applicant need not pay the fee. Applicants seeking a fee waiver must present documentation of need together with a written request to the Admissions Office.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST—All applicants (except certain handicapped applicants, see below) are required to submit scores on a recently taken Law School Admission Test (LSAT). The LSAT is administered four times a year—between June and March—at numerous locations throughout the United States as well as in foreign countries. Examination months vary from year to year. A bulletin about the LSAT is available directly from Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. It contains a complete sample test, discussion and explanation of the various types of LSAT questions, and detailed registration information and materials.

Applicants are advised to take the test no later than the December prior to the fall in which they seek to be admitted. Because files are reviewed as soon as they become complete, otherwise-admissable applicants taking a later test may be given only waiting list status. Each applicant should have an official report of his or her score reported to the Law Center directly as a part of the LSDAS report (See next section). Separate LSAT reports are not acceptable. The Law Center's code number is R5514.

TRANSCRIPTS AND LSDAS—The Law Center is a participating member of the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Each applicant must register with the LSDAS by filing the registration form supplied with the LSAT Bulletin of information and carefully following the directions in that Bulletin for sending transcripts of college work to LSDAS. Each applicant must send to us, *along with our application form,* a Law School Matching Form furnished with the LSAT bulletin. We will send the Matching Form to LSDAS to confirm that the applicant has applied. LSDAS will send its summary of the applicant's college record, together with copies of all transcripts and a report of all LSAT scores, to the Law Center.

HANDICAPPED APPLICANTS—In recent years, increasing numbers of individuals with physical and other handicaps have become interested in legal education and careers in law. The Law Center views this as a heartening development and receives and processes applications from handicapped applicants under policies which fully comply with Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the relevant regulations.

The Admissions Committee asks that handicapped applicants who can do so take the LSAT. For those who cannot, the committee asks for a statement to that effect in a letter to us, supported by medical confirmation. In such cases, the application will be considered on the basis of all information available, without prejudice to the applicant. For those who take the large-type edition of the LSAT or who take the LSAT under non-standard conditions, we consider the score as part of the record but give the entire file careful individual attention because we are aware that the scores so attained may not be wholly comparable to other scores. Handicapped individuals who take the test may find that a handicap has affected work on the test more than was anticipated. Any such applicant is welcome to ask the Committee to give less than usual weight to the LSAT, and we will do so on an individual basis if medical confirmation is provided.

Our general policy favoring diversity in our student body may mean that the life experiences and backgrounds of some handicapped applicants are viewed by the Committee as plus factors in the admissions decision. For all handicapped applicants, we welcome supplementary materials, (such as letters of recommendation and brief samples of written work), which can enhance our understanding of the applicant's academic and professional potential and can thus help us assure that no handicapped applicant is prejudiced by a handicap-caused situation in the application file (such as a low or missing LSAT score).

The Law Center's program, and all of its facilities are physically accessible to the handicapped. There are special reading facilities at the Law Center for partially-sighted students.

RETAKING THE LSAT—Some applicants choose to take the LSAT more than once. We recommend a retake only if an applicant is reasonably sure he or she had a "bad day" and expects major improvement on the second try.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS—The first-year class in the program leading to the degree of Juris Doctor is admitted in August. Applicants must be of good moral character, and are required to have earned a baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited college or university. Applicants with undergraduate degrees from foreign universities, other than those holding law degrees from a foreign university, must petition for waiver of this requirement. The committee may require a satisfactory TOEFL score from foreign applicants.

As character is of critical relevance to the study and practice of law, the Law Center must require explanations of experiences which tend to reflect negatively upon an applicant's character. Thus the Admissions Committee requires that written explanations be provided in the event an applicant has been charged with a crime other than a minor traffic violation or has been subject to stern academic disciplinary action. A brief statement delineating the details of any such incident in the life of an applicant must accompany the application. If any applicant has ever been convicted of a crime other than minor traffic violations, he may wish to consider consulting the bar admission authorities in the state in which he intends to practice law.

No uniform pre-legal undergraduate course is prescribed. A broad cultural background is a desirable preparation for the study of law; however, specialization in engineering, science, or another technical subject is also valuable. The applicant should have attained a mastery of the English language. Many students have discovered that business or accounting courses prove invaluable. The particular courses taken are not of concern; any discipline which is exacting, which develops an ability to analyze, which requires clear comprehension and expression of ideas, and which fosters creative power in thinking will provide a good foundation for law study.

The student body is extraordinarily diverse. Approximately one-third of the students are women; more than twenty percent are over thirty years of age.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS—Out of fairness to all applicants, the Law Center has a policy which prohibits the granting of evaluative interviews. No correspondence or other contact will be undertaken with relatives or friends seeking to intervene on behalf of an applicant.

STATUS OF APPLICATION—*Notification of receipt and status of an applicant's file will be made only if the response cards attached to the application are addressed, stamped, and are enclosed with the Application Form. It is the responsibility of the applicant to see that the file is complete.*

The Admissions Office will not answer telephone inquiries about the Admissions Committee's evaluation of an applicants' files. Results will be mailed to applicants as soon as a final determination is made. The applicant is responsible for keeping a current mailing address on file with the Admissions Office. Any failure to reply to correspondence from the Law Center will result in an automatic cancellation or denial of the application. Whenever a due date is specified in these instructions or in any correspondence, all responses, forms or any documentation must actually reach the Admissions Office by the specified date. Therefore, any applicants who expect to be away from his mailing address should make arrangements to have someone monitor his mail and forward any Admissions correspondence to him. Given the delays involved in the mails, every applicant should allow ample time for his correspondence to reach the Admissions Office.

In passing upon applications, the Admissions Committee, whose membership includes representatives of the administration, faculty and student body, will consider both the undergraduate grade point average and the LSAT score (as furnished by the LSDAS) and other relevant matters that may have been brought to its attention. Because of the large number of highly qualified students applying for admission, the standards of admission will be high. Every effort will be made to notify applicants promptly when decisions are made. However, because of the expected volume and timing of applications, most will not be considered until mid-February, 1984. A decision will not be made on many of the applications until April or May.

No decision on applications can be made until all documents are received: application, current LSDAS report, LSAT score, and a personal statement explaining the applicant's interest in studying law. No action can ordinarily be taken on any application until college grades are submitted through the first-semester or first-quarter of the senior year. An accepted applicant will be required to submit a final transcript showing that a baccalaureate degree has been awarded. All documents described above should be forwarded directly to the Law Center Admissions Office.

Applicants are cautioned to submit all relevant data at the time of their initial application. Once a decision has been reached, no reconsideration will be granted unless it is based on new information which was not previously available.

RESERVATION OF POWER—The Nova Law Center reserves the right to change the requirements for admission and graduation; modify the curriculum; change tuition or other fees; and change regulations affecting the student body.

ACCEPTANCE DEPOSIT—Upon receiving a notice of acceptance for the first year class, the applicant will be required to make an acceptance deposit of $150.00 within the time specified in the letter of acceptance. Each accepted applicant must submit, *with the deposit,* six permanent passport-size (2" by 3") facial photographs. If the deposit is late, the applicant will forfeit the place that has been reserved. The deposit will be applied against tuition for the first term. In the event of withdrawal from the Law Center, no part of the deposit will be refunded unless the applicant is required to report for active military service.

ADVANCED STANDING—An applicant who has completed at least one full year of work at a law school approved by the American Bar Association may be admitted as a transfer student if (1) before undertaking the study of law the applicant had received a baccalaureate degree from a college or university that is regionally accredited and (2) the applicant's law school record evidences academic competence.

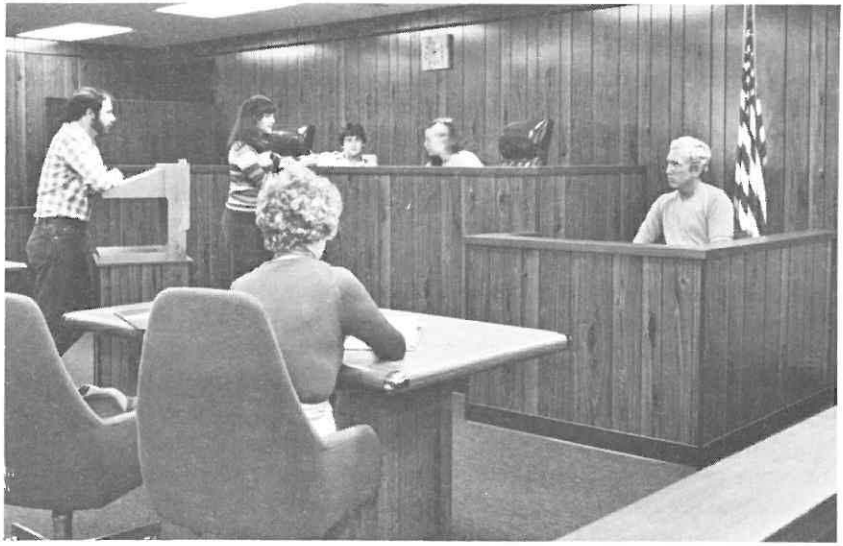
Transfer applicants are required to (1) undertake the regular application process indicating on their application forms that they wish to apply for advanced standing as a transfer student, (2) provide a letter from the Dean of the previous law school indicating they are eligible to return and are in good standing, (3) submit a copy of their LSAT/LSDAS report, and (4) submit a final law school transcript. Transfer applicants must have completed their files no later than one month prior to the semester in which they desire to commence studies at the Law Center.

A transfer student may receive credit for up to two and one-half semesters of law school work toward residency requirements. A transfer student will not receive transfer credit for a grade below C, and no grades received elsewhere will be taken into account at the Law Center for any purposes other than admissions and honors. Graduates of foreign law schools should follow the procedures for transfer applicants and must submit a written petition for advanced standing. The faculty reserves the right to prescribe further conditions for the granting of credit for grades earned elsewhere. (See Code of Academic Regulations, I.D.1.)

SUMMER CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE PROGRAM—The Center reserves certain places in the first year class for candidates who successfully complete a summer conditional acceptance program. This program permits applicants, who otherwise would not be granted admission, to compete for admission by taking two courses of three credit hours each during June and part of July. The courses are taught by experienced law professors from our regular faculty. Participants in the program will be admitted as degree candidates as a matter of right in the fall term if their grade point average based on the two courses equals at least 2.5, and neither grade is below a C.

Admissions Standards

If any applicant has ever been convicted of a crime other than minor traffic violations, he may wish to consider consulting the bar admission authorities in the state in which he intends to practice law. Prospective members of the bar must be found to possess high standards of character and fitness and persons with criminal convictions may face difficulties in this regard. If full disclosure of such convictions is not made on on the applicant's admissions application, further difficulties may result. The Florida Board of Bar Examiners, for example, is very concerned about the veracity of prospective attorneys who fail to disclose information requested on law school application forms. Information about the requirements for admission to the bar of the various states may be obtained by writing the American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.



Continuing Legal Education Recognizing the rapidly changing nature of the law during the period of a substantive law explosion, the Florida Bar encourages attendance at continuing legal courses for members of the practicing Bar. In keeping with our policy of maximizing exposure of our students to the realities of law, an active CLE program operates at the Law Center to further the education of members of the Bar. Practical skills courses are taught by established local practitioners in their particular areas of expertise. Most courses are scheduled in such a way that attorneys can participate without taking valuable time away from their office practice.

The goal of Nova's CLE program is to involve the local legal community with our Law Center in an ongoing practical way. This benefits both our alumni and the local bar, while at the same time allowing students to benefit from and exchange ideas with some of the most knowledgeable attorneys in our area of the country. In addition, members of the Law Center faculty often participate as lecturers in CLE seminars sponsored by the Florida Bar and other legal organizations.

Placement Placement occupies a prominent place at the Law Center, because of the center's philosophy of combining legal theory with the opportunity to gain practical experience. Although extensive outside clerking during the school year is discouraged, students are permitted to devote up to 20 hours a week to paid research for local firms. Such employment is compatible with the study of law and frequently research openings will be listed with the Placement Office.

The Placement Office serves as a central clearinghouse for information on legal employment opportunities, both for student clerkships and for permanent employment upon graduation. Alumni also utilize the service, as positions for attorneys with several years of experience are regularly listed with the office. Our lists of part-time and summer clerkship opportunities are constantly updated, and many students find that they are offered employment upon graduation with firms where they clerked during law school. Local contacts are an integral part of our placement efforts.

The main function of the Placement Office is to provide information and serve as a resource center to assist students in their employment search. Counseling on employment goals, resume preparation, and job search techniques are available in group or individual sessions. Nova Law Center is an active member of the National Association of Law Placement, participating in its surveys and other national programs, and a full-time Placement Coordinator oversees the operation of our Placement Office.

Part-Time Clerkships

The Law Center discourages students from engaging in extensive outside employment while classes are in session. Devoting excessive amounts of time to activity not directly related to the study of law is likely to seriously damage one's chances of success in law school.

Many students find that limited clerking with local firms promotes a sense of realism and aids in relating the concepts learned in class to problems encountered in actual practice. Some students even find their studies improved by such activity. The Law Center encourages students to clerk for local firms, provided they limit the time so spent.

In accordance with ABA Standards, the Law Center will not permit any full-time law student to work more than 20 hours per week.

Housing

Dormitory space is available across the street from the Goodwin Building on a campus including the bookstore and cafeteria. The dormitory is within walking distance of a shopping center, bank, and restaurants. There are a limited number of rooms available, and these are assigned in order of room application. For more information about dormitory space, contact: Housing, Nova Law Center, 3100 S.W. 9th Avenue, Fort Lauderale, Florida 33315.

Located on the main campus, seven miles from the Law Center, are the University apartments consisting of four multi-story buildings. A limited number of apartments are available each year for law student use. Apartments are leased on a yearly basis. For further descriptive information, application forms and off-campus housing information, contact the Director of Housing, Nova University, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale,
Florida 33314.

Application Information and Instructions

Financial Aid

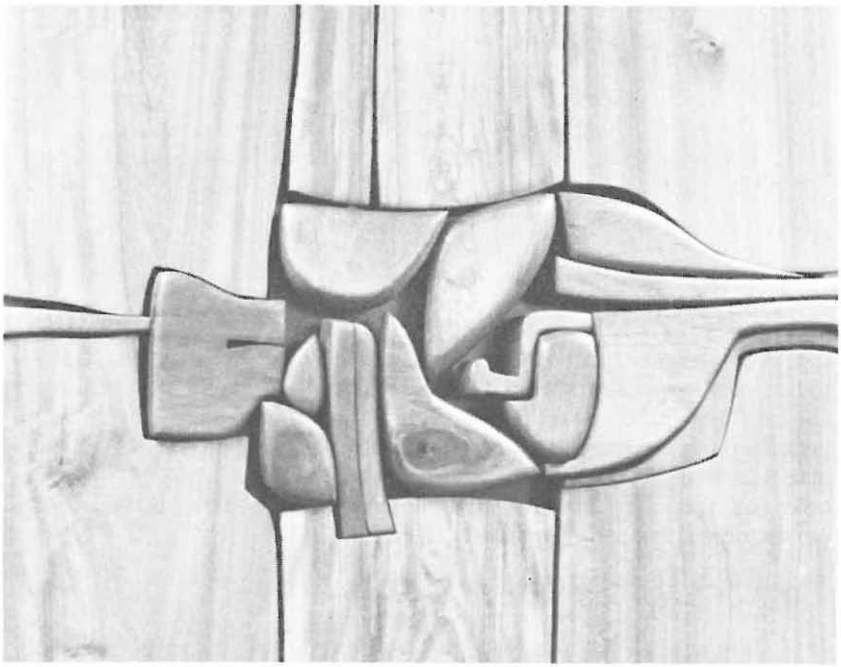
Registration

A first-year student's fall tuition is payable on or before June 25, 1984, to the University Comptroller's Office. Returning students must register and pay their tuition on or before August 10, 1984. Unless advance written permission to register late is granted, failure to register on the prescribed date will result in cancellation of the acceptance and forfeiture of the acceptance deposit. Students cannot register for new courses if there is an outstanding balance for previous tuition.

Law School Expenses

Tuition per semester (1983-84)	$2,600.00
Application fee	30.00
Reactivation of application fee	10.00
Acceptance deposit (payable after acceptance and credited towards tuition)	150.00
Registration fee per semester	20.00
Late registration penalty	15.00
Materials fee per semester	15.00
Student activity fee per semester	15.00
Transcript fee (no charge for first transcript)	3.00
Diploma fee	15.00
Change in schedule fee (no charge for the first change made in a schedule after registration date. A fee of $5.00 is imposed on any later change)	5.00
Locker deposit (this charge is refundable at the end of the academic year)	2.00
Anonymous number late charge (fee charged to a student who fails to obtain an examination number during the prescribed time, or who loses the number)	1.00
Transient student summer application	20.00

In unusual circumstances and for compelling reasons, tuition may be deferred upon written authorization from the Dean's office. Such deferral may not extend beyond the end of the term for which tuition originally was deferred.



Refund of Tuition Any student in good standing wishing to withdraw because of illness or some other satisfactory reason must notify the Admissions Office or Law School Registrar in writing. Adjustment of tuition will be computed from the date on which the written notice was received by the Law Center.

a. No part of the application fee, the registration fee, seat deposit or the student activity fee will be refunded upon withdrawal.
b. The refundable percentage of total tuition will be computed in accordance with the following schedule:
   From date tuition is due, but prior to the expiration of the first 14 calendar days of the semester 80%
   During the 15th through 21st calendar days 60%
   During the 22nd through 28th calendar days 40%
   During the 29th through 35th calendar days 20%
   No refunds will be payable for such withdrawals beyond the 35th calendar day.
c. The semester is deemed to begin on the day classes begin.

Financial Aid

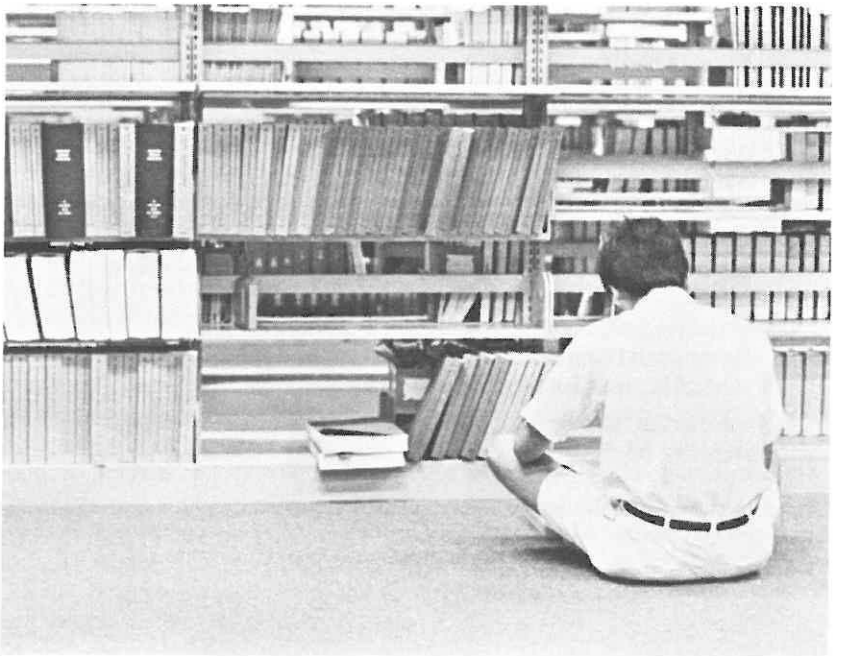
Student Financial Assistance Programs

There is a modest amount and a limited number of scholarships available for students. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of demonstrated need and academic merit. The scholarships are awarded to students on the basis of need and ability to successfully pursue and complete a course of law study. Scholarships vary in amount and are for one year. To renew a scholarship (a) a new application must be filed; (b) there must be continued need; and (c) the student must be in good standing.

An applicant seeking financial aid must submit a separate application to the University Financial Aid Office requesting direct aid. In addition, such applicant must submit a need analysis completed through a federally approved agency as further explained.

Student Financial Aid

Nova University operates several programs of financial aid in order to assist the greatest possible number of its students in meeting direct and indirect educational expenses. Its financial aid programs derive from federal, state, and private sources. Details of the various programs are available from the office of Financial Aid, Parker Building, Room 224, Nova University, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33314. Telephone: 305/475-7411.



FINANCIAL AID POLICY*

1. The University's financial aid capacity is a mixture of grant and scholarship assistance as well as self-help opportunities through employment and loan programs.
2. The University's Financial Aid Office is responsible for implementing and carrying out its financial aid policy via procedures which comply with applicable statutes and regulations governing the University's conduct of government subsidized programs.
3. Financial Aid Office procedures are reviewed regularly by the University's Student Affairs Committee.

STUDENT ELIGIBILITY*

4. In distributing financial assistance the primary criterion for the selection of eligible student recipients is "financial need." Financial need is the difference between the student's (and his or her parents', where applicable) available resources and his or her educational expenses.
5. Student resources are measured individually and uniformly by the University's participation in approved need analysis programs, operated by the College Scholarship Service.
6. Educational expenses are measured individually and uniformly, utilizing university-wide expense budgets issued annually by the Financial Aid Office.
7. Eligible student aid recipients must be citizens of the United States or holders of permanent resident visas.
8. Eligible student aid recipients are selected without regard to sex, age, race, religion, or national origin.
9. Eligible student aid recipients must meet and continue to meet the criteria for good academic standing and satisfactory progress established by the program in which the recipient is enrolled.
10. Eligible student aid recipients must affirm in writing that they are not in default on any educational loan, whatever the source and do not owe a refund on any grant issued by another educational institution.
11. Eligible student aid recipients must affirm in writing that all financial aid payments received will be used solely for expenses related to attendance at the University.

We are proud of our ability to assist our students, and we hope financial matters will not be a problem for you in 1984-85.

*This lengthy statement and accompanying charts are in compliance with federal regulation. The following catalog pages describe the programs in which the University participates and our procedures for processing applications, awards, and financial aid payments.

Student Loan Sources

Guaranteed Student Loan Program (Bank Loans)
Auxiliary Loans to Aid Students (Bank Loans)
Florida Guaranteed Student Loan Program
National Direct Student Loan Program
Veterans Loan Program

Veterans Benefits Eligibility and the amount of benefits are determined by the Veterans Administration after certification of your enrollment by Nova University. If you are a veteran, you should contact the Financial Aid Office for the necessary application forms.

Nova University Student Employment Is usually available through research and study grants from government and private sources. Information on employment can be obtained from the director of the area where you wish to work or from the Student Employment Office.

Guaranteed Student Loans/Auxiliary Loans to Aid Students Relatively low-cost financing for educational expenses is available from banks throughout the country. Applications for loans are available from banks in your home town. If you are a Florida resident, you may be eligible to apply for a Florida Guaranteed Student Loan made directly by a local bank. Florida Guaranteed Loan applications are available from the Financial Aid Office.

Generally you may borrow up to $5,000 per year. Repayment begins six to nine months from the date you graduate or terminate your studies. Until that time, no interest or finance charges accrue to your outstanding balance, and no repayments are required. Once repayment begins the amount of your monthly payment will depend on the amount you borrowed, but in all cases the minimum monthly payment is $30.00, which will include interest (finance charge) at the annual percentage rate of 7% or 9% depending on the date of your first borrowing. Submit the completed application to the University Financial Aid Office.

Law students are eligible to borrow up to $3,000 per year from the Auxiliary Loan Program. The interest rate is 12% and interest payments which accrue during law school can be deferred under a special program arranged by Law School Admission Council. These loans are available in addition to GLS and have no income-based eligibility requirements. Submit the completed application to the Financial Aid Office.

Contracting debt to finance your education is a worthy undertaking, but it is a serious matter which you should discuss fully with your family prior to borrowing.

College Scholarship Service—Need Analysis The family contribution is a measure of your family's financial strength. The amount of the family contribution is the amount you will be expected to contribute in cash toward meeting your educational expenses. It is measured by completion and submission of the Financial Aid Form to the College Scholarship Service. This form must be submitted by March 15th each year to continue your eligibility for aid. Such applications may be obtained at your Undergraduate Financial Aid Office, by writing CSS, or from Nova University's Financial Aid Office.

Financial Aid Transcripts In order to disburse NDSL and CSW funds, the regulations state that the school must have knowledge of any previous financial aid a student may have received. Therefore, all students submitting a Nova Aid application for the first time must request that a financial aid transcript be forwarded to Nova from any post-secondary school they have attended.

Applications for the following programs may be made only after you have applied for Guaranteed Loan or Florida Guaranteed Loan assistance as previously described.

College Work-Study Program An employment program of part-time work in which federal funds cover 80% of student wages. Hourly rates are $4.00 and $4.50 per hour. Work may be performed on-campus or off-campus for non-profit employers serving the public interest. Deadline for applying for the College Work-Study Program is April 15 (for returning students), and June 1 (for new students), of the preceding academic year. Eligibility is based on financial need.

National Direct Student Loans A low-cost educational loan program operated by the University. Repayment terms are similar to the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, and the interest rate is 5% per year once repayment begins. Available loan funds each year are the repayments of former borrowers. If you are awarded a loan from this program the responsibility for another student's education becomes yours.

To apply for assistance from these programs, you must complete and submit the following forms by April 15th (for returning students) and June 1 (for new students) of the preceding academic year the Financial Aid Form of the College Scholarship Service and the Nova University Application for Financial Aid. Both forms are available in the Financial Aid Office. Should you have additional questions or need assistance in applying for financial aid, contact the Financial Aid Office at your convenience.

Student Financial Aid—Award Procedures

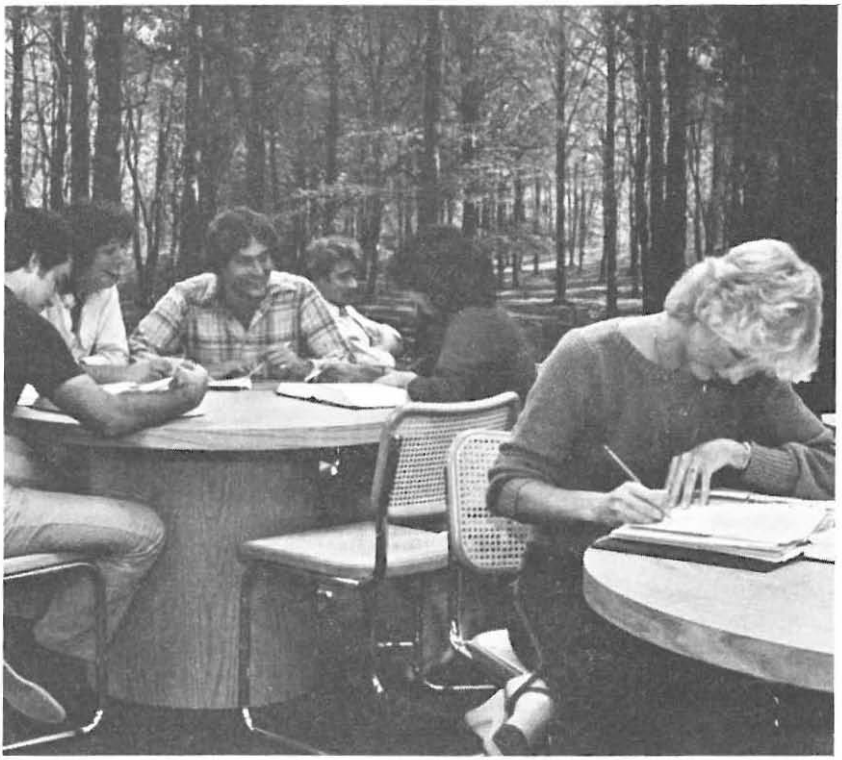
If all student eligibility criteria are met, student financial aid is awarded subject to analysis of the resources available to the student, the total educational expenses associated with his or her attendance at the Law Center, and the availability of funds.

In practice, a budget is constructed for each eligible applicant. The format of that budget is illustrated below. External aid is distributed first. The selection of eligible students and the amounts awarded are determined by each agency in accordance with its own criteria. For the purposes of awarding internal aid, the Financial Aid Office monitors all family contributions and external agency awards.

STUDENT RESOURCES	STUDENT EXPENSES
$ _____ Family Contribution	$ _____Room and Board
External Aid:	+ _____Transportation
_____Basic Grant	+ _____Miscellaneous
_____State Grant	+ _____Extraordinary Expense
_____Veterans Benefits	
_____Scholarships	= _____Living Expense Subtotal
_____Waivers	
_____Guaranteed Loans	+ _____Tuition and Fees
_____Nova Employment	
_____Veterans Loans	+ _____Books and Supplies
_____Other	
+ _____TOTAL EXTERNAL AID	
= _____SUBTOTAL RESOURCES	= _____TOTAL COST

Financial Need is the difference between the Total Cost and Resources subtotals. The Financial Aid Office attempts to meet this need by internal aid from the University's Work-Study and National Direct Student Loan Programs. Awards from these programs are mailed to recipients in May and June.

NOTE: Student expenses are determined by standard university expense budgets calculated by the Financial Aid Office and reviewed by the Student Affairs Committee annually. Expenses vary by the student's program costs (tuition and fees), marital status, and location of residence while attending Nova.



Payment Payment of financial aid awards is made in equal installments at each registration. Payment of awards under certain programs is made by credit to tuition accounts. Any amount credited in excess of the amount of tuition and fees due at registration is refunded by check within two weeks.

Payment of awards under all other programs is made by check payable to the recipient (sometimes payable jointly to the University and the recipient). When properly endorsed, these checks are acceptable as tuition and fee payments.

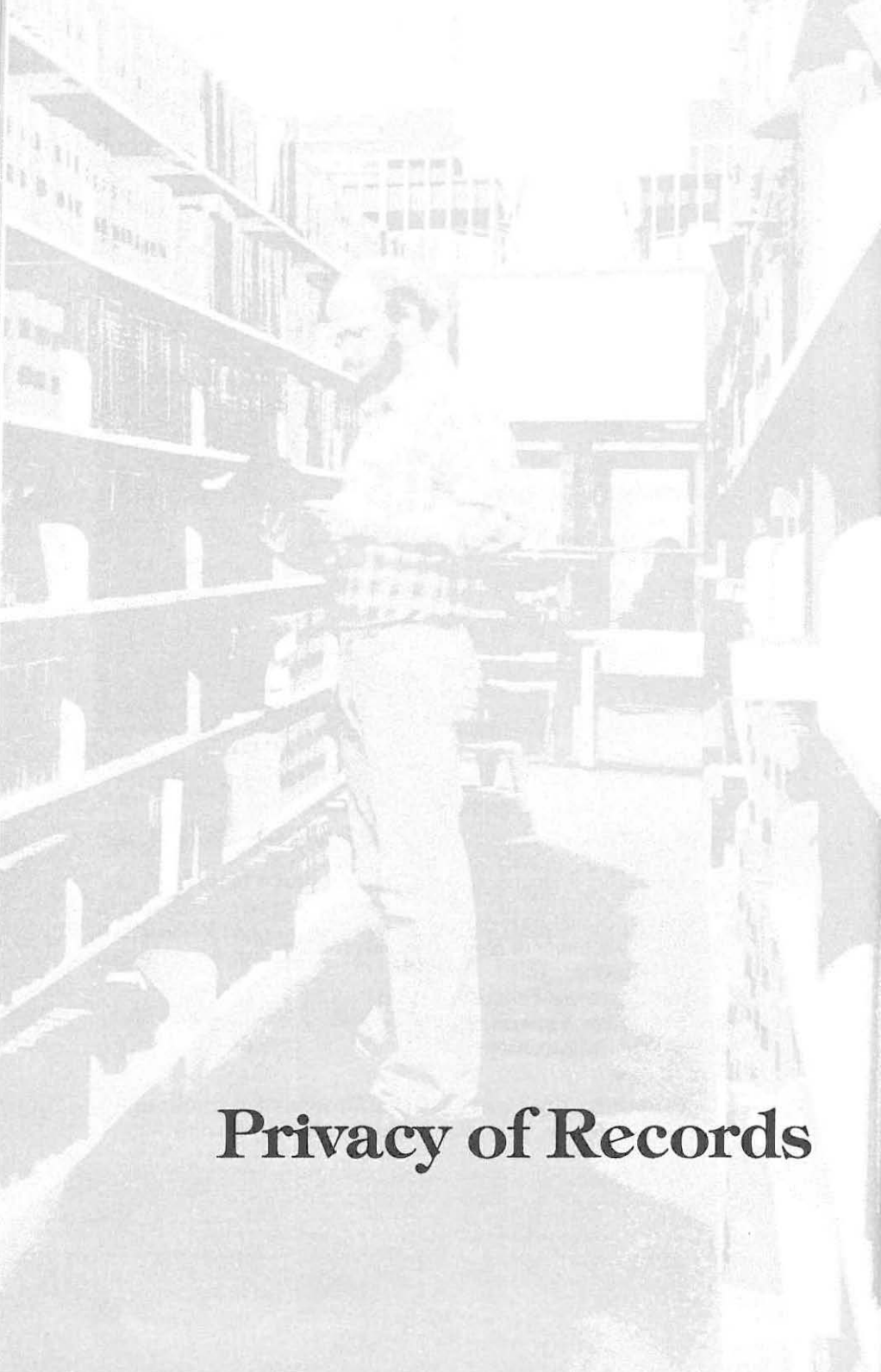
Scholarships and Loans The Law Center has a limited amount of need and merit-based scholarship and loan funds available. These funds are awarded based upon Law Center grades and a need analysis performed by the University Financial Aid Office and are primarily reserved for upperclass students. The following endowed scholarship funds are presently exist at the Law Center:

Paul B. Anton Law Scholarship Endowment
Frederick Raymond Bland Law Scholarship Endowment
Brolliar Law Scholarship Endowment
Richard DeToma Law Scholarship Endowment
Albert and Birdie Einstein Law Scholarship Endowment
Ferrero, Middlebrooks and Strickland Law Scholarship Endowment
Fleming, O'Bryan and Fleming Law Scholarship Endowment
Leo Goodwin, Sr., Law Scholarship Endowment
Melvin L. Green Law Scholarship Endowment
Abraham and Bluma Horvitz Law Scholarship Endowment
J. Rene Hotte Law Scholarship Endowment
I. H. Krekstein Law Scholarship Endowment
Law Alumni Scholarship Endowment
H. Irwin Levy Law Scholarship Endowment
Maxwell Maltz Law Scholarship Endowment
August C. Paoli and Toni M. Paoli Law Scholarship Endowment
Judge Larry Seidlin Law Scholarship Endowment
Shulman Law Scholarship Endowment
Judge Steven G. Shutter Law Scholarship Endowment
The Harry and Sam Simonhoff Memorial Law Scholarship Endowment
Joseph A. and Helen Varon Law Scholarship Endowment
Elaine Johnson Wold Law Scholarship Endowment

Generous donations from the following individuals and groups allowed additional scholarship aid in 1982-83:

Alumni Association - Book Scholarships
Anonymous — Moot Court Award
Anonymous — in honor of Honorable Joseph E. Price
William G. Grawford, Jr.
Gore Family Memorial Foundation Trust
South Broward Bar Association
South Broward Bar Auxiliary
Welcom Watson

The Law Center has three loan funds: the Emerency Student Loan Fund; the Leo Goodwin, Sr., Loan Fund; and the Minority Student Loan Fund.



Privacy of Records

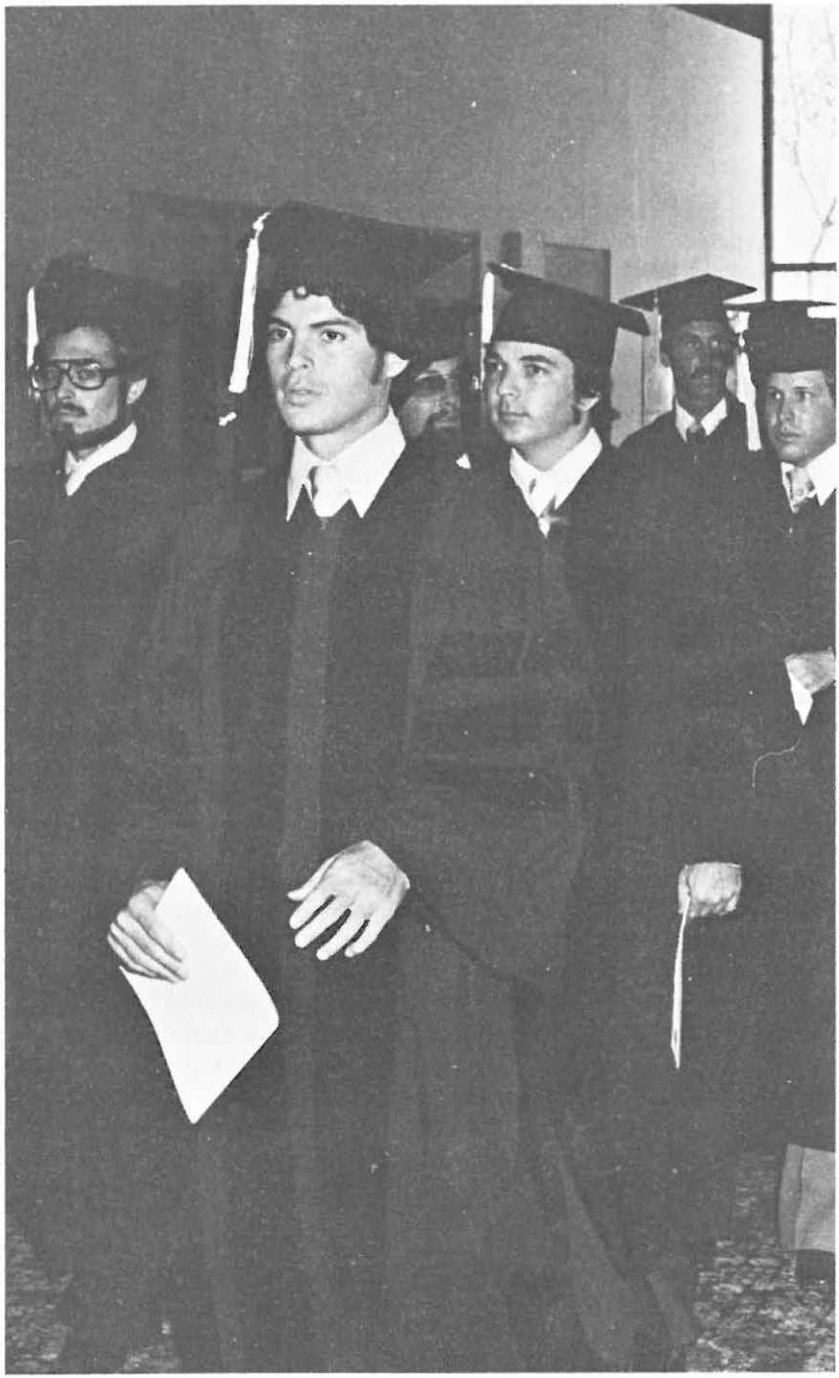
The Law Center and Nova University maintain a system of records which include application forms, letters of recommendation, admission test scores, and transcripts of students' previous academic records and performances while in residence. These records may be made available upon written request through the Department of the Registrar. The law limits access by and disclosure to a third party. Such access is given only upon consent of the student or if required by law, except for the following information which shall be released as directory information: 1) student's name; 2) address; 3) telephone number; 4) dates of attendance; 5) degree and awards received. Any student or parent not wishing to have this information disclosed should notify the Admissions Office in writing prior to August 1 of the relevant school year.

Transcripts of students' academic records cannot be released until all of their accounts, both academic and non-academic, have been paid.

A person does not have the right of access to educational records until he or she has been admitted to and has actually begun attending the Law Center of the University. There is no prohibition from disclosing such information to the parents of students who are listed on their parents' federal income tax forms.

Parents or eligible students will be provided a hearing by the University if they wish to challenge the content of the record. If they are still not satisfied, the parents or eligible students may add explanatory or rebuttal matter to the record. If the students or parents are denied access to a hearing or if records are alleged to have been illegally disclosed to a third party, the students or parents may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education.

The provisions set forth in this bulletin are not to be regarded as an irrevocable contract between the student and the Law Center or Nova University. The regulations and requirements herein, including tuition and fees, are necessarily subject to change without notice at any time at the discretion of the administration. The Law Center and the University further reserve the right to require a student to withdraw at any time, as well as the right to impose probation on any student whose conduct is unsatisfactory. Any admission on the basis of false statements or documents is void upon discovery of the fraud, and the student is not entitled to any credit for work which may have been done at the Law Center or the University. Upon dismissal or suspension from the Law Center for cause, there will be no refund of tuition and fees. The balance due the University will be considered receivable and will be collected.

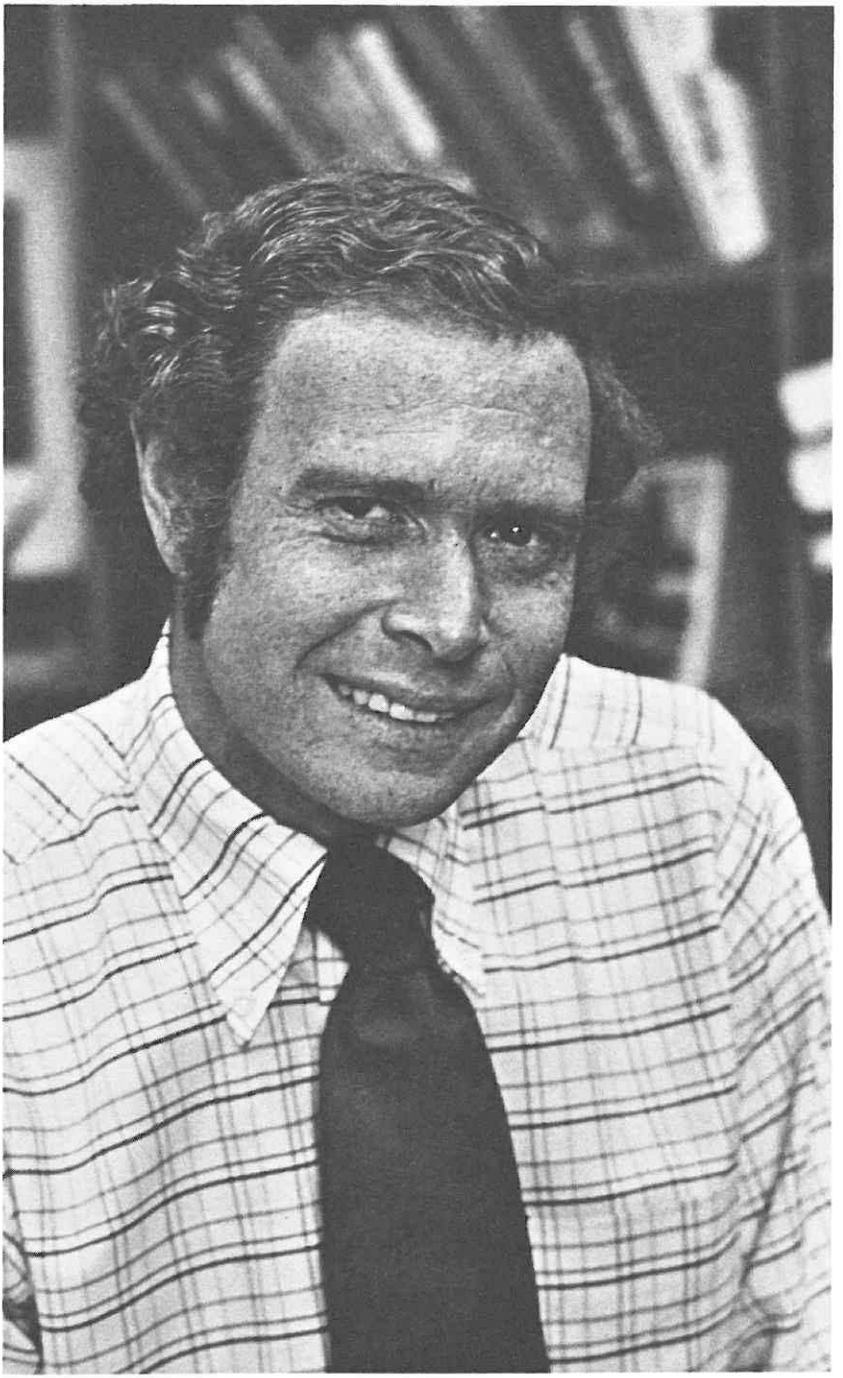


Nova University Law Center admits students of any race, color, age, sex, religion or creed, national or ethnic origin, or nondisqualifying handicap to all rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the Center. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, age, sex, religion or creed, national or ethnic origin, or nondisqualifying handicap in employment of individuals or in the administration of its educational policies, scholarship and loan programs, or athletic and other College-administered programs.

Nova University programs are approved by the coordinator for Veterans Approval, State of Florida, Department of Education, for veterans' educational benefits.

This school is authorized under federal law to enroll non-immigrant alien students.

The Nova University general policies on Student Relations are on file in the Office of the Registrar.



Paul A. Brest

Leo Goodwin, Sr. Distinguished Lecturers and Visiting Professors

In the fall of 1979, the Leo Goodwin, Sr., Distinguished Visiting Chair of Law and the Leo Goodwin, Sr., Distinguished Lectureship were established at Nova University Law Center through funds donated by the Goodwin Unitrust. The first occupant of the chair was the Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg, lawyer, jurist, diplomat, and educator, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court and representative of the United States to the United Nations. During his semester at Nova University Law Center in 1980, Justice Goldberg taught a seminar in Constitutional Decision Making.

In spring, 1982, Professor Alexander D. Brooks of Rutgers University was appointed to the Goodwin chair to teach a seminar in Law and Psychiatry. Professor Brooks is an outstanding figure in the field of mental health law, who has served as consultant on mental health law issues for the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the American Bar Association. The Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, served as Distinguished Lecturer that same term.

In spring,1983, constitutional law expert Arthur Selwyn Miller served as Distinguished Visiting Professor. Professor Miller was the chief consultant to Senator Sam Ervin in the early 1970's when the Senator chaired the Senate's Watergate Committee. After almost 30 years as law professor at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, Professor Miller now serves as private consultant to Congress and various federal agencies on the constitutional law aspects of new technologies.

Jesse Choper, Dean of the University of California School of Law, gave the Goodwin Lecture in spring, 1983. Professor Paul Brest of Stanford University Law School will be the 1983-84 Lecturer. Professor Brest, who holds the Montgomery chair at Stanford, is the author of numerous articles and an innovative casebook, *Processes of Constitutional Decision-Making*.

Faculty and Administration

JOEL BERMAN, *Associate Professor of Law.*
B.A., Brooklyn College, 1969, J.D., University of Florida, 1973. High School Teacher, New York City, 1969-70; Private Practice, West Palm Beach, 1973-74; Director of Public Law Institute since 1982. Joined Nova in 1974.

RANDOLPH BRACCIALARGHE, *Visiting Assistant Professor of Law.*
A.B., University of Michigan, 1970; J.D., University of Miami, 1977. Assistant State Attorney, Fort Lauderdale, 1977-81; Private Practice, Fort Lauderdale, 1981-83. Joined Nova in 1983.

RONALD B. BROWN, *Professor of Law.*
B.S.M.E., Northeastern University, 1970; J.D., University of Connecticut, 1973; LL.M., Temple University, 1976. Legal Services Practice, Connecticut, 1973-74; Lecturer in Law, Temple University, 1974-76; Legal Services Practice, Philadelphia, 1974-76. Joined Nova in 1976.

MICHAEL M. BURNS, *Associate Professor of Law.*
B.A., California State University, 1969; J.D., University of California, Hastings College, 1974. Community Organizer and Adult Education Instructor, Houston, 1966-68; Teacher, Rochester, New York, 1969-70; Private Practice, Oakland, California, 1975-78; Associate Professor of Law, John F. Kennedy University, 1975-79. Joined Nova in 1979.

JOHNNY C. BURRIS, *Assistant Dean and Assistant Professor of Law.* (On leave, 1983-84)
B.G.S., University of Kentucky, 1975; J.D., Salmon P. Chase College of Law, Northern Kentucky University, 1978; LL.M. candidate, Columbia University School of Law, 1983-84. Law Clerk, Justice Robert O. Lukowsky, Supreme Court of Kentucky, 1978-79; Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Kenton County, Kentucky, 1979. Joined Nova in 1979.

MARILYN BLUMBERG CANE, *Assistant Professor of Law.*
B.A., Cornell University, 1971; J.D., Boston College, 1974. Private Practice, New York City, 1974-76; Private Practice, Connecticut, 1977-80; Corporate Counsel, Connecticut, 1980-81; Private Practice, Palm Beach, 1981-83. Joined Nova in 1983.

ANTHONY CHASE, *Associate Professor of Law.*
B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1972; J.D., Wayne State University, 1978; LL.M., Harvard Law School, 1979. Joined Nova in 1979.

PHYLLIS G. COLEMAN, *Associate Professor of Law.*
B.S., University of Florida, 1970; M.E., University of Florida, 1975; J.D., University of Florida, 1978. Newspaper Editor, Georgia, 1972-73; Legal Research Instructor, University of Florida, 1978; Private Practice, Miami, 1978-79. Joined Nova in 1979.

MARK DOBSON, *Associate Professor of Law.* (On leave, 1983-84)
A.B., Georgetown University, 1970; J.D., Catholic University, 1973; LL.M., Temple University, 1977. Legal Services Attorney, Wichita, Kansas, 1973-75; Lecturer in Law and Legal Services Practice, Temple University, 1975-77; Assistant Professor of Law, University of North Dakota, 1977-80; Adjunct Professor of Law, Loyola University-Chicago, Summer Trial Practice Program, 1979 and 1980; Assistant County Attorney, Salina, Kansas, Summer 1980; Visiting Professor of Law, Washburn University, 1983-84. Joined Nova in 1980.

MARTIN A. FEINRIDER, *Associate Professor of Law.*
B.A., State University of N.Y. at Buffalo, 1968; M.A., State University of N.Y. at Buffalo, 1975 (Sociology); J.D., State University of N.Y. at Buffalo, 1978; International Institute of Human Right, Strasbourg, France; Diploma, *cum laude,* Hague Academy of International Law, the Netherlands; LL.M., International Legal Studies, New York University, 1982. Instructor of Sociology, various colleges and universities in Western New York, 1969-72; Coordinator of Research for the Erie County Fair Jury Project of the Attica Defense, 1973-74, Instructor, Attica Prison Project, 1976-77; Law and Sociology Fellow, State University of N.Y. at Buffalo (in residence in Mexico), 1978-79; Herzfeld International Law Fellow, N.Y.U., 1979-80; Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, Willamette University, 1980-81. Joined Nova in 1981.

JOSEPH GROHMAN, *Assistant Professor of Law.*
B.A., Glassboro State College, 1966; M.A., California State University, 1971; J.D., University of Miami, 1975. Private Practice, Miami and Fort Lauderdale, 1975-83. Joined Nova in 1983.

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A.B., University of Missouri, 1950; J.D., University of Missouri, 1952. Private Practice, St. Louis, 1952-62; Judge, St. Louis, 1962-65; Dean, National College of the State Judiciary, 1965-74; Professor, University of Nevada, 1965-74; Executive Director of the Association of Family Conciliation Courts, since 1980. Joined Nova in 1974. (Dean 1975-78).

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B.A., University of Massachusetts, 1966; J.D., St. Louis University, 1969; LL.M., New York University, 1970. Graduate Fellow, New York University 1969-71; Professor of Law, Loyola University-Chicago, 1971-82. Joined Nova in 1982.

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B.A., University of Vermont, 1965; J.D., Nova University, 1981. South Florida Regional Planning Counsel, 1980-82; Private Practice, Fort Lauderdale, 1982-83. Joined Nova in 1983.

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B.S., Fordham University, 1929; J.D., St. John's University, 1933. Insurance practice, New York City, 1933-61; Professor of Law, St. John's University, 1961-79. Joined Nova in 1977.

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B.A., Stanford University, 1968; J.D., Georgetown University, 1973. Legal Services Attorney, Florida, 1973-75; Legal Services Director of Litigation, Florida, 1975-78; Adjunct Professor of Law, University of Miami, 1976-78. Joined Nova in 1978.

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A.B., Syracuse University, 1963; J.D., Syracuse University College of Law, 1973. Assistant Public Defender, Fort Lauderdale, 1973-76; Assistant State Attorney, Fort Lauderdale, 1976-80; Bureau Chief, Juvenile Division, Office of the Broward County State Attorney, 1980-81. Joined Nova in 1981.

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B.A., Columbia College, 1970; J.D., New York University, 1974; LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1982; J.S.D. candidate, Columbia University School of Law, 1981-82. Attorney and Chief Attorney, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Enforcement Division, Chicago, 1975-79; State Relations Coordinator and Policy Advisor, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Chicago, 1979; Senior Litigation Attorney, Office of Hazardous Waste Enforcement, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 1980-81; Laurence A. Wien Fellow, Columbia University School of Law, 1981-82. Joined Nova in 1982.

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