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Current Handbook Policies

This Student Handbook supersedes all previous editions and the policies expressed in this Student Handbook will be controlling regardless of any policies stated in any previous such Handbook received by the student upon his or her admission. This Student Handbook yields to the policies set forth in the Trinity Law School catalog in effect on the day the student matriculates. Catalog policies may be amended to the extent that the new standard provides greater flexibility than the one in which the student matriculated. This Student Handbook may be superseded by any subsequent Student Handbook published at any time.

Publication date: 07/20/16
TRINITY LAW SCHOOL STUDENT HANDBOOK

INTRODUCTION

Trinity Law School students must comply with the rules and regulations of the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California (CBE) and with the policies, rules, regulations and procedures of the law school as contained in the current "Trinity Law School Student Handbook," as amended from time to time. Clarifying policies consistent with the operative Student Handbook may be instituted by the administration or faculty at any time. Each student is responsible to know and comply with all applicable regulations of the law school, in letter and in spirit. The law school provides students with this handbook as a convenient reference to the basic rules, regulations and standards under which Trinity Law School operates in the ordinary course of its academic functions and student-related activities, but the Student Handbook does not contain all of the operational standards or procedures of the law school. The law school may adopt and publish additional or modified policies consistent with the operative Student Handbook at any time, and may issue a new Student Handbook at any time.

Catalog

Students are subject to the residency, unit, grade, and course requirements of the current Trinity Law School catalog in effect at the time of their matriculation. Students who withdraw from the program of study and are later re-admitted will be subject to the requirements of the catalog and the Student Handbook that is current at the time of re-admission.

Registration

Registration generally begins in August for the fall semester, January for the spring semester and May for the summer sessions. Specific dates are found on the academic calendar published by the Registrar's office.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER

Hours

The library is open Monday through Saturday. Hours are posted and subject to change. The library is closed on all school holidays.

Circulation

All in-house books that are used by students should be brought up to the TLS Central desk. PLEASE DO NOT RESHELF BOOKS!
The Orange County Public Law Library is located less than 5 miles from Trinity, and will provide students with resources if they are unavailable in Trinity’s library. It is a great resource for students to remember, as they have a very large collection of legal materials.

**Reference Assistance**

Legal research and Writing professors are available to provide students with guidance in legal research techniques as well as reference assistance. The professors are able to help with the location of items, basic legal reference assistance and provide general information about the library and its holdings.

**Library Policies**

All students must adhere to the following library policies:

1. All library users must place all books used while in the library on the provided cart located by the Circulation Desk to allow other students access to the same books. Please DO NOT reshel book. If you have any questions as to where a book should be placed, please ask a library staff member first. Anyone caught damaging, removing loose-leaf pages, hiding or removing books from the library will be subject to disciplinary action.

2. Food is limited in the library. No aromatic or messy foods are allowed. Beverages may only be consumed from containers with spill-proof lids.

3. Writing, underlining, marking or leaving paper clips or post-it notes in library materials is strictly prohibited.

4. Loud talking, use of cell phones, and boisterous conduct is not permitted in the library. Study rooms and classrooms that are not in use are available for group study. Students who are consistently noisy while in the library will be asked to leave.

5. In addition to the study room available throughout the library for individual study there are also three study rooms that can be used for small groups. These rooms can be used on a first come first serve basis. Each room has been set up with two individual tables for two separate study areas. Personal items cannot be left in room while you are in class or away from the room for reasons other than a short break or using the restroom.

**Computer Lab**

The computer lab is exclusively for use of the Trinity community (students, faculty, staff, alumni and persons with special permission of the Registrar).
The library houses the Computer lab/Research Center, which is available the same hours as the library. The lab contains 2 desk top and 4 lap top computers. Office supply materials are also provided for student use in the computer lab.

The Desk top computers provide direct access to the library catalog – Alexandria. There is a new feature which allows the user to perform a search of the library for books by title, author, and subject. However, if students are unable to find a specific material, please see the librarian.

Each desktop also has a patron access account for Westlaw and CCH (the Standard Federal Tax Reporter and the Estate and Gift Tax Reporter); to use these databases you will not need a password on these computers. There are also links to LexisNexis, which you can access using your Lexis Registration Information that has been given to you. Students also have access to HeinOnline, which provides access to thousands of legal journals and periodicals. Links can be found on the desktop.

The lab printers can be connected wirelessly to any student laptop, and set up as a default printer for personal computers while at school. Instructions for setting up the printers is posted in the computer lab. In addition, the lab has basic office Supplies – staples, paperclips, paper – that are provided for school use for assignments or projects.

**Research Databases**

Various specialized research resources, such as CEB/OnLAW, a service provided by the California Continuing Education of the Bar (CEB), are available for both student and alumni use through dedicated terminals in the computer lab.

**Honor Code Violation**

Violation of the library rules is an Honor Code violation.

**Ordering Books and Curriculum**

When students register online, they will automatically receive a booklist listing the required and recommended books. Supplemental material will be downloaded to the student portal by the course professor.

**POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING STUDENT ORGANIZATION**

Trinity Law School supports the Student Bar Association and other registered student organizations in activities that promote career development, academic success, professional networking, and Christian discipleship.
How to Establish a Student Organization

1. Obtain Student Organization Registration Form from the Academic Support Coordinator.

2. Acknowledge agreement with policies, principles and regulations governing Trinity Law School.

3. Submit the completed registration form with signed acknowledgment to the Academic Support Coordinator. Registrations must be submitted 30 days in advance of the organizations first proposed event.

Requirements of Registered Student Organizations

All registered student organizations must meet and maintain the following requirements:

1. All members of a registered student organization must be enrolled students of Trinity Law School.

2. Every registered student organization must enlist a faculty mentor.

3. All student group activities whether on or off of campus, are subject to the policies, principles, and regulations governing Trinity Law School and Trinity International University.

Failure of a registered student organization to conform its conduct to the policies, principles, and regulations governing Trinity Law School or any action of the organization which detracts from the mission of the school may lead to a formal revocation of the organization’s status as a registered student organization.

Only those organizations registered with Trinity Law School may be permitted to use the law school facilities. Registrations are valid only for the academic year in which they are submitted, with updated registrations required each academic year.

All events on campus and marketing materials must be approved by completing a Student Request Form.

Officers of all student organizations must be Trinity Law Students in good standing with either more than 30 units or two semesters of legal studies at Trinity Law School to be completed by the end of the semester in which the election shall be held, and with at least a full year left in his or her J.D. program in which to serve as an officer in a student organization. Candidates for office must not be on academic probation at the time of the election. No Trinity Law School graduate may continue to serve as an officer of a student organization. Any holder of an officer position who shall be placed on academic probation shall be administratively ineligible to continue in office and that office shall be deemed vacant effective immediately.
**Student Bar Association (SBA)**

All registered students are members of the Student Bar Association. The SBA is governed by a Board elected by the students in annual elections held in the spring semester of each year. The elected officers of the SBA serve the student body by representing students before the school administration. Students are welcome to attend the regular meetings of the SBA board and are encouraged to participate on the various committees that are established by the SBA.

**Opportunities for Input**

In order to ensure that every member of the law school community is afforded an opportunity to contribute comments and suggestions regarding school policies and procedures, student suggestions and grievances may be made by filing student petitions which are available in the information racks outside the records office, across the hall from room 200. Petitions should be directed to the Registrar’s office.

**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

**Fire Evacuation Procedures**

Students should learn the emergency escape routes in case of fire. Escape routes are posted.

Students should not in any way impede the work of firemen. Traffic lanes and sidewalks should be kept free for the fire-fighting equipment. Do not use the elevator to evacuate.

For emergencies (e.g., an unplanned fire alarm goes off, or there is a fire within the building):

- The administration or campus security will contact all pertinent agencies. If they are unavailable, students should call 911 from a cell phone or 9-911 from a campus phone or extension. All students should make a note of the location of each fire alarm and fire extinguisher.

- Once the alarm has sounded, all students along with the faculty and staff should proceed as per fire drill instructions. As persons assemble in the parking lot, they should stay together as a group.

- In the event of major injuries, first aid is of primary importance and must be attended to immediately. A first aid and disaster kit is located on both floors of the campus building.

- If the fire alarm rings during an examination, proctors will inform you of special procedures to follow.
Earthquake Emergency Procedures

*Do not run outside.* By going outside a student can be seriously injured by falling debris. The safest place in the event of an earthquake is under a desk or table.

Damage and injury from an earthquake usually occurs due to panic, falling objects and broken glass. Some steps to follow:

- In a classroom, the instructor is in charge and everyone should immediately get under his/her desk or table until the shaking stops.
- In the library, the best place to be is under a library table. Stay away from bookshelves and windows.
- In an office, get under a desk or a table, but if not possible, "duck and cover." Be sure to stay away from windows, bookshelves and file cabinets.
- During an examination, stop and get under the desk or table. When the shaking has stopped, the proctors will inform you of special procedures to follow.
- Don’t attempt to use the elevators. In the event of a power failure you could become trapped.
- At the first sign of an earthquake, you should take the appropriate action outlined above.

After the earthquake:

- Be aware that there will be aftershocks. If a major earthquake occurs, you can expect aftershocks every few minutes, every few hours, or every few days.
- Do not immediately run outside or into the hallway. Because of strong aftershocks, risk of injury may persist. Take a survey of the area you are in: (1) Are you hurt? (2) Is anyone else hurt? (3) Is there a fire or gas leak? (4) Is there a life-threatening situation?
- The only reason to leave the building would be in case of a gas leak, fire, or any other life-threatening situation. Otherwise, you will be safer staying inside until a designated official tells you to evacuate. The response team will take a survey of the library and classrooms to check for structural damage before classes can resume.

If it is necessary to evacuate, please follow the procedures outlined in the fire evacuation plan outlined above.
Appendix 1- Accreditation and Memberships

Trinity International University and its schools hold accreditation and memberships in the following:

Accredited by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of
The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools
30 N. LaSalle, Suite 2400
Chicago, IL 60602
Phone: 312.263.0456 800.621.7440
Email: info@ncacihe.org

Member of
The Christian College Consortium
Council for Higher Education Accreditation
The Council for Christian Colleges and Universities
The Midwest Association of Graduate Schools

Approved by the Illinois State Board of Teacher Certification for elementary and secondary education programs toward an Illinois Teaching Certificate (Trinity College)

Accredited by the Association of Theological Schools (Trinity Evangelical Divinity School)
10 Summit Park Drive
Pittsburg, PA 15275
Phone: 412.788.6505
Email: ats@ats.edu

Full member of the California State Bar (Trinity Law School)
The Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California
555 Franklin Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Appendix 2 – Student Bar Association Constitution

Trinity Law School
Student Bar Association
Constitution

Adopted by Dean’s Office as of March 4, 2015

/Jessica Frieberg/
Dean’s Office
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**Article I – Name**
The name of this organization shall be the Student Bar Association.

**Article II – Purpose**
The Student Bar Association exists to provide a means for the student body to communicate effectively with the Law School administration. Represented by the elected officers, the Student Bar Association will have the opportunity to meet regularly with the Dean to present the ideas and needs of the student body.

**Article III – Members**

§1 **Student Body**
(A) All students enrolled at Trinity Law School during regular academic periods are members of the Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association shall be represented by four officers.

§2 **Officers**
(A) There shall be four elected officers:
1. President
2. Vice President for Professional Development
3. Vice President for Student Success
4. Secretary

**Article III – Qualifications and Duties of Officers**

§1 **President**
(A) Qualifications
1. The President must be a Trinity Law School student in good standing with either more than 30 units or two semesters of legal studies at Trinity Law School to be completed by the end of the semester in which the election shall be held, and with at least a full year left in his or her J.D. program in which to serve as SBA President. Candidates for this office must not be on academic probation at the time of the election. No Trinity Law School graduate may continue to serve as President. Any holder of this office who shall be placed on academic probation shall be administratively ineligible to continue in office and shall that office shall be deemed vacant effective immediately.
(B) Duties
   The President shall:
   1. Supply both vision and focus for the SBA.
   2. Represent the needs and desires of the student body before the Law School administration at regularly scheduled meetings with the Dean.
   3. Represent the student body in events such as inauguration, commencement, orientation, and other formal or informal meetings on or off campus.
   4. Oversee or appoint a committee to oversee SBA elections.
   5. Call and assign times for SBA meetings.
§2 Vice Presidents

(A) Qualifications
1. The Vice Presidents must be Trinity Law School students in good standing with either more than 30 units or two semesters of legal studies at Trinity Law School to be completed by the end of the semester in which the election shall be held, and with at least a full year left in his or her J.D. program in which to serve as SBA Vice President. Candidates for this office must not be on academic probation at the time of the election. No Trinity Law School graduate may continue to serve as Vice President. Any holder of this office who shall be placed on academic probation shall be administratively ineligible to continue in office and shall that office shall be deemed vacant effective immediately.

(B) Duties
The Vice Presidents shall:
1. Preside over meetings in the absence of the President.
2. Assist the President in carrying out presidential duties as called upon by the President.
3. Assist the President in representing the needs and desires of the student body before the administration.
   a. The Vice President for Professional Development will focus his or her attention on matters relating to career planning and professional networking.
   b. The Vice President for Student Success will focus his or her attention on matters relating to academic success and Christian discipleship.

§3 Secretary

(A) Qualifications
1. The Secretary must be a Trinity Law Student in good standing with either more than 30 units or two semesters of legal studies at Trinity Law School to be completed by the end of the semester in which the election shall be held, and with at least a full year left in his or her J.D. program in which to serve as SBA Secretary. Candidates for this office must not be on academic probation at the time of the election. No Trinity Law School graduate may continue to serve as Secretary. Any holder of this office who shall be placed on academic probation shall be administratively ineligible to continue in office and shall that office shall be deemed vacant effective immediately.

(B) Duties
The Secretary shall:
1. Record the minutes of all regular and special meetings of the SBA.
2. Maintain SBA records
3. Assist the President and Vice President in representing the needs and desires of the student body before the administration.

§4 Vacancies

(A) President
1. If the office of the President becomes vacant, the Vice President for Professional Development shall become President.
(B) Vice Presidents, and Secretary
1. If the office of either Vice President or Secretary becomes vacant, the President shall organize a special election to fill the vacancy.
2. Elections to fill vacancies shall take effect immediately.

Article IV – Powers and Duties of the Student Bar Association

§1 Powers
(A) The Officers of the SBA shall have the power to:
1. Meet privately with the Dean twice each semester to share ideas and represent the needs of the student body,
2. Provide for student and teacher awards and recognitions,
3. Organize approved student activities,
4. Remove upon a 3/4 vote the President, Vice President for Professional Development, Vice President for Student Success, or Secretary of the SBA who may fail to perform his or her duties according to reasonable standards
   a. Due to moral turpitude,
   b. by embarrassing the office to which he or she has been elected or appointed, or
   c. by engaging in egregious behavior which causes shame to fall on the school, the student government or the office.
5. Adopt and amend bylaws governing meetings of the Student Bar Association

§2 Duties
(A) The Officers of the SBA shall be required to:
1. Publish within its first month of business, dates and times during which it shall conduct regular meetings, and
2. Maintain an accurate record of meeting minutes

Article V – Meetings

§1 Regular Meetings
(A) The SBA may conduct regularly scheduled meetings each academic semester. The time and place shall be specified by the President.
   a. Regular meetings shall be open to all current students who may attend and propose ideas or begin discussion with the SBA officers.
   b. The Secretary shall maintain minutes from all meetings of the SBA and shall file them with the Academic Support Coordinator.
(B) Notice for regularly scheduled meetings must be given to all members at least 5 business days in advance by email message. The notice shall include the date, time and location of the meeting.

§2 Special Meetings
(A) Special meetings may be called for business that must be addressed in between regular meetings.
(B) Notice for special meetings must be given to all members at least 48 hours in advance by personal contact, direct telephone contact, or an email message. The notice shall include the date, time and location of the meeting, as well as a description of each issue to be addressed at the special meeting.

(C) Special meetings may be called by the President.

Article VI – Finances

§1 Requests for Funds

(A) The Student Bar Association may request funding for event proposals by submitting a request to the Academic Support Coordinator. Events must be approved by the administration and only approved events will receive funding.

Article VII – Elections

§1 Elections

(A) Student elections shall be conducted during the second week in April in which classes are in session. The SBA President or a committee appointed by the President shall supervise and administer the SBA elections.

(B) The SBA president shall conspicuously post a registration form in the student lounge for candidates who wish to appear on the ballot. Registration forms must be made available to students at least one week prior to election week as dated in §1(a).

(C) Student candidates may post campaign information in appropriate designated areas of the school and may place campaign literature in student mail slots.

(D) The new student government shall be seated on the first day of the summer session.

§2 Voting Procedures

(A) Students shall vote for only one candidate in each position for officers.

(B) The candidates receiving the most votes for each position shall be seated.

Article VIII – Amendment

§1 Power to Amend the Constitution

(A) This constitution may be amended only by simple majority by the Law Faculty Senate. The SBA Officers may advise the Law Faculty Senate by resolution on proposed amendments.

(B) The SBA Officers may approve bylaws that are consistent with this constitution.

Signatures

All officers of the Student Bar Association are required to sign this constitution, thereby agreeing to abide by its terms, and must also agree to the following pledge:
I promise to faithfully execute my duties as SBA President/Vice President/Secretary. I will provide leadership and set an example for the student body of a leader held to the highest standards of integrity. I acknowledge an affirmative duty to enforce the Honor Code and shall work diligently to advance the mission and values of Trinity Law School.

_____________________________       ___________________________ __
Signed                          Date
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Welcome to Trinity Law School

TLS is a dynamic and growing academic community committed to the reformation of the legal thought and practice throughout the world. In Isaiah 58, God made it clear that He wants us to loose the chains of injustice and set the oppressed free. At Trinity, we equip students to do and seek justice. We seek to provide a quality legal education that fully integrates a Biblical Christian worldview with a deep practical understanding of the law.

At Trinity, you will not just learn how to think like a lawyer. Instead, you will learn how all law should be founded upon and in harmony with God's law. Your classes will discuss not only defending clients but defending the faith. You will learn about not only the law and public policy dominant in the United States today, but arguments for championing Godly laws and public policies for the future. You will come to understand not merely the rights and interests demanded by men and women in our culture, but the eternal and inalienable rights flowing from God's creation of mankind in His image.

Trinity Law School also has many other advantages. We have a faculty of experienced professors who are fully committed to the Lord in their own lives. We have a low faculty to student ratio that allows for far more personalized instruction than you would receive at many others law schools. TLS has also been blessed with an extraordinarily collegial environment in which students, faculty and staff work together, pray together, and serve together for the glory of God and His kingdom.

Thank you again for considering Trinity Law School.

Very truly yours,

Myron Steeves,
Dean
About Trinity Law School

Trinity Law School Programs

California Regional Center
Juris Doctor (JD)

Clinical Opportunities

We recognize the importance of providing students with opportunities to put their education and faith into action. The Trinity Legal Clinics offer Trinity students a unique opportunity to apply their classroom education to helping actual clients before they have completed their J.D. Each clinic is supervised by an attorney faculty member and is designed to immerse students in the world of law practice while providing much needed services to the community. Practicing law under the guidance of an experienced attorney in a service setting not only equips them with practical skills, but also instills a lifelong commitment to serving others.

Trinity Law School has partnered with several local organizations to provide legal services for the clients of the Pacific Justice Institute, the Orange County Rescue Mission, the Christian Legal Aid Office, and Orange County Human Relations. Additionally, we offer a bankruptcy clinic on our campus. We are proud of our ability to offer these legal clinics and are excited about the opportunities they provide for our students.

Pacific Justice Institute

The Pacific Justice Institute (PJI) is a nonprofit legal defense organization that specializes in defending religious freedom. The law school hosts one of PJI’s Southern California offices on our campus. Trinity Law students have the rare opportunity to participate in cutting edge constitutional law litigation by serving as interns for PJI. The students are able to support ongoing cases that address some of the most significant issues in religious liberty today.

Orange County Rescue Mission

The law school operates a legal clinic at the Orange County Rescue Mission where Trinity students provide legal services for the residents under the supervision of a licensed attorney. The law school also operates a mobile legal clinic through the Orange County Rescue Mission, which provides legal services to the transient community of Orange County. Through these clinical programs, students address many of the biggest legal issues faced by the homeless. The programs include classroom instruction on the provision of legal services, as well as hands-on training on client interviews, assessing legal needs, and providing answers to difficult legal issues.

Christian Legal Aid Office of Orange County

The Christian Legal Aid Office of Orange County resides on the campus of Trinity Law School. It provides free legal advice and representation to those that cannot otherwise afford legal services. Trinity Law students provide legal services under the supervision of a licensed attorney. Students will address a wide variety of legal issues and challenges.

The Center for Human Rights

The Center for Human Rights is a premier research and educational facility for the promotion and protection of international human rights and religious freedom. The Center provides research and educational facilities, classroom instruction in human rights, and opportunities for students to participate in international human rights conferences and educational seminars around the world. The Center has access to the law school’s robust and growing collection of human rights books, periodicals, and international documents.

European Summer Study Program in Strasbourg, France

A special benefit of study at Trinity Law School is the opportunity to participate in the International Human Rights Institute, the Programme Européen d’Études des Droits d’Homme in Strasbourg, France.

The Institute was founded in 1969 to teach lawyers, judges, law professors, and government officials the importance of international human rights. Students learn how countries address some of the world’s greatest human rights abuses such as religious persecution, racial discrimination, human trafficking, slavery, torture, and genocide.

Each summer, this program gathers more than 400 students from 100 countries to teach and study international human rights. Program participants spend the month of July studying current human rights issues. Law students may earn 4 to 6 units of credit upon completion.

Trinity law students also have the opportunity to participate in many other clinical programs, internships, clerkships, and fellowships. During their legal education, our students have worked for judges, lawyers, government agencies, legislators, Christian legal organizations, etc. We encourage this type of experience and are happy to work with you to try to help you find an opportunity that best serves your interests.

Student Organizations

Trinity Law Review

Founded in 1980 as the Simon Greenleaf Law Review, the Trinity Law Review has been a source of scholarship regarding law and the Christian faith, as well as a broad range of other legal issues. Select students may participate in the production of the Trinity Law Review. Students invited to join the editorial board participate in all aspects of publishing the Law Review. In addition, all students are encouraged to write student notes on topical issues for inclusion in the Review. Therefore, students are afforded an excellent opportunity to develop scholarship skills. Participation in Law Review earns 1-credit hour per semester, up to 4 credits.

Moot Court

Trinity Law School students may compete for a position on the Trinity Law School Moot Court team during the oral arguments conducted as part of the Legal Research & Writing II course. The faculty adviser is the sole person responsible for inviting students to join the team. Only the Trinity Law School Moot Court team may send students to Moot Court competitions.

Moot Court competitions develop students’ research and brief-writing skills as well as their oral advocacy. Students find it an outstanding opportunity to measure their skills against those of other law students. Students may participate in Moot Court upon completion of or concurrent enrollment in 24 units. Participation in Moot Court earns 1-credit hour per semester, up to 4 credits.
Student Life

Student life at Trinity is active and vibrant. Students can choose to participate in a wide variety of student associations and clubs.

Student Bar Association

All students are automatically members of the Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association exists to provide a means for the student body to communicate effectively with the Law School administration. Represented by the elected officers, the Student Bar Association will have the opportunity to meet regularly with the Dean to present the ideas and needs of the student body.

Other Student Groups

There are many student organizations in which students can participate. While student organizations change each year, the list below represents the variety of organizations that have been active on campus.

- Christian Legal Society
- Federalist Society
- Black Law Students’ Association
- Delta Theta Phi
- International Law Student Association
- Women’s Legal Society
- Trinity Law School Mission and Service Club
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Society
- Criminal Law Association

Church Community

Trinity students are blessed to live in a thriving spiritual community. Students have a host of church choices, including such well-known congregations as Calvary Chapel Costa Mesa, Saddleback Valley Community Church, Mariners Church, St. Andrew’s Presbyterian, Rock Harbor, and several excellent local Evangelical Free churches.

As a Christian Law School, Trinity opens classes with a prayer or short devotional, holds voluntary Bible studies, and makes Biblical truth a part of the academic curriculum. All students must enroll in a number of required courses that allow students to learn and discuss how Biblical principles guide and affect the development of the law. Trinity also offers special lectures by visiting Christian scholars, professionals, and pastors.

We seek to preserve a caring and nurturing atmosphere where students and faculty members pray together and encourage one another in faith and good works.

Standards of Conduct and Honor Code

Standards of Conduct

As a community of future leaders, Trinity seeks to maintain high standards of integrity in all areas of life, including academic work, ministry, and community relationships. Given these objectives, students are expected to maintain appropriate personal standards and use wise judgment in matters pertaining to personal conduct. Any set of community standards may contain elements with which some of its members disagree.

Nevertheless, out of a desire to encourage an environment appropriate to its purposes, respect for its heritage, and concern for the values of its constituency, Trinity Law School has established the following behavioral guidelines for all full- and part-time students, whether they are on or off campus (unless otherwise stated):

Practices that are specifically forbidden in Scripture, such as dishonesty, theft, premarital sex, abortion, adultery, homosexual behavior, use of pornography, drunkenness, profanity, gossip, racism, and infringement on the rights of others, will not be tolerated.

Scripture explicitly teaches respect for governmental authority. Students are therefore expected to uphold the laws of the local community, the state, and the nation except on those occasions where obedience to civil authority would require behavior directly in conflict with other scriptural principles.

In a Christian academic community, academic dishonesty, including cheating, plagiarism, and misappropriation of library materials, is regarded as a serious violation.

Gambling, although not specifically forbidden by Scripture, is a questionable practice and therefore is not allowed on campus.

Trinity International University is also an alcohol-free and tobacco-free campus. Trinity students, regardless of age, are not permitted, under any circumstances, to purchase, possess, consume, or distribute alcoholic beverages or tobacco products of any kind on-campus. Nonalcoholic beer and other drinks containing a percentage of alcohol are also prohibited. Individuals may be subject to having their breath smelled and/or tested by a Breathalyzer exam given by a staff member.

Any student who is involved in the purchase of alcohol for a minor is subject to immediate dismissal from the University. Trinity reserves the right to report instances of alcohol possession or use by a minor to the proper authorities.

Trinity International University is a drug-free campus. Possession, purchase, distribution or consumption of any illegal drug is not permitted. Students suspected of the above will be asked to undergo drug testing available at a local Medical Center or on campus. Any student refusing to submit to these tests will be held in violation of our expectations. Any student who is involved in the purchase, possession, consumption or distribution of illegal drugs is subject to immediate dismissal from the University. Trinity reserves the right to report instances of illicit drug use and alcohol possession or use to the proper authorities.

Trinity values a community environment that is free from all forms of discrimination and harassment. Therefore, discrimination and harassment of any type toward any individual (including domestic relationships) will not be tolerated by the institution. This includes any form of verbal, physical, written (including electronic transmission) abuse, threats, or stalking. This also may include a persistent pattern of behavior directed at another individual that distresses, frightens, or is in some manner inappropriate or threatening. Examples of this include but are not limited to hate speech, abuse because of one’s race, gender (sexual harassment, including unwanted advances), nationality, or disability. In the event of threats or the potential of stalking, Trinity Law School reserves the right to contact law enforcement agencies. A formal complaint procedure has been established to respond to allegations of
discrimination and harassment and is available to all students. Those found in violation will be subject to disciplinary action.

In order to facilitate orderly community life, students are expected to abide by other procedural rules and regulations as announced.

Violations of the Standards of Conduct also include aiding or abetting any violation or attempting to commit an act or omission in violation of the Standards of Conduct. Violations of the Standards of Conduct are subject to discipline, including dismissal from the law school.

**Honor Code**

Each member of Trinity Law School is responsible for maintaining his or her integrity and the integrity of the law school community in all academic matters. It shall be considered a violation of the Trinity Law School Honor Code to commit the offenses listed below.

**Unprofessional Conduct**

Unprofessional conduct includes:

- Any act which is a *malum in se* crime in the jurisdiction in which the law school is located;
- Conviction of any *malum in se* crime in any jurisdiction;
- Acts or omissions evidencing significant moral turpitude;
- Fraud, deceit, dishonesty or failure to disclose information when there is a legal duty to disclose.

**Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is using someone else’s work (including words, line of thought, or organizational structure) and making it appear to be one’s own. This occurs when sources are not cited properly or when permission is not obtained from original authors to use their work. Not properly crediting a source is an act of academic dishonesty, fraud, and intellectual property theft.

Another person’s "work" can take many forms: printed or electronic copies of computer programs, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, oral presentations, papers, essays, articles or chapters, statistical data, tables or figures, etc. In short, if any information that can be considered the intellectual property of another is used without acknowledging the original source properly, this is plagiarism.

**Cheating**

Cheating is a form of deception. Cheating has many expressions: copying even a single word from someone else's test paper; unauthorized use of previous examinations, books or materials on a test; having another person take an examination for a student; submission of someone else's work to fulfill a course requirement; or unauthorized use of a part or the whole of a work completed for one course in another course. Cheating includes reporting material as read that a student has not read.

Cheating includes:

- Having someone else do research or other work on a student assignment.
- Downloading a paper off the internet or buying one from another source and then simply rewriting the text while incorporating some or all of the research.
- Hiring a researcher to do research in preparation for a research paper.
- Having another person review a take-home examination or examination answer (or an examination answer written in class);
- Violating any of the regulations for the administration for taking of exams set forth in this Catalog.

In all classes aside from Legal Research and Writing, having another person proofread a research paper for spelling or grammatical mistakes does not constitute cheating if the student makes the changes and corrections. The essential difference is that cheating involves having others do work the student is assigned to do or provide information or assistance that replaces work the student is required to do as the basis for the grading in a course, according to the type of assignment or work involved.

If a Legal Research and Writing student is found to have violated the collaboration guidelines outlined in the Legal Research and Writing syllabi, it will be considered a violation of the Honor Code described in this Catalog.

**Defamation and Invasion of Privacy**

The elements of defamation or an invasion of privacy violation include all of the following:

1. Publication by any means, including, but not limited to, oral and written forms, of representations of fact concerning a professor, student, staff member, university or law school employee or any other member of the law school community or a person with ties to the law school community, such as a spouse of a student, staff or faculty member or other protected person;
2. The information communicated is false or an invasion of the subject’s reasonable expectation of privacy;
3. The disseminator of the allegations has no reasonable basis to believe that the allegations are true or that the matter is not within the subject’s reasonable expectation of privacy;
4. The information is likely, in the mind of a reasonable person, to cause damage to the reputation of the subject person; and
5. The subject of the information is offended or otherwise distressed by the dissemination of the information.

Any actions by students that constitute defamation or invasion of privacy under the laws of the United States and the State of California constitute violations of this Honor Code.

**Harassment**

Harassment includes sexual harassment, assault, intentional infliction of emotional distress and stalking, as defined either by the laws of the United States, the state of California or the common law. Harassment also includes any actions, verbal attacks or personal demeanor directed at another person which is inconsistent with the ethical practice of law, any reprisal or intimidation or attempt to commit any reprisal or intimidation against any person for making an accusation of an Honor Code violation or for reporting concerns or suspicions of possible or suspected violations of the Honor Code, constitutes harassment, and would be an additional Honor Code violation.
Lying
Lying includes making any materially false statement or representation to a law school or university official, staff person or faculty member concerning any of the following:

- Any matter relevant to the law school or university education of any person;
- Any matter relevant to the right to practice law or the future licensing to practice law of any person;
- Class attendance;
- Honor Code violations or accusations, including proceedings relevant to the investigation or adjudication of accusations of Honor Code violations.

For example, falsely charging another person with a violation of the Honor Code constitutes lying and violates the Honor Code. Providing false information on an application for law school, or an application for full- or part-time employment at the law school, or an application to take the bar examination all constitute lying.

Disruptions of the Operations or Activities of the Law School
Disruption includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Inappropriate noise at any location on the law school campus;
- Acts or expressions of attitudes of insubordination toward law school staff or faculty members;
- Insolence or disrespectful language or behavior toward law school staff or faculty members;
- Insolence or disrespectful language or behavior toward another student, whether during class, anywhere on campus, or in the presence of other students, staff or faculty members;
- Repeated or chronic failure to prepare for class;
- Deliberately or recklessly preventing others from attending class;
- Vandalism against school property or the property of law school staff or faculty members, or students;
- Actions which have or threaten to have a significant negative impact on the education of students and the work of the law school.

Violations of Examination Policies
Violations of examination rules include violations of instructions concerning the administration of examinations or tests, or rules of conduct during examinations or tests given before an exam begins.

Unfair Competition and Violation of Library Rules
Unfair competition refers to any practice designed to undermine the education or work of students or the faculty to gain personal advantage, or otherwise, including, but not limited to, destruction or hiding of library materials, the property of students or faculty, or disruption of electrical, computer or other technical or support services. Material violation of the rules and procedures of the law school library constitutes a violation of this section.

Failure to Perform the Responsibilities of a Student in the Law Program
Failure to perform the responsibilities of a student in the law program refers to any material failure to comply with the duties, responsibilities, policies, rules, regulations and procedures of the law school, including, but not limited to, those stated in the law school catalog and Student Handbook. The most basic responsibility of a student in the law program is to arrive to class prepared to engage in discussion. Preparedness for class extends beyond merely reading the material assigned for the class session. Students must have a sufficient depth of understanding to support statements made in class and to engage in meaningful dialog with the professor. Students who are repeatedly unprepared for class will be reported to the Dean for sanctions which may include suspension or expulsion.

Penalties for Violations of the Honor Code
A violation of the Honor Code may include any of the following penalties:

- Reprimand, either written or oral;
- Change of grades of courses, examinations or other work;
- Receiving no credit on an examination;
- Denial of course credit;
- Suspension from the law school;
- Dismissal from the law school;
- Notation of offense and/or penalty on transcript;
- Any other reasonable sanction deemed appropriate by the responsible authority.

Accusations of Violations of the Honor Code
Accusations or concerns about possible violations of the Honor Code may be brought to the attention of the law school or the university by any person at any reasonable time, by making an oral or written statement to a faculty member, the Registrar, or the Dean of the California campus. Students are required to report any known violation of the Honor Code to the appropriate school officials.

The law school may address violations of the Honor Code in a manner appropriate to the violation(s).

Honor Code Procedures
Honor Code procedures begin when a Trinity faculty member, administrator, or student files a formal concern of an alleged violation of the Honor Code with the Registrar. These procedures do not apply to academic sanctions issued at the discretion of individual professors for instances of cheating and plagiarism within their class(es).

The steps outlined below define the procedures after a formal concern has been filed and recommend timelines that should be applicable in a majority of cases.

1. A formal concern should be made known, in writing, to the Registrar within 10 days of the date of discovery of the evidence upon which it is based.
2. Within one week of receipt of a formal concern, the Registrar will notify the responding student in writing of the nature of the concern.
3. The Registrar will meet with all knowledgeable parties and gather relevant evidence. After conducting a thorough investigation, the
Registrar will choose either to bring formal charges against the student to the Disciplinary Committee or to refrain from taking any formal action. If formal charges are made, the student will be informed of all charges, all incriminating and exculpatory evidence related to the charges, the names of the reporting parties and the names of potential witnesses not less than 20 days prior to the date set for the hearing as set forth in the Disciplinary Hearing Procedures adopted by the Disciplinary Committee.

4. The Disciplinary Committee must hear all cases in which formal charges have been made. At Disciplinary Committee hearings, the Registrar will present all evidence relevant to the concern. The Registrar has the responsibility to present evidence which supports the charges as well as any extenuating circumstances or exculpatory evidence uncovered during the investigation.

5. Disciplinary Committee hearings are closed to the public.

6. The reporting party and the responding student must be present for the hearing in accordance with the Disciplinary Hearing Procedures adopted by the Disciplinary Committee.

7. Presentation of evidence and testimony, as well as questioning of the responding student at Disciplinary Committee hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the procedural guidelines adopted by that body and in a manner that is considerate towards all participants, that is devoid of intimidation and harassment, and that limits discussion to information relevant to the facts and issues of the matter at hand.

8. Following the conclusion of the proceedings, the Disciplinary Committee will meet in closed session to determine the disposition of the charges. The Committee may
   a. dismiss the matter for insufficient evidence,
   b. find that no violation occurred, or
   c. find that a violation did occur. If the Committee finds that a violation did occur, they may also impose appropriate sanctions which may include any of the following:
      i. Reprimand, either written or oral;
      ii. Change of grades of courses, examinations or other work;
      iii. Receiving no credit on an examination;
      iv. Denial of course credit;
      v. Notation of offense in student file which will be reported to the State Bar;
      vi. Suspension
      vii. Expulsion;
      viii. Any other reasonable sanction deemed appropriate by the Senate.
   Considerations in determining sanctions shall include the nature and seriousness of the offense, extenuating circumstances, and prior violations.

9. The Registrar will prepare a letter to the responding student which summarizes the findings of the Disciplinary Committee and, if guilty, the sanctions to be assessed.

**Disciplinary Hearing Procedures**

In compliance with the California State Bar Guidelines for Accredited Law School Rules at Section 2.6 relating to, “Fairness in Student Discipline”, the following procedures have been adopted by the Law Faculty Senate and shall be used for all matters involving student discipline at Trinity Law School, Santa Ana, California following the date of their adoption. These rules shall govern whether for alleged violations of the Honor Code, or any other alleged offense for which discipline of any sort may be warranted or imposed.

1. **Report** of Alleged Honor Code Violations Other Alleged Offenses – Shall be made to the Registrar
   a. Report(s) of alleged honor code violations or other alleged offenses may come from a student, a faculty member, a staff member, an administration member, from other person(s) having an affiliation with Trinity Law School, or from the general public, and shall be made to the Registrar.
   b. The identity of the person making the report should be recorded by the Registrar. However, their identity shall be kept confidential and may only be known to the Registrar, the Disciplinary Committee and the Dean of the Law School.
   c. The exact nature of the alleged Honor Code violation or other alleged offense must be set forth in writing for clarity by the complaining person(s). Such a report should include the date(s), time(s), location(s), and person(s) involved together with such other and further information as is necessary to a thorough understanding of the allegations being made.
   d. Within a reasonable time after such a report is made, the Registrar shall inform the student against whom the complaint is made that the complaint has been received, that the complaint will be investigated, and that the student against whom the complaint has been made will be kept informed of the progress of that investigation. Any and all information relative to the alleged complaint shall be communicated to the student against whom the complaint is made with the exception of the identity of the complaining party(ies). Notice by the Registrar to the student against whom the complaint is made shall be provided by any convenient means which may include, but is not necessarily limited to, telephone, fax transmission, voice mail, email, US Mail, or otherwise.
   e. Where not otherwise stated the term, “reasonable” shall be solely interpreted and applied by the Registrar whether stated and used in this section or elsewhere in these rules.

2. **Investigation** by Registrar
   a. The Registrar shall have discretion as to:
      i. How to investigate including, but not limited to:
         1. Who to communicate with.
         2. Whether to communicate with person(s) having knowledge of the allegations simultaneously or individually.
         3. The method of the communications.
         4. Whether to obtaining documents, if applicable.
         5. Inter alia.
      ii. How to proceed. The Registrar may determine that the matter is minor in which case:
         1. A verbal warning can be given. NOTE: However, if any sanction at all (including a written reprimand is to be placed in the student’s file), the Registrar will need to refer the matter to the Disciplinary Committee.
         2. Whether and how any attempts at reconciliation should be made.
         3. To take no action.
         4. The Registrar may determine that a significant violation has occurred in which case the Registrar will refer to the matter to the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee.
b. During the investigation, any and all students involved or with whom the Registrar chooses to have communications of whatever sort shall cooperate fully with the Registrar and the investigation.

c. The investigation shall be a neutral, fact-finding mission.

d. There is no time limit imposed upon the investigation but the Registrar shall act with all due speed.

e. At the close of the investigation, the Registrar shall report his decision (to take no action, to handle in an internal fashion within the Registrar's Office if minor and if not involving any sanction of any kind, or to refer to Disciplinary Committee) to the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee. The student against whom the complaint is made shall be advised by the Registrar of the date the investigation report is supplied to the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee. Notice by the Registrar to the student against whom the complaint is made shall be provided by any convenient means which may include, but is not necessarily limited to, telephone, fax transmission, voice mail, email, US Mail, or otherwise. The Chairperson shall then, within a reasonable period of time, advise all members of the Disciplinary Committee of the findings, recommendations, and/or action(s) taken, if any, by the Registrar.

3. Review by Disciplinary Committee

a. The Chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee shall set a reasonable time within which any member of the Disciplinary Committee may choose to review the matter. If no member of the Disciplinary Committee chooses to review the matter, the decision(s) and/or action(s) of the Registrar shall be considered final. If, however, any sanction of any sort whatever is recommended by the Registrar, then the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Committee shall schedule the date, time, and location of the Review. Therefore, the Disciplinary Committee may take the following actions upon receiving a report from the Registrar:
   i. Choose to close the matter and take no action.
   ii. Choose to investigate further.
   iii. Choose to conduct a review of the matter.

b. Upon choosing to review a matter, the Disciplinary Committee may meet several times and refer the matter back for further investigation. Ultimately, however, the Disciplinary Committee will reach a decision.
   i. That decision will be to either take no action, or impose a sanction.
      1. If no action, the matter is closed.
         a. The Registrar shall communicate that the Disciplinary Committee has chosen to take no action and that the matter is closed to the involved student.
         b. The involved student shall have no right of appeal or to request any further findings or clarifications from the members of the Disciplinary Committee or the Registrar.
      2. If a sanction is to be imposed, the Registrar will provide notice to the involved student of the following within a reasonable period of time of the Disciplinary Committee reaching its decision. Notice by the Registrar to the student against whom the complaint is made shall be provided by any convenient means which may include, but is not necessarily limited to, telephone, fax transmission, voice mail, email, US Mail, or otherwise. Said notice shall include the following:
         a. The exact allegation(s) against them.
         b. The fact that the matter has been investigated.
         c. The fact that a decision has been reached.
         d. The sanction to be imposed, if any.
         e. That the involved student will have twenty (20) days to request a hearing before the Disciplinary Committee.
         f. That the request for hearing must be made by the involved student in writing to the Registrar's Office.
         g. That if the involved student does not request a hearing within twenty (20) days of the date of the decision of the Disciplinary Committee, the decision of the Disciplinary Committee shall be come final and any right of appeal shall be deemed waived.

4. Hearing by the Disciplinary Committee

a. Following review by the Disciplinary Committee and their decision, and after the involved student requests a hearing, the Disciplinary Committee shall conduct a hearing on a date, at a time, and at a location to be determined by the Disciplinary Committee.

b. The date, time and location for the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Disciplinary Committee, but shall be set with a goal being to permit the involved student adequate time for investigation and preparation.

c. At that hearing:
   i. The involved student may produce whatever evidence and/or argument the student deems appropriate including witness testimony, the student's own testimony, documentation, etc.
   ii. The Disciplinary Committee shall not be bound to follow ordinary rules of evidence or procedure.
   iii. The Disciplinary Committee may re-open for further investigation after the hearing.
   iv. The Disciplinary Committee shall deliberate privately.
   v. Said deliberations shall be based upon the standard of proof of a preponderance of the evidence.
   vi. Said deliberations shall be concluded by a decision reached by a simple majority vote.

d. The Disciplinary Committee shall give notice of their decision to the involved student through the Registrar's Office within a reasonable period of time following the hearing. Notice by the Registrar to the student against whom the complaint is made shall be provided by any convenient means which may include, but is not necessarily limited to, telephone, fax transmission, voice mail, email, US Mail, or otherwise.

e. Such notice shall be accomplished by the Registrar in any form including, but not limited to, telephone, fax transmission, voice mail, email, US mail, inter alia. Said notice shall set forth a date and that date shall act as the date of the Disciplinary Committee for the purposes of (5), below.

5. Appeal by the involved student, if any, shall be to the Dean of the law school within twenty days of the date of decision by the Disciplinary Committee following the Hearing of the matter as set forth in number (4)(d), above.

a. The involved student shall communicate their request for an appeal to the Dean through the Registrar's office.
b. The Dean shall have the right to conduct the appeal of the involved student in any manner which the Dean believes to preserve the best interests of justice.

c. The Dean shall conduct a review of the appeal within a reasonable period of time.

d. The Dean shall thereafter inform the involved student of his ruling through the office of the Registrar. Such a ruling may include, but is not necessarily limited to, an affirmation, a reversal and remand, a reversal, a modification, a vacating of findings and ruling, inter alia.

e. The ruling of the Dean on such matters shall be considered as final.

Student Services

Academic Support

Although final responsibility for meeting degree requirements rests with each student, academic support and assistance is available to all students. The Academic Support Program advises students of law school expectations and provides strategic resources to equip students for success in law school and on the California Bar Exam.

New students will enjoy the benefits of a highly coordinated program of fundamental skills such as case briefing, outlining, and exam preparation to make sure that all students are fully prepared for their law school exams. For students in their second year and higher, we offer On Course, a program designed to prepare students for every subject area and testing method of the bar exam.

The Trinity Law School On Course program is an academic support program designed to ensure that 100% of Trinity students get the best value from their education by mastering the skills needed for success and equipping all students to take the California Bar Exam.

Students will be introduced to Academic Support and On Course during New Student Orientation.

University Services

Campus Safety

Safety Policy Statement

Accident prevention is of primary importance in all phases of operation and administration. It is the intention of the school’s administration to provide safe and healthy conditions and to establish and insist upon safe practices at all times by employees and students. The prevention of accidents is an objective affecting all levels of the organization and its activities. It is the duty of each employee and student to accept and follow established safety regulations and procedures.

Injury Reporting

Employees and students are expected to assist the administration in accident prevention activities. Unsafe conditions must be reported. Students and employees who need help should be assisted. Everyone is responsible for the housekeeping that reduces the potential for injury. Any injury that occurs on the school premises, even a slight cut or strain, must be reported to the administration as soon as possible. In no circumstances, except an emergency, should an employee or student leave the premises without reporting an injury that occurred.

Incident Reporting

The Santa Ana Police Department has the primary jurisdiction and responsibility to investigate crimes and provide police services at the law school campus. It is important that all crimes occurring on campus be reported immediately to the police department to ensure that appropriate action can be taken. The law school endorses a reporting policy that strongly encourages victims to report all incidents regardless of their nature. Crimes occurring on the law school campus can be reported in person or by dialing 9-911 from any telephone on campus. All the telephones located on campus are tied into the 911 emergency system.

Non-emergency calls for assistance can be reported by dialing campus services at extension 7169. Upon reporting a crime occurrence, traffic accident, injury accident or other incident, the proper response will be quickly determined and the appropriate action initiated. Calls for fire and medical emergencies should be directed to the police department dispatcher by dialing 9-911 from any on-campus phone. If there is a fire and a telephone is unavailable, activate one of the fire alarms located throughout the campus. Members of the law school community are encouraged to report immediately any suspicious activity to the operator. Crimes can be averted by the prompt reporting of suspicious activity. The reporting of physical hazards is encouraged in order that they may be corrected to avoid personal injury.

When students become aware of the presence of individuals on campus who are not there on campus business before 5:00 p.m., they should contact the Registrar immediately. After 5:00 p.m. on weekdays, and on Saturdays, the student should contact campus services at 714-796-7125 to report the presence of such individuals.
Personnel

Trinity Law School Administration

Academic Administration
Myron Steeves
Dean

Michael Peterson
Chief Operating Officer

Joy Statler
Director of Clinical Programs and Academic Support Advisor

Admissions
Doug Eaton
Director of Admissions

Beth Fitzgerald
Associate Director of Marketing and Communications

Halie Lewis
Admissions Counselor

Joe Young
Admissions Assistant

Campus Services/Reception
Keith Cleary
Security Guard

Financial Aid & Business Services
Jennifer Tracy
Director of Financial Aid

Val Cogan
Business Services Assistant

Building Maintenance
Jeff Cogan
Facilities Manager

Library
Brionica Bryson
Librarian

Records & Student Services
Paul Stalnecker
Registrar and Director of Operations

Maria Gurule
Assistant Registrar

Jeanie Toscano
Assistant to the Registrar
Full-time and Regular Faculty

Full-time and regular faculty includes full-time teaching faculty and administrators, and faculty and administrators with part-time teaching loads and other institutional responsibilities. All are involved in daily campus life. In the case of teaching faculty, they have completed the regular full interview process, or in some cases, may be a Dean’s appointment.

Adeline Allen
Professor Adeline Allen is an Assistant Professor at Trinity Law School. She received her B.S. in Physical Anthropology from UCLA, cum laude, and J.D. from Regent University School of Law in the honors track. She served as the Executive Editor of the Regent University Law Review. Professor Allen teaches Contracts and Torts and also serves as the Law Review Faculty Advisor at Trinity Law School.

Dana Clark
Professor Clark is a graduate of Western State University College of Law and Point Loma College. He is an experienced litigator and an experienced professor. Professor Clark has taught on an adjunct basis at Western State University College of Law as well as at Trinity before joining the full time faculty in the 2013-2014 academic year. Professor Clark teaches Torts, Remedies, and Civil Litigation Skills.

R. Neil Rodgers
Professor Rodgers is a visiting professor at Trinity Law School and has practiced law privately in areas of bankruptcy, Chapter 11 reorganizations, workouts and debtor-creditor law. He has represented clients in all facets of bankruptcy practice, including service as a Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 trustee and counsel to trustees. He formed and advised business entities and handled business litigation in state and federal courts in addition to advising corporations on merger & acquisition matters and representing corporations in securities and IPO cases. Professor Rodgers also handled family law matters and served as special bankruptcy to the Orange County Tax Collector from 2006-2010. Professor Rodgers has taught at Trinity as an adjunct professor since 2001. He has taught many electives, as well as doctrinal courses, in Business Organizations, Constitutional Law, Torts, Contracts, Professional Responsibility, Criminal Procedure, and Community Property. He also coaches Trinity’s interscholastic Moot Court team and provides consulting to Trinity alumni who are building bankruptcy practices. Professor Rodgers joined the full time faculty in the 2015-2016 academic year.

Michael Schutt
Mike Schutt is director of the Institute for Christian Legal Studies, a cooperative ministry of Trinity Law School and the Christian Legal Society (CLS). He is the director of CLS’s Law Student Ministries and CLS’s Attorney Ministries. He is a visiting professor at Trinity Law School and serves InterVarsity Christian Fellowship as National Coordinator of its Law School Ministry. Before joining the Trinity faculty, he taught on the Regent University law faculty for twenty years. He is the author of Redeeming Law: Christian Calling and the Legal Profession (IVP 2007) and a number of scholarly articles and essays. He serves as editor in chief of the Journal of Christian Legal Thought. Schutt is an honors graduate of the University of Texas School of Law, and he writes and travels to law schools around the country from his home in Mount Pleasant, Texas, where he lives with his wife Lisa and their son, Jack.

Myron Steeves
Dean Myron Steeves earned his J.D. at Georgetown University Law Center, and his B.A. at Biola University. Prior to attending law school, Dean Steeves served as a missionary in which role he worked in the Middle East and India. He practiced law in Orange County, California, emphasizing transactional work for nonprofit clients, and general business litigation. He began teaching at Trinity’s predecessor law school, Simon Greenleaf School of Law, in 1992, and has taught many classes, including Business Organizations, Constitutional Law, and Jurisprudence. He became the Director of Development and Alumni Relations in 2008, and Interim Dean in 2010. He has served as the Dean since 2011.

Affiliate Faculty

Affiliate faculty members have a continuing relationship with Trinity Law School while holding academic appointments in other departments within the University or at other institutions. Affiliate faculty hold appointments other than the regular faculty ranks eligible for tenure.

Hunter Baker
Dr. Baker is Associate Provost and Associate Professor of Political Science at Union University in Jackson, Tennessee. Dr. Baker earned a Ph.D. in Religion and Politics from Baylor University, a J.D. from University of Houston Law Center, a MA in Public Administration from the University of Georgia, and a B.S. in Economics and Political Science from Florida State University. He is the author of three books (The End of Secularism, Political Thought: A Student’s Guide, and The System Has a Soul), has contributed chapters to several others, and has written for a wide variety of print and digital publications. His work has been endorsed by Robert P. George, Russell Moore, John Mark Reynolds and others. He is the winner of the 2011 Michael Novak Award conferred by the Acton Institute and has lectured widely on matters of religion and liberty. In addition to his work at Union, Baker also serves as an associate editor for the Journal of Markets and Morality, as a contributing editor for Touchstone: A Journal of Mere Christianity, and as writer at large for The City (a journal he co-founded). He is also a research fellow of the Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission.

Paige Cunningham
Paige Comstock Cunningham, JD, is the executive director of The Center for Bioethics & Human Dignity at Trinity International University. She is a Fellow at the Institute for Biotechnology and the Human Future, and a Trustee of Taylor University. She graduated from Taylor University and earned her JD from Northwestern University Law School, and an MA in Bioethics from Trinity International University. Professor Cunningham has published numerous articles, editorials and book chapters in the areas of law, bioethics and public policy, and has testified before Congress and state legislative committees, and has made numerous television appearances. She lectures on bioethics, public policy, reproductive ethics, and global women’s health. Recently she has presented at Princeton University, Olivet Nazarene University, Taylor University, and Trinity Evangelical Divinity School.

Thaddeus Williams
Dr. Williams received his B.A. in biblical studies from Biola University in 2001; his M.A. in philosophy of religion and ethics from Talbot School of Theology in 2005; and his Ph.D. in theology from Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam in 2011. His academic works include Love, Freedom, and Evil (Rodopi, 2011), used in seminars around the world and currently being translated into German, and his recent popular publication, The Exchange (AIM Books, 2012). His research interests include the Trinity,
divine and human agency, dialogue with atheists, and theology of culture.
Dr. Williams teaches Legal Institutions and Values and Jurisprudence.

**Adjunct Faculty**

Adjunct faculty members have an ongoing involvement with the Law School on a part-time basis, usually teaching at least one course each year. Some adjunct faculty members teach considerably more than this each year. The degree to which these faculty members are able to participate in the academic and community life at the law school varies. The following faculty members are recent or present adjuncts.

**Mark Allen**
B.A., Grinnell College
J.D., Loyola Law School, Los Angeles
Administrative Law; Environmental Law

**Steven Adamian**
B.S., California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
J.D., Loyola Law School
Legal Research and Writing; Contracts Drafting

**Gisselle Amini**
B.S., California State University, Long Beach
J.D., Trinity Law School
Professional Responsibility and Ethics

**Steve Barke**
B.A., California State University, Fullerton
M.A., Bethel Theological Seminary
D.Min., Talbot School Of Theology
J.D., Pepperdine University School of Law
Criminal Law

**Christopher Bauer**
B.S., California State University, San Marcos
J.D., Hofstra University School of Law
Torts; Evidence; Legal Research and Writing

**Jerad Beltz**
B.A., Yale University
J.D., University Of Southern California
Legal Research and Writing

**William Campbell**
B.A., California State University, Fullerton
J.D., Southwestern University School of Law
Criminal Law

**Anthony Capitelli**
B.A., Concordia University
J.D., Whittier Law School
Law and Public Policy

**Roy Comer**
B.A., University Of California, Irvine
J.D., Western State College of Law
Remedies; Professional Responsibility and Ethics

**Tricia D’Ambrosio-Woodward**
B.Th., Cathedral Bible College
B.S., Azusa Pacific University
J.D., California Western School of Law

**Remedies**

**Andrew Deloach**
B.A., University Of California, San Diego
F.C.A., International Academy Of Apologetics, Evangelism, and Human Rights
J.D., California Western School of Law
Summer Human Rights Institute; Wills, Trusts and Estates; Legal Research and Writing; Legal Apologetics; Jurisprudence

**Jeffrey Erskine**
B.A., University Of New York, Prague
M.A., University Of Canberra
J.D., Western State College of Law
Human Rights and Development in Cambodia

**Eric Fitzgerald**
B.S., Chapman University
J.D., Trinity Law School
Community Property

**Loyst Fletcher**
B.A., Hampton University
J.D., College Of William and Mary
Evidence; Civil Procedure; California Evidence and Civil Procedure

**Lora Friedman**
B.S., Chapman University
J.D., Trinity Law School
Legal Research and Writing; Civil Procedure

**Robert Grant**
B.S., Excelsior College
M.Div, Promise Christian University
J.D., University Of La Verne College Of Law
Workers Compensation Law; Contracts; Evidence

**R. Casey Hannegan**
B.A., Loyola Marymount
J.D., Whittier College School of Law
Community Property

**Bruce Harbin**
B.A., Oral Roberts University
MBA, Oral Roberts University
J.D., Pepperdine University School of Law
Property; Contracts; Real Estate Transactions

**Craig Hawkins**
B.A., University Of California, Irvine
M.A., Simon Greenleaf University
M.A., Trinity Graduate School
M.A., Claremont Graduate University
Jurisprudence; Legal Institutions and Values; Human Rights and Development in Cambodia

**James Hirsen**
B.A., Northeastern Illinois University
J.D., Northrop University School of Law
Media and Entertainment Law

**Christopher Kall**
B.A., San Diego State University
M.A., University Of Southern California
J.D., University Of San Diego School Of Law
International Human Rights; Civil Procedure

Bryan Kazarian
A.A., Orange Coast College
B.A., California State University, Fresno
J.D., Western State College of Law
Trinity Mobile Legal Clinic

Stephen Paul Kennedy
B.A., University of Southern California
M.Div, Talbot Theological Seminary
Ph.D, University of Southern California
International Human Rights

Ryul Kim
B.A., University of California, Los Angeles
J.D., Western State College of Law
Alternative Dispute Resolution; Trinity Mediation Clinic; Advanced Mediation Clinic

Ronald V. Larson
B.A., California State University, Fullerton
J.D., University of California, Davis
Business Organizations; Professional Responsibility and Ethics

Peter Lee
A.B., University Of Michigan
MBA, Loyola College in Maryland
J.D., Boston University
Professional Responsibility and Ethics; Immigration Law; Environmental Law; Government Contracts

Hon. Daniel Lopez
B.A., Claremont McKenna College
J.D., Loyola Law School
Juvenile Law; Trial Advocacy Skills

Timothy Lickness
B.A., Whitworth University
J.D., Southwestern Law School
Civil Procedure

Casey Luskin
B.S., University of San Diego
J.D., University of San Diego
Intelligent Design

Andrew McCarron
B.A., California State University, Long Beach
J.D., Western State College of Law
Contracts; Property; Uniform Commercial Code

Kenneth M. McDonald
B.A., California State University, Long Beach
J.D., Western State College of Law
Criminal Procedure; Criminal Law

John Mendoza
B.A., University of California, Los Angeles
J.D., University of California, Los Angeles School of Law
Civil Procedure, Property, Constitutional Law

Claudia Morehead
B.A., California State University, Long Beach
J.D., McGeorge School of Law

Business Organizations

Erin Moriarty
B.A., Louisiana State University
J.D., Louisiana State University
Bankruptcy; Consumer Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Survey; Bankruptcy Clinic

Brittney Muus
B.A., Westmont College
J.D., Western State College of Law
Wills, Trusts, And Estates

Marlyss Nicholson
B.A., Central Michigan University
J.D., Trinity Law School
Legal Research and Writing

William Overtoom
B.A., California State University, Fullerton
J.D., Western State College of Law
Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure

Michael Parker
B.A., University of California, Los Angeles
J.D., University of the Pacific
Remedies; Torts; Professional Responsibility and Ethics; Insurance Law; International Trade

Michael Peffer
A.A., Orange Coast College
J.D., Simon Greenleaf School of Law
Legal Research and Writing; Evidence; Constitutional Law; Legal Research and Writing; Religious Liberty Clinic

Michael Peters
J.D., Trinity Law School
Legal Research and Writing

Chet Puchalski
B.A., George Washington University
J.D., Georgetown University Law Center
Professional Responsibility and Ethics

Jesse Randolph
B.A., University of California, Riverside
J.D., University of California, Hastings College of the Law
Civil Procedure

Valentin Rada
B.A., University of Southern California
J.D., Simon Greenleaf School of Law
Criminal Law

Donald Roberts
B.S., California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
MBA., California State University, Fullerton
J.D., Western State College of Law
Contracts; Wills, Trusts and Estates; Legal Research and Writing

Trevor Roberts
B.A., California Baptist University
J.D., Trinity Law School
Torts
Lisa Runquist  
B.A., Hamline University  
J.D., University Of Minnesota School of Law  
Law of Nonprofit Organizations

Natasha Saunders  
B.A., California State University, Long Beach  
M.F.A., University of California, Riverside  
J.D., Trinity Law School  
Legal Research and Writing

Bradley Schoenleben  
B.A., Chapman University School of Law  
J.D., Chapman University School of Law  
Criminal Adjudicative Process

Katelin Schwartz  
B.A., Pepperdine University  
J.D., Chapman University School of Law  
Legal Research and Writing

Stephen Shepard  
B.A. University of California, Los Angeles  
J.D., Western State College of Law  
Contracts

Lisa Stribling  
A.A., Cerritos College  
J.D., Trinity Law School  
Family Law; Community Property

Bethany Taylor  
B.A., University of Central Arkansas  
J.D., Chapman University School of Law  
Legal Research and Writing

Rachel Toberty  
B.A., Biola University  
J.D., Regent University School of Law  
Criminal Law

Lloyd Tooks  
B.A., Whittier College  
J.D., Howard University School of Law  
Employment Discrimination Law

Venus Trunnel  
B.A., Loyola Marymount University  
J.D., Southwestern University School of Law  
L.L.M., George Washington University Law School  
Legal Research and Writing

Brian Van Marter  
B.A., California State University, Fullerton  
J.D., Whittier Law School  
Wills, Trusts, and Estates

Andrew Westover  
B.S., California State University, Fullerton  
J.D., Trinity Law School  
L.L.M., California Western School of Law  
Criminal Procedure

Glen Worthington
Academic Life

Programs

Juris Doctor Overview

In addition to admissions requirements, students must complete 90 units of study with an average of C (a GPA of 2.0). Students must attend at least 80 percent of the regularly scheduled class hours in each course to receive credit for that course.

Both the full and part-time degree plans must be completed in five years or less. The full-time program must include at least three consecutive academic terms within five years; the part-time program must include at least four consecutive academic terms within five years.

Any student with a disability requiring special arrangements will be accommodated upon petition, with supporting documentation and pending approval from the Dean. Special accommodations will be carefully tailored to meet the documented need in accordance with the Trinity Law School disability policy.

Law Degrees

• Juris Doctor (JD) (p. 487)

Juris Doctor

Degree Requirements

To graduate with a Juris Doctor degree, students must successfully complete the prescribed program of 90 units of study within 5 years. A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above is required for the degree.

Students wishing to complete the program in three years should maintain a unit load of 15 units per semester. Students wishing to complete the program on a part-time basis should maintain a unit load of 12 units. Students may be able to reduce their unit load by enrolling in summer session courses. Students are required to take a minimum of 9 units each semester.

Students wishing to enroll in more than 16 units or less than 9 units in any given semester must submit a petition to the Registrar’s Office for approval.

Academic Year

The academic calendar consists of fifteen-week semesters each fall and spring with the option of taking additional courses during the summer session. Courses are offered throughout the day and evening, as well as on Saturdays to facilitate full and part-time programs of study. Please see the calendar in this catalog or at tls.edu for semester start and end dates, registration deadlines, and holidays.

Saturday Classes

Trinity Law School is one of the few law schools to offer classes on Saturdays. Qualified students have the option to earn their entire JD degree by attending class on Saturdays only. Incoming students with an LSAT of 145 or higher will be permitted to take up to nine units of class time in a single day. This allows these qualifying students to take all the required first semester classes on Saturday. In later semesters, those students with a cumulative GPA of 2.66 or higher can continue to take up to nine units of class time in a single day, and thus can continue to complete the program by taking classes only on Saturdays.

Saturday classes are open to all students. The LSAT and GPA requirements noted above only apply to students taking nine units on Saturdays.

Please be advised that should you need to retake a course, you must retake it during one of the weekday sessions as it will not be re-offered on Saturday.

Accreditation

Trinity Law School is accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California. Trinity Law School is a school of Trinity International University, which is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission.

Trinity Law School’s degree-granting authority is in connection with its students qualifying to take the California Bar Examination and obtain admission to the practice of law in California is based on accreditation by the Committee of Bar Examiners of The State Bar of California.

Admission to Practice Law in California

Accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California, the law program fulfills the requirements pertaining to admission to the practice of law in the State of California. Graduates are qualified to take the California Bar Examination.
Admission to Practice Law Outside of California

Applicants intending to practice law in states other than California are encouraged to investigate the educational requirements, as well as the rules and regulations, governing admission to practice in those jurisdictions. Study at, or graduation from, this law school may not qualify a student to take the bar examination or be admitted to practice law in jurisdictions other than California. A student who intends to seek admission to practice law outside of California should contact the admitting authority in that jurisdiction for information regarding its education and admission requirements.

Out of State Students

Students coming to Trinity Law School from out-of-state should make sure that they have secured suitable housing and transportation to ensure that these issues do not become an impediment to academic success. Trinity does not provide on-campus housing. However, there are several apartment complexes with one, two, or three-bedroom units located near campus offering a range of rental rates, leasing and amenities options.

Out of state applicants should contact the Admissions office for information on housing and essential services.

Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities requiring special arrangements will be accommodated upon petition, with supporting documentation of the disability and upon approval of the Registrar. Special accommodations will be carefully tailored to meet the documented need in accordance with the Trinity Law School disability policy. An informational packet detailing the services available for students with disabilities can be obtained from the Records Office.

Students with a First Degree in Law from a Foreign School

Trinity Law School accepts students who have earned a first degree in law at a foreign institution who wish to complete a year of legal education at a California Bar Accredited law school in areas of law prescribed by the Committee of Bar Examiners to become eligible to sit for the California Bar Exam.

Students with a first degree in law from a foreign law school will be required to enroll in Professional Responsibility and Ethics and at least three of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA 541</td>
<td>Torts 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 542</td>
<td>Torts 2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 521</td>
<td>Contracts 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 522a</td>
<td>Contracts 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 531a</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 783i</td>
<td>Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 673b</td>
<td>Civil Procedure 1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 674b</td>
<td>Civil Procedure 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 661</td>
<td>Property 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 662</td>
<td>Property 2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 600i</td>
<td>Constitutional Law 1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 601i</td>
<td>Constitutional Law 2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 671i</td>
<td>Evidence 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 672i</td>
<td>Evidence 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 702a</td>
<td>Business Organizations</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 764</td>
<td>Community Property</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 803</td>
<td>Wills, Trusts, and Estates</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 822a</td>
<td>Remedies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 999a</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Synthesis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students matriculating with a first degree in law from a foreign law school may matriculate in either the fall or spring semester, with the exception of students matriculating from Handong International Law School who may matriculate in the summer session as well. Students matriculating with a first degree in law from a foreign school must earn a TOEFL score of 100 or higher to be eligible for admission to Trinity Law School.

All students with a first degree in law from foreign law schools will be held to the same grading scale as all Trinity Law School students. Their grades will not be included in the calculation of the curve for any courses taken at Trinity Law School. However, they will receive a grade, which shows how they compared with the other students in the course. Any course in which the earned grade is below C will not count toward the 20 unit requirement to be certified by Trinity Law School to sit for the California Bar Examination. Students with a first degree in law from a foreign school are held to the same expectations of academic honesty and integrity in their work.
Samaritan Fellows
Students admitted as Samaritan Fellows are held to rigorous academic standards and should consult the Fellowship materials to familiarize themselves with the specific requirements of the Fellowship program.

Student Handbook
Academic policies and standards in addition to those in this catalog are contained in the Student Handbook, which is issued to each student at the beginning of every academic year. In case of any conflict, the standards contained in the catalog are controlling. Students are responsible for knowing and complying with the policies and standards for the law school and the Rules Regulating Admission to Practice Law in California, a publication of the State Bar of California.

Students are required to take classes in an order that will maximize their learning potential. Students must have completed or be concurrently enrolled in all classes in each category before they can take classes in the subsequent category.

Category 1 Classes
- Legal Research and Writing 1 & 2
All students are required to take Legal Research and Writing 1 (3 units) during their first semester and Legal Research and Writing II (3 units) during their second semester. Students must complete or be concurrently enrolled in the legal writing program before completing the rest of the law school curriculum. Students who withdraw or are dropped from a Legal Research and Writing class will not be permitted to enroll in or continue other classes.

Category 2 Classes
- Contracts
- Torts
- Criminal Law
- Criminal Procedure

Category 3 Classes
- Legal Institutions and Values
- Business Organizations
- Civil Procedure
- Property

Category 4 Classes:
- Professional Responsibility and Ethics
- Constitutional Law Evidence
- Community Property
- Jurisprudence
- Wills, Trusts and Estates Remedies
- Legal Research and Writing 3
- Advanced Legal Synthesis

To avoid class conflicts, students should register for classes in the following order:

1. Legal Research and Writing 1 & 2
2. Contracts 1 & 2
3. Torts 1 & 2
4. Criminal Law
5. Criminal Procedure
6. Legal Institutions and Values
7. Business Organizations
8. Civil Procedure 1 & 2
9. Property 1 & 2
10. Professional Responsibility and Ethics
11. Constitutional Law 1 & 2
12. Evidence 1 & 2
13. Community Property
14. Jurisprudence
15. Wills, Trusts, and Estates
16. Remedies
17. Legal Research and Writing 3
18. Advanced Legal Synthesis 1 & 2

Taking classes in any order other than what is listed above may result in a class conflict which may delay graduation.

Students may take electives upon completion of or concurrent enrollment in 30 units.

Non-classroom Credit

A maximum of nine units of non-classroom credit may be earned toward the 90 semester credits required for graduation. Non-classroom credits may be earned for internships or independent study as well as participation in moot court, law review and any clinical program. Of these nine units, a maximum of six units may be from internships. There is a six-unit maximum for independent study. There is a four-unit maximum for Moot Court and Law Review. Students cannot take more than three units of internship in any given semester, excluding the summer terms. Students are not allowed to obtain internship credit for a paid position or for doing work supervised by a close relative.

Required Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA 505a</td>
<td>Legal Institutions and Values</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 521</td>
<td>Contracts 1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LA 531a</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 541</td>
<td>Torts 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 542</td>
<td>Torts 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 559</td>
<td>Legal Research and Writing: Objective Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 560b</td>
<td>Legal Research and Writing: Persuasive Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 566a</td>
<td>Legal Research and Writing: Practical Skills</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 600i</td>
<td>Constitutional Law 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>LA 702a</td>
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<td>Community Property</td>
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<td>LA 790d</td>
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<tr>
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Total Hours 78

Elective Courses (15 Hours)

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<tr>
<td>LA 523</td>
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<td>Government Contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 543b</td>
<td>Open Development in Cambodia: Human Trafficking and Economic Development</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 675a</td>
<td>Alternative Dispute Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 750</td>
<td>Appellate Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 753</td>
<td>Trial Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 763</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 870</td>
<td>Civil Litigation Skills</td>
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<td>Title</td>
<td>Units</td>
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<tr>
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<td>California Civil Procedure and Evidence</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure</td>
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<td>Juvenile Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 893</td>
<td>Securities Regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 905b</td>
<td>Theory and Law of War</td>
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<td>LA 910</td>
<td>The Right to Life and the Law</td>
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<td>LA 918a</td>
<td>International Disputes Resolution</td>
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<td>LA 919</td>
<td>International Forum on Human Rights</td>
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<td>LA 920a</td>
<td>International Institute of Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 921a</td>
<td>Religious Liberties and International Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 922</td>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 923a</td>
<td>International Criminal Law</td>
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<td>LA 925a</td>
<td>Immigration Law</td>
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<td>Legal Internship - 1 Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 955</td>
<td>Uniform Commercial Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 957</td>
<td>Law Practice Management</td>
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<td>Legal Clinic Practicum</td>
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<td>LA 959d</td>
<td>Nonprofit Clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 959k</td>
<td>Trinity Mobile Legal Clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA 959m</td>
<td>Trinity Poverty Law Clinic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 959o</td>
<td>Trinity Religious Liberty Clinic</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 959r</td>
<td>Trinity Bankruptcy Clinic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 960</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 961c</td>
<td>Bankruptcy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 961d</td>
<td>Consumer Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Survey</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 962a</td>
<td>Intellectual Property</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 962b</td>
<td>Real Estate Transactions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 970A</td>
<td>Independent Study In Law</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 975</td>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 975i</td>
<td>International Environmental Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 979</td>
<td>Federal Income Tax Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 980</td>
<td>Law and Public Policy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 984</td>
<td>Religion and the Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 984a</td>
<td>Politics, Law, and Religion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 985</td>
<td>The Lawyer as Counselor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 989</td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 991</td>
<td>Law Review</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995bb</td>
<td>Special Topics: Labor Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995bc</td>
<td>Insurance Law</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995bl</td>
<td>Banking Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995ci</td>
<td>Employment Discrimination</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995ma</td>
<td>Mergers and Acquisitions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995np</td>
<td>Law of Non Profit Organizations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995p</td>
<td>American Tribal Law and Comparative Human Rights</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 995ro</td>
<td>Religious Organizations, Churches, and Foreign Charities</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 999d</td>
<td>Intelligent Design</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 999dp</td>
<td>Death Penalty</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final Course Grades**

Grading is based upon the relative quality of each student’s response compared with other students in the same class. Grades on individual components in a class may or may not be curved. Final grades will not be an average of grades on individual components.
For the following classes, grades are distributed according to Table A (p. 514):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA 559</td>
<td>Legal Research and Writing 1: Objective Writing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 560b</td>
<td>Legal Research and Writing 2: Persuasive Writing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 521</td>
<td>Contracts 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 522a</td>
<td>Contracts 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 541</td>
<td>Torts 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 542</td>
<td>Torts 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 531a</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 505a</td>
<td>Legal Institutions and Values</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 783i</td>
<td>Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all other required classes, grades are distributed according to Table B (p. 514).

Grading tables can be found in Appendix 1 (p. 514).

**Grading Curves**

In applying the curve, instructors will use the distribution of grades with reference to class size as shown in the tables located in Appendix 1 (p. 514). Instructors may petition the Dean to deviate from the curve slightly in classes where a strict application of the curve would not properly measure student performance.

**Law Student Registration with the Committee of Bar Examiners**

All students seeking admission to practice law in California must register with the Committee of Bar Examiners within 90 days from the commencement of their law studies. Registration must be completed through the State Bar of California website (www.calbar.ca.gov).

**Petitions to the Committee of Bar Examiners**

All petitions filed with the Committee of Bar Examiners must be verified. Accordingly, students are requested either to appear before a notary public to have a petition sworn to, or in the alternative, to attach a declaration under penalty of perjury in the following form:

“I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing petition is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Executed on this __ day of __, ___.

____________________
Signature
Academic Rules and Practices

Exam Taking Regulations

- Students may not bring their own scratch paper into examination rooms. Bluebooks and scratch paper will be furnished by the proctor;
- Use of a telephone, pager or other electronic device, other than an authorized computer, during examinations is prohibited. Any incoming call during an examination that is of a vital emergency nature will be relayed promptly to the student concerned;
- Students who are taking examinations may not use the library at any time during the examination period unless so instructed by the professor;
- Students who fail to turn in answers to all of the questions on an examination because they fail to realize that the examination contains more questions, or for any other reason, will be graded on the basis of the normal weight of the questions answered. No make-up opportunities will be allowed for the questions omitted. Unanswered questions will receive no credit;
- Students arriving late to begin an examination will not be given extra time to complete the examination;
- Students who take their bluebooks home, who fail or forget to turn them in at the time of the examination, will not be permitted to turn them in for a grade later;
- Students are not permitted to write personal notes or comments on examination papers that may be construed as an attempt to influence the grading of the examination;
- Students engaging in any other activity that indicate reliance on sources outside the examination room during testing times violates the cheating prohibition.
- Students with computer problems during the examination will not be provided with technical assistance. They may attempt to correct the problem or must immediately raise their hand to receive a bluebook from the proctor to continue with the exam by handwriting. No extra time will be allotted. The exam must be handwritten to receive a score and the exam cannot be retaken or have the exam not count against the student's grade due to computer problems.

Grading on Examinations and Papers

Examinations and student papers at Trinity Law School are graded using a strict curve rather than on a criteria-basis. When classes are sufficiently small to warrant deviation from the curve, professors may depart from the curve in grading so as to assure that grading is generally consistent with the grades given in other classes.

Standing

The cumulative grade point average to maintain good standing is 2.0.

Ranking

To assist students in assessing their own academic performance, students are notified of their rank among their peers after they have completed 18 units. All students who will have completed between 18 and 54 units constitute the middle tier of students and will receive a letter at the end of each semester indicating the number of students in that tier and their placement within that tier. All students who will have completed more than 54 units in a semester constitute the upper tier and will receive a letter at the end of each semester indicating the number of students in that tier and their placement within that tier.

In September of each year, all students who will have graduated within the preceding 12 months will receive a letter indicating their rank among all the students who graduated during that year. The school does not otherwise post or indicate student rank. Ranking is not indicated on the students' transcripts.

Contesting Grades

An examination or course grade, once recorded, shall not thereafter be changed except after consultation with the professor of record and with the approval of the Law Faculty Senate. A grade may be changed by the professor with the approval of the Registrar in the instance of a calculation error.

A student who claims that a grade was the product of unfairness or a departure from established grading policy may have such claim reviewed by the Law Faculty Senate. All requests for a grade change must be made using a student petition form and must be filed within 20 days of the date grades are posted by the Registrar's Office. The Law Faculty Senate will review such requests and may seek input from the faculty member who graded the class.

Specific Course Requirements

Specific requirements and weighting for graded components that make up the course grade are set forth in the course syllabus.

Transfer Credit

The maximum age of units that will be considered for transfer credit is 36 months and the maximum number of units that can be transferred is 45 semester units. A unit of credit is considered to consist of 15 classroom hours. One classroom hour is defined as 50 minutes of classroom-based instruction. Transfer credit is normally granted only for courses taken at an ABA-approved or California Accredited Law School. Transfer credit is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Classes are individually considered for transfer and only classes with grades at the prior school's good standing level may be accepted for transfer credit subject to similarity to Trinity Law School course contents.

Grading for Elective Courses

Elective courses will be graded according to Table B in Appendix 1. Law Review, Moot Court, clinical courses and internships are graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Transcript Notations

Non-letter grades on student transcripts will be reflected as follows:

\- CR - Credit: Represents the successful completion of a course offered on a credit/no credit basis. These units apply toward graduation requirements but are not calculated in the grade point average.
- NC - No Credit: Represents the failure to complete successfully a course offered on a credit/no credit basis. These units are calculated as units attempted but do not apply toward graduation requirements and are not used in the calculation of grade point average.

Transcript notations where no grade is given will be reflected as follows:
- AU - Audit: Indicates registration for a class on an audit basis, which normally indicates regular attendance in class and participation in discussion. Students who audit courses are not enrolled for credit.
No grade is assigned, and grade points and units are not awarded for courses audited.

N - In Progress: Represents course work in progress.

AW - Authorized Withdrawal: Indicates withdrawal from a course while doing acceptable work. These units do not apply toward graduation requirements and are not calculated in the grade point average.

UW - Unauthorized Withdrawal: Indicates student failure to withdraw from a course in a timely manner, or administrative withdrawal from a course. These units do not apply toward graduation requirements and are not calculated in the student’s GPA.

Repeating Courses
A student on probation or in good standing receiving a grade below C may retake courses to seek a higher grade. A student will not be permitted to repeat a course in which the student received a grade of C or higher. Both grades will be reflected on the student’s transcript, but only the highest grade will be used for purposes of computing the student’s cumulative grade point average.

In all cases of repeating courses, students will be charged the normal rate of tuition.

Academic Advancement, Probation, and Dismissal
If a student’s cumulative grade point average after any semester is less than 2.0, the student will be placed on academic probation for the following semester. This applies to fall, spring, and summer sessions. Any student failing to earn a cumulative grade point average of at least 2.0 at the end of the semester during which they are on probation will be academically dismissed. An academic dismissal is noted on the student transcript; probation is not noted on the transcript.

Students will not be allowed to graduate with a cumulative grade point average below 2.0.

In order to ensure that students complete their program not prior to the 32 month requirement set by the State Bar, the maximum number of units a student may complete within the first 12 months of study is 40 units. The maximum number of units a student may complete within the first 24 months of study is 70 units.

Students should also be aware that failing a required course necessitates that the course be repeated. No credit will be earned for the failed course. Students should be advised that failing a course will have implications on registration and may delay anticipated graduation date.

Special Rules for Spring Matriculants
Students who start their legal studies in the spring semester are subject to distinct rules regarding academic advancement, probation, and dismissal. All year-long classes started in the spring semester must be completed during the following summer. A student matriculating in the spring semester who receives a grade point average of less than 2.0 at the end of that semester is placed on academic probation. If students on probation under these circumstances do not raise their grade point average to at least 2.0 by the end of the summer, they will be academically dismissed. A student wishing to repeat a required course must file a petition with the Registrar. Students matriculating in the spring are subject to the 32-month residency requirement set by the California State Bar. Due to this requirement, any student who matriculates in the spring and wishes to graduate in three years will complete the program during the summer session.

Special Students
Students admitted as special students (students who have not completed the minimum two years of college work but have demonstrated equivalent intellectual achievement by achieving acceptable scores on Committee-specified examinations (CLEP) prior to beginning the study of law) must pass the First-Year Law Student’s Examination to advance to the second year of study. In accordance with Rule VIII of the Rules Regulating Admission to Practice Law in California, credit is not received until the applicant has passed the examination. Once a special student becomes eligible to sit for the First Year Law Students Examination, they must pass the exam within the first three administrations. Special students at Trinity Law School are not allowed to accumulate more than 40 units if the exam is not passed.

Requirements for Graduation
The degree of Juris Doctor is conferred upon students who have met the admissions requirements for the degree and who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed program of law study. To graduate with a Juris Doctor degree, students must successfully complete the prescribed program of 90 units of study within 5 years. The 90 units must include all of the required courses. A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above is required for the degree.

Candidates for the J.D. degree must complete their studies no earlier than 32 months and no later than 60 months after the student has commenced law study at Trinity Law School, or a school from which the law student has transferred credit. Students will not be permitted to complete more than 40 units within their first 12 months of study. Similarly, students will not be permitted to complete more than 70 units within their first 24 months of study. A student who requires more than 60 months to complete the J.D. degree must file a petition with the Registrar for authorization.

Final responsibility for meeting degree requirements for graduation rests with each student.

Inspection and Photocopying of Examinations
All students are permitted to obtain and keep copies of their essay examinations. If students do not receive copies of their essays within two weeks of the posting of grades the student may request copies from the Registrar. Multiple-choice questions and answers will not be released to students.

Make-up Examinations
Failure to take an examination at the regularly scheduled date and time without prior approval by the Registrar will result in a failing grade for the course. Students who are unable to inform the Registrar of their absence at an examination because of an emergency should petition the Registrar immediately upon their availability to do so, and may petition for relief from the failing grade. Such a petition may be granted upon sufficient evidence of the inability to contact the Registrar.

Any student seeking to take an examination at a time other than the date and time posted for regular administrations for the exam must contact the Registrar at least two weeks in advance of the exam and pay $500 to cover the cost of preparing a separate examination. A check in
that amount must be payable to Trinity Law School. This charge is not intended to be punitive and applies without regard to the reason for the late examination. All examinations must be taken as soon as possible after the scheduled date but no later than two weeks after the scheduled exam date.

Anonymity
To preserve anonymity in examination grading, students are assigned an examination number. The examination number is to be used on every examination or paper in lieu of the student’s name. Students can locate their examination number by logging in to the student portal. Students must maintain the confidentiality of their assigned numbers. New confidential examination numbers are issued once per semester, including summer session. If students believe their number has been compromised, they may request a new number by submitting a signed, written request to the Registrar.

Courses requiring the professor to interact extensively with students’ written work, such as Legal Research and Writing and select writing-intensive elective courses, do not require anonymity in grading as it prevents the professor from interacting with students in person to give feedback on written assignments. Refer to the course syllabus to determine if the course is not graded anonymously.

Exam Taking Options
Students may either handwrite an exam in a bluebook provided at the time of examination or type answers on a laptop computer. Students wishing to take an examination on a laptop computer must be registered on Examsoft prior to the day of the exam. Students must conform to the exam taking protocols given by Examsoft when registering.

State Bar Requirements for Admission to Practice Law
The State Bar of California regulates legal education in California. It is each student’s responsibility to comply fully with the Rules Regulating Admission to Practice Law in California. Students are strongly advised to obtain a copy of the rules from the Office of Admissions of the State Bar of California.

Professional Responsibility Examination
All applicants for admission to practice law in California are required to pass the Multi-state Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners. Students must complete one year of law study prior to taking the multi-state professional responsibility exam. Students should consult the California State Bar website for details regarding this examination.

Admission to Practice Law Outside of California
The law school is accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California. Law school students are qualified immediately upon graduation to take the bar examination in California.

Study at, or graduation from, this law school may not qualify a student to take the bar examination or be admitted to practice law in jurisdictions other than California. A student who intends to seek admission to practice law outside of California should contact the admitting authority in that jurisdiction for information regarding its education and admission requirements.

Admissions standards for each state are set forth in the American Bar Association’s Comprehensive Guide to Admission to the Practice of Law. This resource may be obtained at ncbex.org (http://ncbex.org).

Records
Trinity Law School retains all documents received in the admissions process for at least two years for students who do not enroll. For students who do enroll, documents are retained for at least five years beyond the date last attended. Records of students’ academic performance while at the law school are retained permanently.

Release of Transcripts
Unofficial transcripts are available online. Official transcripts will not be released if the student is delinquent in financial obligations to the school. Official transcripts may be ordered online at www.tls.edu (http://www.tls.edu) by clicking on the “Alumni” link.

Emergencies Affecting Coursework
Requests for extensions for completion of course requirements are directed to the Registrar’s Office by filing a Student Petition Form. Such requests are considered only in cases of serious illness or other unforeseeable emergencies and are authorized on a case-by-case basis.

Law School Student Petition Form
The Student Petition Form has been devised as a convenient medium of communication between the student and administration. This form is available at the Records Office. It should be filled out completely and forwarded to the Registrar’s Office.

Attendance/Preparedness

Attendance
Students must attend at least 80% of the regularly scheduled class hours in each course to receive credit for the course. On rare occasions, students may arrange to make up classroom hours with permission of the instructor. If a student is dropped from a course due to inadequate attendance, the student will be required to repeat the course when it is next offered to meet graduation requirements. Students are required to come to class prepared to actively participate as each course may require.

Students should be aware that failure to meet the attendance standard can take place through tardiness as well as absence for an entire class. Thus, for example, in a class which meets once each week, a student who has missed three entire classes and has been tardy for one class has failed to meet the attendance standard and will not receive credit for the course.

- Absence: In accordance with CBE rules and statutory requirements, absence from classes is never excused; a student is either “present” or “absent.” A student who is not present for a significant period of time during a class session shall be deemed “absent” for that period of time. The class instructor may round time absent to the nearest one-half of an academic hour. An academic hour is 50 minutes, and a half-hour is 25 minutes. Thus, a student who misses 13 minutes of a class may be marked as absent for one-half hour.
• **Tardiness:** A student who is tardy by more than 12 minutes is considered to have missed one-half of an academic hour. A student who is tardy for less than 12 minutes on two occasions is considered to have missed one-half of an academic hour.

• **Class Sign-In Sheets:** Attendance in class is recorded in several ways, e.g., through an instructor’s coded entries on a seating chart, by each student personally signing a sign-in sheet for that day’s class, etc. Where a class sign-in sheet is used, failure to sign the sheet may result in the student being marked absent; school records will not be changed to accommodate a student who attended a class but neglected to sign in. By signing such attendance sheets, students certify that they are present and did not affix the “signature” of any other student enrolled in that class, and that they complied with the attendance rules. Any action inconsistent with such certification may subject the student to disciplinary action according to the Honor Code.

**Late Arrivals and Early Departures from Class**

Late arrivals and early departures from classes by students are deemed partial absences. Each instance of a late arrival to a class or an early departure from a class is subject to an absence recorded as not present to the next one-half of an academic hour.

**Consequences of Excessive Absences**

**Violation of CBE Rules**

Students must be in residence for a total of 1,200 hours. If excessive absences cause a student to fall short of this requirement, the student’s application to sit for the California Bar Examination may be denied by the CBE.

**Violation of the Law School Attendance Policy**

The law school’s attendance policy is that of the State Bar of California. Students must be in attendance for at least 80% of the course or they will be notified that they have been automatically withdrawn from the course. To receive credit for the course, the student must retake the course when it is next offered. Students who are absent for more than 20% of a course and are automatically withdrawn cannot be reinstated.

**Preparedness**

Each student must be prepared at each class meeting to brief assigned cases and to participate meaningfully in class discussions.

The class instructor has the authority to impose sanctions against any student who exhibits a pattern of lack of preparation in accordance with the policies set forth in the course syllabus. Students should be advised that repeated unpreparedness is a violation of the Honor Code. Students who are repeatedly unprepared may be referred to the Dean for disciplinary action which may include suspension or expulsion.
These courses cover the civil laws governing compensation for injury to person and property. Torts I focuses on intentional torts and defenses, negligence and defenses, wrongful death, survival, statute of limitations, immunities, and vicarious liability. Torts II studies strict liability, products liability, nuisance, defamation, invasion of privacy, civil rights, misuse of legal procedure, intentional and negligent misrepresentation, business torts and familial relationships, torts in the age of statutes, and compensation systems as substitutes for tort law.

LA 542 Torts 2 - 3 Hours
These courses cover the civil laws governing compensation for injury to person and property. Torts I focuses on intentional torts and defenses, negligence and defenses, wrongful death, survival, statute of limitations, immunities, and vicarious liability. Torts II studies strict liability, products liability, nuisance, defamation, invasion of privacy, civil rights, misuse of legal procedure, intentional and negligent misrepresentation, business torts and familial relationships, torts in the age of statutes, and compensation systems as substitutes for tort law.

LA 543b Open Development in Cambodia: Human Trafficking and Economic Development - 3 Hours
This is an advanced course in human trafficking and economic development. Students will analyze and discuss current issues in human trafficking, focusing on sex trafficking in Southeast Asia. Students will learn the history of human trafficking, and how human trafficking is combatted in the modern world. Students will also learn about economic development in Southeast Asia, and how it is a modern way of combating human trafficking. Trinity Law School teaches this course from a Christian perspective and actively incorporates Biblical principles into the curriculum. Thus, this class/trip has three major aspects or themes to it: (1) basic concepts and laws relevant to human rights; (2) human trafficking; and (3) the role and relationship of worldviews and economic factors and development or lack thereof to human rights and human trafficking.

LA 559 Legal Research and Writing 1: Objective Writing - 3 Hours
This course helps students develop their analytical, writing, and research skills and an introduction to objective legal writing.

LA 560b Legal Research and Writing 2: Persuasive Writing - 3 Hours
This course helps students develop their analytical, writing, and research skills in the advocacy context. Students produce litigation documents including either a pre-trial motion or an appellate brief. Students are also required to participate in an oral argument competition to practice oral advocacy skills.

LA 561a Immigration Law and Policy - 3 Hours
This course focuses on the United States immigration laws and policies, with a particular emphasis on the legal landscape for non-citizens in the United States.

LA 561b Immigration Law and Policy - 3 Hours
This course continues the exploration of immigration law and policy, delving deeper into specific areas such as family-based immigration, humanitarian issues, and asylum seekers.

LA 562a Legal Research and Writing 3: Practical Skills - 3 Hours
This course introduces students to the skills necessary to succeed in law school. Topics include case briefing, the IRAC method, study skills, exam-taking skills and an introduction to objective legal writing.

LA 566a Legal Research and Writing 1: Objective Writing - 3 Hours
This course helps students develop their analytical, writing, and research skills and an introduction to objective legal writing.

LA 566b Legal Research and Writing 2: Persuasive Writing - 3 Hours
This course helps students develop their analytical, writing, and research skills in the advocacy context. Students produce litigation documents including either a pre-trial motion or an appellate brief. Students are also required to participate in an oral argument competition to practice oral advocacy skills.

LA 566c Legal Research and Writing 3: Practical Skills - 3 Hours
This course introduces students to the skills necessary to succeed in law school. Topics include case briefing, the IRAC method, study skills, exam-taking skills and an introduction to objective legal writing.

LA 566d Legal Research and Writing 4: Advanced Writing - 3 Hours
This course builds on the skills developed in the previous writing courses, focusing on advanced writing techniques and strategies.

LA 571a Family Law - 3 Hours
This course covers the legal aspects of family relationships, including marriage, divorce, child custody, and adoption.

LA 571b Family Law - 3 Hours
This course continues the exploration of family law, focusing on specific issues such as same-sex marriage, child support, and elder law.

LA 572a Gender & Law - 3 Hours
This course examines the role of gender in the legal system, focusing on issues such as gender bias, sexual harassment, and equal opportunity.

LA 572b Gender & Law - 3 Hours
This course continues the exploration of gender and law, delving deeper into specific topics such as reproductive rights, women's rights, and queer law.

LA 573a Law & Economics - 3 Hours
This course introduces students to the economic analysis of legal problems, focusing on the role of law in achieving economic efficiency.

LA 573b Law & Economics - 3 Hours
This course continues the exploration of law and economics, focusing on topics such as regulatory economics, property law, and environmental law.

LA 574a Environmental Law - 3 Hours
This course covers the legal aspects of environmental issues, including pollution, sustainability, and natural resource management.

LA 574b Environmental Law - 3 Hours
This course continues the exploration of environmental law, focusing on issues such as climate change, renewable energy, and international environmental agreements.

LA 575a Intellectual Property Law - 3 Hours
This course covers the legal aspects of intellectual property, including patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

LA 575b Intellectual Property Law - 3 Hours
This course continues the exploration of intellectual property law, focusing on specific issues such as software law, biotechnology, and design patents.
LA 613 Professional Responsibility and Ethics - 3 Hours
The rules of law governing lawyers' professional conduct are studied through ethics codes, lectures, texts, cases, professional responsibility opinions, ethics problems, and class discussion. Principal attention is given to the lawyer's role in an adversary system, zealous representation, lawyer-client confidentiality, conflicts of interest, competency in providing legal services, ethics for prosecutors, judges, and litigation, solicitation of clients, lawyer advertising, and pro bono obligations. Students will focus on the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct, and the California Rules of Professional Conduct. This course also explores when lawyers must subordinate their own moral judgment to that of their clients or whistle-blow and violate what would otherwise be protected client confidences. In addition, the ethics aspect of the course will examine the broader moral and ethical issues and responsibilities of lawyers, judges, and clients, including Christian ethical perspectives.

LA 661 Property 1 - 3 Hours
These courses focus on the acquisition, disposition, and use of personal and real property. Property I focuses on the nature of ownership and possession, bailment, adverse possession, common law classifications of estates in land, concurrent ownership, present and future interests in land, and landlord-tenant law. Property II focuses on transfers of interests in real property, real estate contracts, legal descriptions, conveyances and deeds, recording systems, title insurance, private land-use restrictions (easements, covenants, and equitable servitudes), public land-use regulations, eminent domain, and regulatory takings. The course may include introductory exposure to trusts, donorative transfers, intellectual property, fixtures, mortgages, and ownership of natural resources (i.e., water, oil, gas, wildlife).

LA 662 Property 2 - 3 Hours
These courses focus on the acquisition, disposition, and use of personal and real property. Property I focuses on the nature of ownership and possession, bailment, adverse possession, common law classifications of estates in land, concurrent ownership, present and.

LA 671 Evidence 1 - 3 Hours
These courses cover the standards regulating admissibility of evidence in both civil and criminal trials. Topics include common law and statutory principles and policy considerations underlying rules of evidence, admission and exclusion, relevancy and mat eriality, privileged communications, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, opinion evidence, authentication, the best evidence rule, impeachment and rehabilitation, judicial notice, public policy exclusions, presumptions and burden of proof. Trial situations will be simulated, students will argue for and against the admission of evidence under the rules, and the course will explore how evidence has an impact on tactical trial decisions.

LA 672 Evidence 2 - 3 Hours
These courses cover the standards regulating admissibility of evidence in both civil and criminal trials. Topics include common law and statutory principles and policy considerations underlying rules of evidence, admission and exclusion, relevancy and mat eriality, privileged communications, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, opinion evidence, authentication, the best evidence rule, impeachment and rehabilitation, judicial notice, public policy exclusions, presumptions and burden of proof. Trial situations will be simulated, students will argue for and against the admission of evidence under the rules, and the course will explore how evidence has an impact on tactical trial decisions.

LA 673b Civil Procedure 1 - 3 Hours
These courses offer an introduction to the court system, including jurisdiction over the person, venue, and the role of state law in federal courts. The course covers aspects of civil litigation, including pleading, discovery, parties, counterclaims, cross-claims, impleader, intervention, and interpleader. The course emphasizes federal civil procedure, but also addresses California procedure where it differs from the federal rules.

LA 674b Civil Procedure 2 - 3 Hours
These courses offer an introduction to the court system, including jurisdiction over the person, venue, and the role of state law in federal courts. The course covers aspects of civil litigation, including pleading, discovery, parties, counterclaims, cross-claims, impleader, intervention, and interpleader. The course emphasizes federal civil procedure, but also addresses California procedure where it differs from the federal rules.

LA 674d E-Discovery - 1 Hour
This course introduces students to this increasingly competitive world and provides a basic understanding of the legal and technological issues surrounding the use of electronically stored information ("ESI"), and the practical parameters of eDiscovery and electronic case management. Students will learn what electronic discovery is, and how the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Evidence, and case law affect this aspect of litigation. This course will discuss what an attorney and his team need to consider when handling (ESI) prior to.

LA 675a Alternative Dispute Resolution - 2-3 Hours
Alternative Dispute Resolution provides students with an opportunity to develop a thorough understanding of the different forms of ADR through the study of various ADR vehicles such as arbitration and mediation. In addition to developing an academic understanding of the appropriate use of ADR and the procedural posture upon which cases move into and through ADR, students will also be given an opportunity to engage in mock ADR hearings both as counsel for the litigants in a hypothetical case, and as the neutral conducting the hearing. Finally, students will also be given the opportunity to prepare certain documents typically associated with ADR hearings such as Arbitration Briefs, Mediation Briefs, etc.

LA 702a Business Organizations - 3 Hours
This course will cover the formation of agency relationships, partnerships and corporations, the fiduciary duties of agents, directors and officers, shareholder voting, shareholder lawsuits, rules around corporate disclosures, insider trading, and corporate control transactions. Particular attention is given to the way in which corporations organize and operate. The course also examines the respective roles, relationships, and liability exposure of shareholders, directors, and officers.

LA 716 Advanced Ethics for Lawyers - 1 Hour
This course is an advanced ethics class. Together, the professor and students explore complex ethical considerations of one's role as an attorney and counselor-at-law, taking an advanced look at the practices, issues, and problems surrounding a lawyer's professional responsibility to his or her client and the profession. Students will analyze various rules of professional conduct through Christian and competing worldviews. In like manner, students will also examine complex moral and ethical issues and responsibilities relating to the practice of law. Students will also evaluate the nature of law practice itself and the nature of a professional and religious "calling." Taught primarily through the problem method, students identify issues and solve problems while participating in a number of legal practice modules. Students will also have the opportunity to reflect personally on the material taught while preparing a personal code of conduct.
LA 750 Appellate Advocacy - 3 Hours
Students study composition, mechanics, and advocacy style for federal appellate court briefs. Organization and presentation of effective oral argument is a component of the class.

LA 753 Trial Practice - 3 Hours
This is a practical skills course in advocacy that introduces students to the fundamental components of a typical civil and criminal trial. It requires students to perform exercises involving each component, and try a mock civil or criminal case from provided problem materials. The course requires student participation in discrete exercises, including jury voir dire, opening and closing statements, presentation and objections to evidence, and direct and cross - examination.

LA 763 Family Law - 3 Hours
This course studies the legal aspects of the relationships associated with marriage and parenthood, including spousal and parental rights and responsibilities, children’s rights, marital dissolution, annulment, unmarried cohabitation, child custody, illegitimacy, adoption, and guardianship.

LA 764 Community Property - 2 Hours
This course focuses on the principles of California’s community property system, contrasting those principles with the treatment of assets in common law jurisdiction. This course analyzes how California classifies different types of assets which a couple might acquire during the course of a marital relationship. In particular, we will discuss how California classifies personal injury awards, pensions, disability benefits, professional degrees, bonuses, credit acquisitions, and jointly-titled assets. Practical problems and solutions are emphasized.

LA 783i Criminal Procedure - 3 Hours
This course is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of important issues of criminal procedure arising during the investigation and early stages of prosecution of crimes. Topics include constitutional limits on arrests and stops, search and seizure, interrogation of suspects, right to counsel, exclusionary rule, identification procedures, and the privilege against self-incrimination.

LA 784 Criminal Adjudicative Process - 1 Hour
This course focuses on the legal system after a person has been arrested for a crime from the filing of criminal charges to post-conviction sentencing. The course will examine the safeguards that ensure each person charged with a crime receives their constitutionally guaranteed rights. The moral and ethical obligations of the attorney in the adjudicative process will also be discussed.

LA 790d Jurisprudence - 4 Hours
This course requires substantial reading in each of the following general categories: Classical natural law, contemporary natural law, Law and Economics, critical studies, postmodernism, law of the family, and critical gay theories. Minor readings also required in legal positivism. The class also should provide the students with a working familiarity with Thomas Aquinas’ Treatise on Law, Oliver Wendell Holmes’ The Path of the Law, and John Rawls’ A Theory of Justice.

LA 803 Wills, Trusts, and Estates - 3 Hours
This course examines rules pertaining to intestate succession, testamentary dispositions, execution, modification, and revocation of wills, testamentary capacity and will contests, interpretation of wills, protection of spouse and children, and the use of will substitutes. The creation, types, and characteristics of trusts are also examined, including coverage of the construction of trusts, trust administration, and wealth transfer taxation. Fiduciary administration issues also are considered.

LA 822a Remedies - 3 Hours
This course analyzes the judicial remedies available in the American system of jurisprudence. The course familiarizes students with compensatory and punitive damages, preliminary and permanent injunctions, restitution and unjust enrichment, rescission, declaratory judgments, attorneys’ fees, and pre-judgment interest. The course will also cover claims for and defenses to quiet title, reformation, fraudulent conveyances, subrogation, contribution, indemnity, and replevin. The course will also include discussions of recent developments in the law of American remedies as well as important practical issues regarding enforcing money judgments, initiating and prosecuting contempt proceedings, and obtaining writs of attachment and other pre-judgment remedies. The course will conclude with discussions of equitable and other remedies available to defendants, such as unclean hands, unconscionability, waiver, estoppel, laches, and statutes of limitations.

LA 870 Civil Litigation Skills - 2 Hours
This course provides students with an opportunity to develop an approach to the pleading and discovery aspects of litigation. The course covers drafting and opposing pleadings, preparing a discovery plan, drafting and responding to written discovery, preparing witnesses for depositions, and deposition skills in accordance with the California Code of Civil Procedure. Successful completion of LA671, LA671B, LA673, and LA674 are prerequisites for this course.

LA 870a California Civil Procedure and Evidence - 2 Hours
This course examines the California Code of Civil Procedure and the California Evidence Code, and contrasts them with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence. The course is designed to prepare students to address these content areas on the California Bar Examination.

LA 890 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure - 3 Hours
This course will cover the following topics: the prosecutorial charging decision, bail and preventive detention statutes, pre-trial screening process (grand jury, preliminary hearing, guilty pleas and plea bargaining), pretrial discovery and prosecutorial duties to disclose exculpatory evidence, and jury trial issues (right of confrontation, sentencing, and post-trial proceedings).

LA 891 Juvenile Law - 2 Hours
This course will explore selected issues in juvenile law, such as the rights and status of chi Idren, representing children, abuse and neglect, foster care, and special education. The seminar will address such matters in relation to one another, and to doctrine, policy and practice. Students will be expected to be active in group discussion and to be available for at least one off-site visit.

LA 892c International Trade and Investment - 1 Hour
This course address the law of international business transactions, covering the treaties that impact trade and the practical aspects of advising business clients regarding international trade matters. The scope of the course emphasizes foreign businesses as vendors for American clients, and addresses the economic impact of international trade on private businesses in developing nations.

LA 893 Securities Regulation - 2 Hours
This commercial law course is principally concerned with Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the creation and perfection of security interests in personal property. The course will be relevant to those students interested in finance, banking, or other transactional areas.

LA 905b Theory and Law of War - 3 Hours
This course will explore selected issues in international law, such as the rights and status of chi Idren, representing children, abuse and neglect, foster care, and special education. The seminar will address such matters in relation to one another, and to doctrine, policy and practice. Students will be expected to be active in group discussion and to be available for at least one off-site visit.
LA 910 The Right to Life and the Law - 2-3 Hours
This course studies the complex medical, social, legal, and ethical issues raised by topics such as abortion, euthanasia, and infanticide. The course includes a survey of Supreme Court and other judicial decisions pertaining to these issues.

LA 916c Human Trafficking: Prosecution of Domestic Cases - 1 Hour
This class will focus on the advocacy and trial aspects of prosecuting domestic trafficking cases from jury selection to closing argument. Students will learn about the central understanding of human trafficking in California and the advocacy against it. This includes the realities of human trafficking from recruitment of victims, the typical trafficker, the laws that effect trafficking, and the prosecution of trafficking. The course will give a basic overview of a human trafficking jury trial and discuss how to advocate for or against the trafficker during trial.

LA 918a International Disputes Resolution - 3 Hours
This course is a hands-on study of the dispute resolution process available for dealing with human rights violations. Topics include the United Nations and regional claims procedures as well as an overview of international arbitration, mediation, and conciliation.

LA 919 International Forum on Human Rights - 2 Hours
This course is presented in conjunction with the annual program of the International Institute of Human Rights and enables students to interact with human rights lawyers, judges, government officials, academics, and activists from all over the world, and to experience European culture. May be repeated for credit as topics vary.

LA 920a International Institute of Human Rights - 4 Hours
Recognition and protection of human rights under international law is the subject of this unique course taught for four weeks during the month of July on the campus of the University of Strasbourg in Strasbourg, France. The course is presented in conjunction with the annual program of the International Institute of Human Rights.

LA 921a Religious Liberties and International Human Rights - 3 Hours
This course is in-depth study of the human right of religious freedom of thought, conscience, and belief as set forth in the various human rights documents.

LA 922 Public International Law - 3 Hours
This course introduces students to the fundamentals of public international law, focusing on the nature and sources of international law, the relationship between international law and domestic law, international agreements, statehood and territorial jurisdiction, recognition of states and governments, immunities, state responsibility, the use of force and peaceful settlement of the international disputes.

LA 923a International Criminal Law - 3 Hours
This course examines issues in the field of international criminal law which encompass individual responsibility for conduct that is labeled as criminal under international law, national state responsibility for conduct that may be considered a crime under international law, and individual responsibility for conduct with international dimensions that is labeled a crime under U.S. domestic law. The course will expose students to the prosecution, trial and punishment of individuals alleged to have committed crimes considered to be among the most serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law including genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

LA 925a Immigration Law - 2 Hours
This course explores the statutory, regulatory, and administrative foundations of United States immigration law, policy and practice, as well as basic principles of nationality law and naturalization procedures. Topics include immigrant and non-immigrant visa categories such as family-based immigration, business and employment-based immigration and visas, refugee and asylum law, and deportation law and practice. The course also analyzes the constitutional basis for federal control over immigration and surveys the historical and social context of U.S. immigration policy. The course discusses the moral issues concerned with immigration control.

LA 935a Legal Internship - 1 Unit - 1-6 Hours
Internships/Externships combine academic training in lawyering skills and professional responsibility with practical experience working for a judge, district attorney, public defender, government agency or non-profit law office. Interns/Externs work under the supervision of experienced practicing attorneys or judges who provide guidance and training in research, writing, and practical lawyering skills.

LA 955 Uniform Commercial Code - 2 Hours
This course will explore the primary laws governing sales of goods within the United States or involving parties located within the United States: Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. The course will cover the scope of the laws, contract formation, the requirement of a writing, express and implied warranties, the terms of the contract, performance, breach, and remedies. The course will include a brief analysis of strict products liability and of consumer rights and remedies under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act. Substantial emphasis will be placed on applying the laws to factual situations.

LA 957 Law Practice Management - 2-3 Hours
This course covers the practical aspects of opening a law practice, forms of practice, legal assistants and the use of systems for professional and business functions, timekeeping and fees, bookkeeping, client relationships, the law office staff manual, library and retrieval systems, calendar and monitor systems, essential equipment and law office layout, and developing a practice. The course will also discuss the business and ethical issues as well as the personal pressures encountered in the solo or small firm practice.

LA 959 Legal Clinic Practicum - 1-2 Hours
Students participate in an off-campus poverty law clinic at the Orange County Rescue Mission providing legal services to the residents at the mission. Students learn client interviewing skills and develop research skills for clients. Select students may participate in this program at the OCRM facility or through the mobile clinic.

LA 959d Nonprofit Clinic - 1-3 Hours
In this clinical class, students get direct experience in providing transactional legal services for nonprofit organizations. The primary activities are advising clients on appropriate provisions for corporate bylaws, completing the policy requirements under IRS Form 990, training corporate boards regarding fiduciary responsibilities, providing services through fiscal sponsors, and incorporating nonprofits and applying for tax exempt status.
**LA 959k Trinity Mobile Legal Clinic - 1 Hour**

Furthering Trinity’s partnership with the Orange County Rescue Mission, the Mobile Legal Clinic opened its doors during the spring 2012 semester. This “Law Office on Wheels” runs in conjunction with other mobile services coordinated by the Mission. Each week, law students under the direction of a supervising attorney work with low-income and homeless residents of Orange County in the parking lot of the OC Hall of Administration. Students interview clients and provide information to them, help complete court or administrative paperwork, assist clients in contacting government agencies and preparing for court hearings. Students address many of the biggest legal issues faced by the homeless including family law, criminal law, and debt issues. Through this ministry, Trinity Law Students are able to provide pro-bono legal services to members of society who might not otherwise have access to legal assistance.

**LA 959m Trinity Poverty Law Clinic - 2 Hours**

The Poverty Law Clinic was opened to provide Trinity students with a formalized practical legal experience while serving the clients of the Christian Legal Aid Office (CLAO). CLAO, located at Trinity Law School, is dedicated to providing legal services to the poor and serving the local church by providing free and low-cost legal assistance to those unable to afford an attorney. Students in this clinic, under the direction of a supervising attorney, conduct intake interviews over the phone and in person. They assist clients by facilitating access to CLAO in-house counsel or connecting them with a volunteer attorney for representation. Students help clients complete court or administrative paperwork, contact government agencies and prepare for court hearings. The clinic includes instruction on the provision of legal services, as hands-on training in interviewing clients, assessing legal needs, and providing answers to difficult legal issues.

**LA 959o Trinity Religious Liberty Clinic - 2-3 Hours**

The Religious Liberty Clinic is a partnership with the Pacific Justice Institute and operates on the campus of Trinity Law School. PJI is a non-profit providing pro bono legal services to churches and individuals primarily in cases involving the defense of religious freedom, parental rights, and other civil liberties. This writing-intensive clinic is designed to give students the unique opportunity to hone legal writing skills while under the supervision of an attorney specializing in constitutional law. Students will be exposed to writing various trial and appellate level documents including complaints and amicus briefs for current cases. Students’ research and writing will directly contribute to important religious freedom matters. LA566 Legal Research and Writing 3, LA600 Constitutional Law 1, and LA601 Constitutional Law 2 are prerequisites for this course.

**LA 959r Trinity Bankruptcy Clinic - 1 Hour**

The bankruptcy clinic is a pro bono legal clinic serving California residents in their Chapter 7 bankruptcies. Students are supervised by a practicing bankruptcy attorney as they assist clients in problem solving and preparing cases for filing in pro se. Clients are referred to this clinic by various agencies throughout Orange County. LA961c Bankruptcy is a prerequisite to this course.

**LA 959t Trinity Mediation Clinic - 1-2 Hours**

The Mediation clinic operates in conjunction with the Orange County Superior Court and Orange County Human Relations. It is designed to give students hands-on experience providing mediation services to the disputants and operates under the direction of Professor Ryul Kim, a mediator and licensed attorney. As mediators, the students act as third party neutrals to help the litigants facilitate a resolution of their pending lawsuits. This clinic equips students who may be interested in entering the field of alternative dispute resolution or those who would like to integrate peacemaking principles in their own legal practice. LA675a Alternative Dispute Resolution is a prerequisite to this course.

**LA 960 Administrative Law - 3 Hours**

This course will cover the basic principles of administrative law, including: issues of delegation of legislative and executive power to agencies; statutory and constitutional due process; statutory interpretation by agencies; standards of judicial review of agency decisions; and the prerequisites of judicial review. This class is especially useful for understanding the rights individuals, interest groups, and regulated business entities when they confront rules or enforcement actions by regulatory agencies (e.g., EPA, OSHA, Social Security Administration, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Bureau of Indian Affairs).

**LA 961 Bankruptcy - 3 Hours**

This course examines the United States Bankruptcy Code and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. Areas of emphasis are: financing, operating and administering debtors’ estates, treatment of executory contracts and leases, formulation and confirmation of plans of reorganization, and the avoiding powers of the trustee in bankruptcy. The course will focus primarily on cases under chapter 7 (i.e., liquidation cases), litigation arising under the Code (e.g., avoidance power claims such as preference and fraudulent transfer claims), and the allowance, priority, and dischargeability of claims. We will also review the provisions of chapter 13 (wage earner plans) and there will be some material covered relating to chapter 11 reorganizations.

**LA 961d Consumer Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Survey - 1 Hour**

This course focuses on consumer bankruptcy cases under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy code. This course will introduce students to intersections between Bankruptcy law and other areas such as family law, estate planning, and real estate law. This course is a pre-requisite to LA959r Bankruptcy Clinic.

**LA 962a Intellectual Property - 3 Hours**

This course examines patents, copyrights, trademarks, unfair competition, and rights of publicity, trade secrets, and protection of designs. The course analyzes the rights and remedies associated with each type of intellectual property that it covers, as well as the relationships between different types of intellectual property.

**LA 962b Real Estate Transactions - 3 Hours**

This course presents the basic statutory and common law principles of the fundamental elements of a real estate transaction including arranging the deal, performing the contract, closing the contract, assuring title, financing the purchase, federal income tax considerations, and condominium and other communal arrangements for home ownership.

**LA 970A Independent Study In Law - 1-6 Hours**

This course offers individualized research on an approved topic under the supervision of a law professor. The Registrar must approve any independent study.
LA 975 Environmental Law - 3 Hours
The class will cover the "Superfund" law, hazardous waste laws, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, federal and state statutes regarding environmental impacts of government decision making, the common law of nuisance and trespass, the Endangered Species Act, laws governing public warnings of potential health risks, principles of environmental justice, global climate change, criminal enforcement of environmental laws, and international environmental law. The class will also cover the history and policy underpinnings of environmental regulations and restrictions and will focus on the frequent conflicts between competing public policy goals.

LA 975i International Environmental Law - 3 Hours
This course examines the role of international law in the protection of the earth's environment. It views the international organizations that develop environmental laws and policy, and the roles, rights, and obligations of states in enacting and enforcing those laws. Environmental issues covered include marine pollution, hazardous waste, nuclear energy, endangered species, and how international disputes in these areas are settled.

LA 976b Media and Entertainment Law - 2 Hours
This course will explore the interaction between law, politics and media and how the internet and digital technology are affecting that interaction. Through examination of the legal doctrines surrounding the journalistic enterprise, we will explore the question of whether the media should be seen as having a structural role checking government power and fostering an informed electorate, and how the relevant legal rules function in the Digital Age to help or hinder that role. Specific areas that will be covered include defamation, privacy, rights of publicity, media rights of access, the reporter's privilege, prior restraints, content-based restrictions on the media such as the fairness doctrine and prohibitions on indecency, net neutrality and the basics of telecommunications law, safe harbors for service providers, trademark, and copyright (with a special emphasis on fair use).

LA 979 Federal Income Tax Law - 3 Hours
This course introduces students to the system of federal income taxation of individuals. The tax system is studied with emphasis on basic concepts rather than detailed computations. Significant attention is given to the public policy served by various provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Primary consideration is given to principles and policies relating to the taxation of individuals including procedure, income, deductions, gains and losses, and transactional aspects of income taxation. The Internal Revenue Code and Regulations are emphasized.

LA 980 Law and Public Policy - 2 Hours
This course surveys policy objectives and underlying philosophical systems. Judicial decision-making, legislation, and executive action are examined for their theoretical foundations. Various theories are studied with particular emphasis placed on Christian perspectives. The emphasis of the course varies each time it is offered. Past sections of the course have studied a combination of issues involving education, poverty, sex discrimination, privacy, war, and religion.

LA 984 Religion and the Law - 2 Hours
This is an advanced course that examines critical issues of law and religion, including the theological foundation of law and the legal foundation of theology, the relationship between church and state, religious civil liberties, religious discrimination and accommodation, and the principles of law and regulations relating to churches and religious organizations.

LA 984a Politics, Law, and Religion - 1 Hour
This course will focus on the problems inherent in the inter-relationship of politics, law, and religion. In particular, it will examine church-state separation and secularism as potential methods of settling the controversy.

LA 985 The Lawyer as Counselor - 3 Hours
This course is designed to address the skill of counseling listed in the MacCrate report. It will be taught as an intensive 3-week course, meeting each night of the week. Because God's redemptive sovereignty is creation-wide, all aspects of life have eternal significance. Participants will address the implications of this revealed truth for life and professional practice by examining Biblical, theological, historical, and contemporary resources. Topics will include worldview formation, image bearing agency, vocational stewardship, and theologically shaped culture making. This class is designed to assist legal professionals in understanding and dealing with emotional and mental health issues as they may arise in a legal ministry setting. Recognizing and resourcing such issues as they are pertinent to client concerns will be part of the week's focus. The course also explores the lawyer's responsibility as a Counselor at Law. The segment provides an introduction into the moral foundations and professional practice considerations relating to a lawyer's responsibility to his or her client and the legal profession. Taught primarily through the problem method, students identify issues and solve problems while participating in a number of legal practice modules.

LA 989 Moot Court - 1-2 Hours
This course allows students to gain practical advocacy skills through researching, drafting, and arguing an appellate brief. The course may not be repeated for credit.

LA 991 Law Review - 1-3 Hours
The Trinity Law Review is a legal journal that the student members edit and publish. Members are selected on the basis of academic achievement and a writing competition. Students receive credit for demonstrable competence in scholarly writing and editing.

LA 994a Employment Law - 3 Hours
A study of the law governing the employment relationship, including the establishment and termination of that relationship.

LA 995al Accounting for Lawyers - 1 Hour
This course covers the methods, standards and procedures utilized by the accounting profession in the preparation and issuance of financial and accounting documents. The objective of the course is the familiarization of legal professionals with the nomenclature and processes incorporated in accounting reportage and to enable legal professionals to become conversant with accounting principles so as to be more effective in interpreting financial reports and advising clients.

LA 995bb Special Topics: Labor Law - 2 Hours
This course covers problems arising from the employer-employee relationship, as affected by the common law, the federal labor relations acts, and the union contract. The course also briefly considers the union-employer relation, the employer's duty to bargaining, arbitration, and other methods of resolving labor disputes.

LA 995bc Insurance Law - 1-3 Hours
This course will cover the fundamentals of insurance, interpretation of insurance policies, litigation of insurance disputes, liability insurance and the duty to defend, property insurance and other first party coverages, directors' and officers' and employers' liability insurance coverages, insurance bad faith, statutory and regulatory oversight of insurance and the impact of insurance law on other practice areas.
LA 995bl Banking Law - 2 Hours
A study of the history of banking, the various types of financial institutions, and the National Banking Act. The course focuses on regulation of national banks, including formation, operations (i.e., lending, deposit taking, branching, governance, and other banking and non-banking activities), and issues involved in bank failure. Major influences on the banking system will also be explored, including the savings and loan crisis, the mortgage crisis, financial institution reform, and the history of large bank failures.

LA 995ci Employment Discrimination - 2 Hours
This two-credit course will examine the regulation of employment discrimination under federal law. Primary attention will be paid to issues of race, sex, age and disability discrimination. Though an introductory course, it will provide students a comprehensive overview of the legal doctrines developed to address workplace discrimination. The course will address issues of statutory interpretation, litigation strategy and problems of proof. It will also situate this body of law within a set of sociological and theoretical frameworks aimed to enrich students' understandings of the law's foundations and purposes.

LA 995ds Deposition Skills - 1 Hour
This course provides an in-depth exploration of the deposition process in civil litigation matters. Students will become familiar with the law governing deposition procedure, and will be given practical instruction on how to prepare for depositions, as well as how to take and defend depositions effectively. The course emphasizes federal deposition law and procedure, but will also address California deposition law and procedure.

LA 995eo Exempt Organizations - 2 Hours
This class surveys government regulation and oversight of nonprofit organizations by federal and state tax agencies, and addresses the attorney's role in annual reporting requirements, managing unrelated business income, and bequests to charities. Nonprofit Law is a prerequisite for this class.

LA 995ma Mergers and Acquisitions - 3 Hours
This course will operate largely as an interactive seminar, built around "hands on" negotiating and drafting experience in a hypothetical merger and acquisition transaction. The first part of the course will cover various topics that are important to M&A transactions, including directors' duties, shareholder voting and dissenters' rights, Federal securities laws, income taxation and accounting, valuation, and trade regulation. Then the course will analyze the primary forms of acquisition (merger, sale of assets, sale of stock), and the basic differences between M&A transactions involving public and private corporations. The remainder of the course will focus upon the M&A case studies, including extensive participation, in teams of "buyers"u and "sellers"u, in the negotiating and drafting process in a typical M&A transaction.

LA 995nb Negotiation for Law and Business - 2-3 Hours
This course will survey negotiation skills in general including the areas of strategy, tactics, and planning. Specifically, the course will also consider relationships between the parties; multi-party negotiations; information bargaining; initial proposals; how to narrow differences; closure; competitive, cooperative and problem solving tactics together with negotiation counseling, alternative dispute resolution and identities in the context of culture, gender and race. Students will be called upon to complete reading assignments and prepare for and participate in in-class negotiation exercises.

LA 995np Law of Non Profit Organizations - 1-3 Hours
This course is a study of nonprofit firms and the nonprofit sector. Topics include a survey of the role of nonprofits, theories and justifications of the nonprofit form, nonprofit statutes and other laws pertaining to nonprofits (e.g., the regulation of charitable solicitations), the formation, operation and dissolution of nonprofits, and tax and tax policy issues related to nonprofits.

LA 995p American Tribal Law and Comparative Human Rights - 3 Hours
This course surveys global and regional efforts to define minority and indigenous groups and to articulate and implement the human rights of members of ethnic, racial, religious, linguistic, national minorities, and indigenous populations. Related issues such as xenophobia, intolerance, nationalism, and racism will be addressed.

LA 995ro Religious Organizations, Churches, and Foreign Charities - 2 Hours
This class addresses the unique legal issues faced by religious organizations, with an emphasis on government regulation of religious organizations, the unique legal issues faced by churches, political activism by charities, and the handling of deputized giving and foreign charitable work. Nonprofit Law is a prerequisite for this class.

LA 998c Advanced Legal Synthesis 1 - 3 Hours
Advanced Legal Synthesis 1 and 2 combines substantive analysis and review of the bar exam subjects with a skills-oriented emphasis on pre-writing organization and analysis of the commonly tested subjects and issues on the California Bar Exam essay section. In Advanced Legal Synthesis 1, Students will write an essay each week which will be reviewed the following week. In addition, there will be a one-hour substantive review of the subject matter and a discussion of the outlining assignments that were to be completed before class. One week will be dedicated to writing a performance test (PT) from the California Bar Exam. In-class essay and PT exams will be graded according to California Bar Exam standards and appropriate feedback on performance will be provided to students on a weekly basis. Prerequisite for this course is completion of 60 units of law study. In Advanced Legal Synthesis 2, students will focus on the skills needed to succeed on the Multi State Bar Exam and the Performance Test. Students will participate in a variety of diagnostic exams offered at set dates throughout the semester.

LA 998d Advanced Legal Synthesis 2 - 3 Hours
Advanced Legal Synthesis 1 and 2 combines substantive analysis and review of the bar exam subjects with a skills-oriented emphasis on pre-writing organization and analysis of the commonly tested subjects and issues on the California Bar Exam essay section. In Advanced Legal Synthesis 1, Students will write an essay each week which will be reviewed the following week. In addition, there will be a one-hour substantive review of the subject matter and a discussion of the outlining assignments that were to be completed before class. One week will be dedicated to writing a performance test (PT) from the California Bar Exam. In-class essay and PT exams will be graded according to California Bar Exam standards and appropriate feedback on performance will be provided to students on a weekly basis. Prerequisite for this course is completion of 60 units of law study. In Advanced Legal Synthesis 2, students will focus on the skills needed to succeed on the Multi State Bar Exam and the Performance Test. Students will participate in a variety of diagnostic exams offered at set dates throughout the semester.
LA 999a Advanced Legal Synthesis - 3 Hours
Advanced Legal Synthesis combines substantive analysis and review of the bar exam subjects with a skills-oriented emphasis on pre-writing organization and analysis of the commonly tested subjects and issues on the California Bar Exam essay section. Students will write an essay each week which will be reviewed the following week. In addition, there will be a one-hour substantive review of the subject matter and a discussion of the outlining assignments that were to be completed before class. One week will be dedicated to writing a performance test (PT) from the California Bar Exam. In-class essay and PT exams will be graded accorded to California Bar Exam standards and appropriate feedback on performance will be provided to students on a weekly basis. Prerequisite for this course is completion of 60 units of law study.

LA 999d Intelligent Design - 1 Hour
This seminar will comprehensively review the legal history of the debate over the teachings of origins in public schools, and investigate important questions regarding the shift in cultural and political power. Students will learn the basic science underlying the theory of intelligent design and also study the most recent major court cases and constitutional legal doctrines dealing with this topic. The debate over evolution and intelligent design is complex, with scientific, philosophical, legal, and theological dimensions. Students will develop a broad and deep understanding of the legal dimensions of this debate, as well as important scientific background knowledge. Students will also gain practical training to aid and assist teachers, school board members, and scientists who face threats to academic freedom to investigate and discuss non-evolutionary viewpoints.

LA 999dp Death Penalty - 3 Hours
This course will analyze the constitutional, statutory, procedural, systemic, and policy dimensions of capital punishment in the United States. The course will cover the historical, legal, and moral debates over capital punishment, including the function of capital punishment in this country as a "system." The class will examine the Supreme Court's process of doctrine-making and reach conclusions about the function and validity of the punishment.
Admissions

Trinity is committed to the concept that a legal career is a calling and that students of all ages, backgrounds and occupations may sense the call to enter law school. As such, the Admissions Committee selects its law students upon consideration of the "whole person." While Law School Admission Test (LSAT) scores and past academic experience are important, the Committee also considers the prospective student’s goals, achievements, work experiences, life circumstances and other criteria that indicate an applicant’s character and potential for academic success. All prospective students, regardless of race, national origin, or religion, are welcome at Trinity Law School.

Categories of Admission

Regular Students with a Bachelor’s Degree
Applicants previously awarded a bachelor’s degree from a qualified institution of higher learning are considered for regular admission.

Regular Students without a Bachelor’s Degree
Trinity offers law school candidates without a bachelor’s degree an exceptional opportunity to enter law school before completing their undergraduate study. Applicants may be admitted upon completion of an associate’s degree from a qualified institution or upon earning at least 60 transferable units of undergraduate study.

Transfer Students
Applicants enrolled in legal study elsewhere may be considered for transfer status. The Admissions Committee evaluates transfer applicants on a case-by-case basis, but usually requires transfer students to complete their last four semesters in residence at Trinity Law School. Applicants who have completed some law school credits at their original school may be eligible for advanced standing. Grades at or above the good standing level (good standing level is determined by the school where the classes were taken) may be accepted for transfer credit subject to similarity to Trinity Law course contents.

Applicants who have been previously dismissed by another law school may be considered for admission. If the student was dismissed at the end of their first year, units will not transfer unless they take and pass the First Year Law Students Exam.

Admission of transfer students and transfer of units are determined by the Admissions Committee and in accordance with the rules of the Bar Examiners of California. Trinity Law School does not award credit for prior experiential learning.

International Students
Trinity welcomes foreign-educated applicants. However, there are special admission requirements pertaining to the evaluation of foreign credentials. Foreign applicants must request a detailed report evaluating their transcripts from Credentials Evaluation Services (CES). Trinity can issue student visas to those who are not residents of the U.S. Please contact the Admissions Office for additional information concerning student visas.
How to Apply

Admissions Process

Fill Out an Application
Please complete the application in a timely manner and forward it to the Admissions Office. Incomplete applications will not be considered. In addition to your application, you are advised to promptly complete a FAFSA Financial Aid Application.

LSAT
Applicants must complete the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), an examination designed to assess law school candidates' potential for success in legal study. Applicants who have not yet taken the LSAT are still encouraged to apply. Simply indicate the registered test date on the application.

Transcripts
An applicant must provide official transcripts from all colleges and universities attended. The applicant must contact each college or university attended and request that official transcripts be sent directly to Trinity Law School or provide them through LSAC's Credential Assembly Service. All transcripts must be sealed and bear the official certification of the issuing school.

Recommendations
Two recommendations are required in support of the application for admission. These recommendations may be from professors, instructors or professional associates who can comment on the candidate's character and potential for success in legal study. Candidates who cannot obtain a faculty recommendation due to lapse of time may submit recommendations from employers or professional associates. Recommendations must be sent directly to Trinity Law School from the recommenders or provided through LSAC's Credential Assembly Service.

Personal Statement
All applicants are required to submit a personal statement with their law school application. The personal statement should address why the applicant desires to study law, particularly at Trinity Law School. In addition, the applicant should address all professional and personal goals for the future, as well as any factors that may have affected academic success in the past.

Interviews
Most applicants will be required to interview with the Admissions Office prior to an admission decision. The Admissions Office will contact the applicant to schedule the interview.

Acceptance and Notification
As soon as the decision is made you will be promptly notified by the Admissions Office concerning your application to study law at Trinity Law School. If you are accepted to the law school, you will also be advised of all the future dates and requirements for your matriculation.
Official Policies

Trinity Law School students must comply with the rules and regulations of the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California (CBE) and with the policies, rules, regulations and procedures of the law school as contained in the current “Trinity Law School Student Handbook,” as amended from time to time. Clarifying policies consistent with the operative Student Handbook may be instituted by the administration or faculty at any time. Each student is responsible to know and comply with all applicable regulations of the law school, in letter and in spirit. The law school provides students with this catalog as a convenient reference to the basic rules, regulations and standards under which Trinity Law School operates in the ordinary course of its academic functions and student-related activities, but the Catalog does not contain all of the operational standards or procedures of the law school. The law school may adopt and publish additional or modified policies consistent with the operative Catalog at any time, and may issue a new Student Handbook at any time.

Catalog

Students are subject to the residency, unit, grade, and course requirements of the current Trinity Law School catalog in effect at the time of their matriculation. Students who withdraw from the program of study and are later re-admitted will be subject to the requirements of the catalog and the Student Handbook that is current at the time of re-admission.

Registration

Registration generally begins in August for the fall semester, January for the spring semester and May for the summer sessions. Specific dates are found on the academic calendar published by the Registrar’s Office.

Add/Drop/Withdrawal

To add or drop a class or to change a class schedule, a student must submit an ADD/DROP request through the law school student portal at https://tlsrecords.tiu.edu/. The last day to add a class is the end of the third week of classes. However, a student who misses more than 20% of the entire class will receive a grade of "UW" for an unauthorized withdrawal. A student who attends 80% or more of a class but fails to take a final exam because of a decision to discontinue the class will have the zero credit for the exam factored into a final grade. Failure to drop a class is not considered an authorized withdrawal from the class. The date the ADD/DROP request is submitted to the Registrar’s Office is the date the student is deemed to have withdrawn from or enrolled in a class. Tuition refunds are based on the date the ADD/DROP request is submitted, as indicated in the posting records maintained by the Registrar.

Students are responsible for the completion of every course in which they are enrolled. If a student properly drops a course during the first three weeks of instruction, that course will not appear on the student’s transcript. Withdrawals made after the third week of instruction will appear on transcripts as "AW," indicating unauthorized withdrawal from the course while doing acceptable work, or "UW," indicating withdrawal from the course while doing unacceptable work, or a failure to timely withdraw from a class. Neither a course grade designated as "UW" or "AW" will factor into the grade point average. The last day to drop a class and receive an "AW" is the end of the twelfth week of classes. Specific dates may be found on the academic calendar published by the Registrar’s Office. Withdrawals after the twelfth week of instruction will result in a "UW" for that class.

Leaves of Absence and Withdrawal from the Law School

A Leave of Absence

A student may request a leave of absence for up to two semesters. To obtain a leave of absence the student must request leave via the student portal, TrinityOnline prior to withdrawal. In calculating the duration of a leave of absence, the first semester of a leave of absence is the semester in which the leave of absence is requested, even if the student attended classes for part of that semester. Students on academic probation cannot obtain a leave of absence after the twelfth week of the semester in which they are on probation.

A Permanent Withdrawal

A permanent withdrawal occurs when a student leaves the law school at any time after registration and does not intend to complete the semester and does not wish to return any subsequent semester. Failure to register for classes without seeking a leave of absence will also constitute a permanent withdrawal. Students wishing to return to the law school after a permanent withdrawal must seek readmission through the Admissions Office. Readmitted students are subject to the Catalog and the Student Handbook requirements that are current at the time of their re-enrollment.

Students who withdraw or are deemed withdrawn while on probation are likely to have re-admission denied except under unusually compelling circumstances.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The law school does not disclose to any outside person or entity any information about individual students such as social security number, grades, grade point average, class schedule, race, sex, religion and national origin, without student’s prior consent, unless required by law (including statutes, government regulations, court orders, the Committee of Bar Examiners), accrediting agencies or emergency. The school may release directory information, which includes: the student’s name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities, degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student. Students may request in writing that all or part of their directory information be withheld. Students have the right to inspect and review their educational records and request the records be corrected if they feel the records are incorrect.

By accepting admission to and/or taking any classes at TIU, each student (and his or her parents/guardians if the student is under 18):

1. authorize TIU and its employees, agents and contractors to use, copy, modify, publish, display, broadcast, and distribute:
   a. the student’s name, voice and likeness,
   b. photographs, images and video and sound recordings of the student, and
   c. the city, state or province, and country where the student lives (together, the "Materials");

2. waive any right to inspect or approve TIU’s use of the Materials and also waives any right to royalties or other payment for the use of the Materials; and

3. release TIU, its employees, agents and contractors, and their successors and assigns from any claim or liability, whether known or unknown, resulting from use of the Materials, including but not
limited to, claims for violation of publicity rights, privacy rights, defamation, and copyright infringement.

Change of Address
Changes of student mailing addresses, email addresses and telephone numbers must be updated on TrinityOnline within five days of the change. Notices from the school will be sent to the contact information on record. The school relies upon accurate contact information from students in order to inform students of important information, including notices of class cancellations and deadlines that must be met by students.

Campus Facilities
The campus is open 8:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. on Saturday. The law school campus is closed on Sundays.

Formal Student Complaint Policy
Trinity Law School, as part of Trinity International University, in accordance with the Federal Compliance Policy, keeps a record of formal student complaints. Students who have a complaint should make the complaint known to the Law School. In the event that the complaint is not resolved, the student may choose to submit a formal complaint to one of the following offices: the Registrar, law faculty senate, Dean of the law school, Provost of the university, or the President of the university. The complaint must be dated, written and signed. Upon receipt of the formal complaint, the person to whom the complaint is addressed will initiate the Student Complaint Tracking Form which records the nature of the complaint, the steps taken by the institution to resolve the complaint, the institution’s final decision regarding the complaint, and other external action initiated by the student to resolve the complaint.

Information regarding student complaints is accessible to members of the Higher Learning Commission evaluation team. A student's privacy will be protected by removing the names of individuals involved unless the student has given permission for release of his or her name.

Acceptable Use Policy Summary for Technology and Telecommunication Systems
The following summarizes major points contained in the Acceptable Use Policy. Students are responsible for abiding by the complete text contained within the “Acceptable Use Policy for University Technology and Telecommunications Systems.” For the complete text, visit the student portal. This policy supersedes all other policies and applies to all individuals with respect to the acceptable use of university networks, phone systems, computer systems, and technology.

The university network and systems are to be used primarily for activities related to the educational mission of the university. Personal use of the network is limited to e-mail and browsing web pages, providing such use complies with these Terms and Conditions and does not, at the university’s discretion, utilize excessive capacity of resources, or in the case of employees, interfere with the employee’s work. For any other personal use, written approval is required from the Registrar’s Office.

Computer login and phone PIN (Personal Identification Number) account holders are responsible for any activity originating from their accounts. Your computer and account may be used:

- For e-mail and access to World Wide Web pages
- Official notifications made by university offices are increasingly made using e-mail, rather than by paper memos sent through the university mail services. E-mail used for such notifications will be delivered to the recipient’s university e-mail account. Employees and students are expected to read their university e-mail and are strongly encouraged to use their university e-mail accounts for all communication within the university to ensure reliable and secure delivery. University personnel can and will access files when necessary for maintaining the university network and computer systems. Every effort will be made to respect the privacy of user files, and the contents of user files will be examined only when it is required by law or by the policies of the university.

You may not use university computers, networks, system resources, and phones:

- For commercial or business purposes
- For accessing or distributing defamatory, abusive, obscene, sexually oriented/ pornographic, threatening, racially offensive or illegal material. Any access to such materials by way of the university Internet connection will be blocked, logged, and reported
- For any activity which interferes or inhibits the use of the network or university systems by others
- To connect non-authorized private networks. University networks may not be modified, extended, or used in any manner that violates a federal, state, or local law or a university policy

Additionally, you may not use university computers, networks, and system resources:

- For unauthorized browsing or exploring, or making other unauthorized attempts to view data, files, or directories belonging to TIU or to other users
- To transmit, use, or serve unauthorized software
- To violate copyrights of documents or media
- For misuse of message boards or any Web-based community
- For computer tampering or unauthorized alteration of data, identification, or credentials
- For introducing deviant software (viruses, worms, etc.) into the university network and systems

Students and employees who do not comply with the “Acceptable Use Policy for University Technology and Telecommunications Systems” are subject to disciplinary action. The university reserves the right to cooperate fully with local, state, and federal officials in investigations relating to information accessed or distributed using university computing systems, the university network, the university phone system, or the university internet connection.

Auxiliary Aids and Services for Students with Disabilities
In compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), it is the policy of the Law School to provide effective auxiliary aids, services, and academic adjustments to qualified students with disabilities.

The Registrar acting as the institution’s ADA coordinator assists students with disabilities in obtaining auxiliary aids and services. The Registrar in
consultation with the faculty member(s) involved assists students with disabilities by making academic adjustments. Academic adjustments are determined on a case-by-case basis and are subject to review by the Dean.

It is the policy of Trinity as outlined by the ADA to require from the students supporting diagnostic test results and professional prescriptions for auxiliary aids and services, particularly for those students with hidden disabilities. Documentation for medical/physical disabilities may be satisfied by a physician’s statement that includes, but is not limited to, description of the disability and the limitations it poses for the student. Documentation for hidden disabilities, such as specific learning disabilities, poor hearing, or impaired vision, may include the results of medical, psychological, or emotional diagnostic tests, or other professional evaluations to verify the need for auxiliary aids, services, or academic adjustments.

For students with specific learning disabilities, the following is considered reasonable documentation:

1. It must be prepared by a professional qualified to diagnose a learning disability, including but not limited to, a licensed physician, learning disability specialist, or psychologist.
2. It must include the testing procedures followed, the instruments used to assess the disability, the test results, and an interpretation of the test results. If, for example, the disability requires additional time for taking examinations, documentation must state the specific amount of time needed.
3. It must reflect the student's present achievement level, be as comprehensive as possible, and dated no more than three years prior to the student's request for auxiliary aids, services, or academic adjustments. Extenuating circumstances may justify reliance on older documentation. The achievement test should sample reading, math/reasoning, writing, adequately measure cognitive abilities using the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised or equivalent, and adequately measure academic achievement using the Woodcock-Johnson Part II, Wide Range Achievement Test, Nelson-Danny or equivalent.
4. It must include test results for the following characteristics: intelligence, vocabulary, reading rate, reading comprehension, memory, and processing skills. The diagnosis must conform to federal and state regulations.

Students with disabilities who believe that their request for auxiliary aids, services, or academic adjustments have not been appropriately addressed by the Registrar, should direct their complaints to the Law Faculty Senate or, in their absence, to the Dean.

Students are encouraged to apply early to the State Bar of California regarding their disability arrangements. Students may apply for special accommodations to take the bar examination up to a year ahead of time. Materials for applying are available from the State Bar of California.

Copyright Policy
The Copyright Permissions Act of 1976 as it may have been or will be amended from time to time requires that permission to reproduce copyrighted materials be obtained from the copyright owner except under very limited circumstances. Faculty, staff, and students of Trinity are expected to comply with the provisions of the state and federal intellectual property laws, such as the Copyright Act. Procedures for obtaining copyright permissions for course materials have been established and should be followed. Copies of this procedure and other information explaining the Copyright Act as it pertains to copying both course materials and material for personal use are available through the Dean’s office.

Drug-free Environment
Trinity is committed to the maintenance of a drug-free environment. We believe that the implementation of a drug-free environment is for the protection of students and employees of Trinity, and we have established the following policy designed to maintain such an atmosphere: The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on the campus in general.

Employees or students found to be in violation of a drug-free environment will be subject to appropriate action, including termination or expulsion. If individuals become aware of a violation of this policy, they are encouraged to report it to the Registrar immediately so that the matter can be investigated promptly.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974
The purpose of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-380) is to ensure access to educational records for students and parents while protecting privacy of such records and to control the careless release of educational information.

In accordance with requirements established by the Act also commonly known as the “Buckley Amendment,” Trinity International University hereby provides notice of intention to comply fully with the Act and also provides notice to students of their rights under the Act.

In general, the purpose of the Act is to give presently or formerly enrolled students access to their individual educational records maintained at Trinity and to protect such student’s right to privacy by limiting the transfer of their records without their consent. “Educational records” are defined as those records, files, documents, and other materials directly related to a student that are maintained by Trinity, or by a person acting for Trinity, in the normal course of business. The Records Office has a full copy of the Act should you desire to review it in full.

The Act clarifies that an institution is not required to grant access to students to certain materials, including the following:

1. Private notes and other materials created by Trinity’s personnel provided they are not revealed to another individual.
2. Medical, psychiatric, or similar records created or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologists (or other recognized professional acting in such capacity) that are used solely in connection with treatment purposes and only available to recognized professionals in connection with such treatment (provided, however, that a physician or other appropriate professional of the student’s choice may review such records).
3. Law enforcement records, which are kept separate from education records, are maintained for law enforcement purposes only and are available only to law enforcement officials. (In each case, student access to such records is at the sole discretion of the individual who maintains these materials.)

It should also be noted that the Act specifically indicates that the legislation does not alter the confidentiality of communications otherwise protected by law. To ensure that the school does not compromise the rights of individuals enjoyed prior to the enactment of the legislation,
students and alumni will not be permitted access to materials of an evaluative nature that were received or placed in files prior to November 19, 1974.

Additionally, as provided by the Act, students shall not have the right to see confidential letters and statements of recommendation placed in educational records prior to January 1, 1975, provided that they are used only for the purposes for which they were intended. The Act further stipulates that students do not have the right to see financial records of their parents.

As provided by the legislation, students may voluntarily waive their rights of access to confidential recommendations on or after January 1, 1975, in three areas: admissions, job placement, and receipt of awards. Under no circumstances, however, can a student be required to waive this right.

The legislation also makes clear that the parents or legal guardians of dependent students, as defined for Federal Income Tax purposes, has a right to information about their children without the school’s having to seek the student’s consent. Thus, upon the written request of a parent or legal guardian of a dependent student, the school will honor this right to the extent that it is required by law.

As provided by the Act, the school retains the right to publish at its discretion the following categories of information with respect to each student presently or previously attending the school: the student’s name, address, telephone listing, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, class level, honors, certificates, degrees and dates conferred, and the most recent previous educational agencies or institutions attended by the student. Students have a right to inform the school within a reasonable period of time that any or all of this so-called “directory information” should not be released without their prior consent. Requests by the student to suppress from public distribution the above-mentioned information are to be made annually.

As required by the Act, the school hereby provides public notice of its intention to publish this type of information in the annual directory.

In complying with the legislation, the school has adopted the procedures and policies below, in addition to those noted on the previous page:

1. Except for those parties stated below, no one shall have access to education records without the written consent of the student concerned. The exceptions to the consent requirement are as follows:
   a. Other university officials, including faculty, who have legitimate educational interests.
   b. Officials of other schools or school systems in which the student intends to enroll, upon condition that the student is notified of the transfer, receives a copy of the record if desired, and has an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the record.
   c. Those representatives of the federal government and the state who are identified in the “Act,” provided that any data so released are not to include information (including social security numbers) that would permit the personal identification of the students unless otherwise specifically provided by federal law.
   d. Those who serve in connection with the student’s application, or receipt of, financial aid.
   e. State and local officials or authorities to which such information is specifically required to be reported or disclosed pursuant state statutes adopted prior to November 19, 1974.
   f. Organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, educational agencies or institutions for the purpose of developing, validating, or administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, and improving instruction if such studies are conducted in such a manner as will not permit the personal identification of students and their parents other than representatives of such organizations, and such information will be destroyed when no longer required for the purpose for which it is conducted.
   g. Accrediting organizations in order to carry out their accreditation functions, or by the dean of students or the emergency dean, designated to act in an emergency to protect the health safety of the student or the persons.
   h. To parents of a dependent student as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code.
   i. To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena, subject to the notice provisions of the law.
   j. In connection with a health or safety emergency.
   k. Information that has been designated as “directory information”.
   l. To the parent of a student who is not an eligible student or to the student.
   m. To an alleged victim of any crime of evidence, as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code, of the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by an institution of postsecondary education against the alleged perpetrator of that crime with respect to that crime.

2. Records (usually only transcripts) released to any organization, agency, or individual at a student’s request shall be transmitted with a notice informing the recipient that such information is released only on the condition that the recipient will not permit any other party to have access to such information without the written consent of the student.

3. Each office that maintains education records shall maintain a record for each student that shall list all individuals (except institution officials described above), agencies, or organizations that have requested or obtained access to such student’s education record.

4. Students may inspect material belonging to their education record solely at the office that is responsible for maintaining such information. Any Trinity employee may require that the student inspect that record only in the presence of the professional or staff person qualified to assist in interpreting the information.

Each Trinity department has the ultimate responsibility for establishing appropriate procedures; however, each Trinity department has been instructed to ask that the student’s request be made in writing, and where appropriate, in person. On request, students may be required to identify themselves in filing a request prior to having access to their records. The student is obligated to examine the record during reasonable hours at the place the record is maintained and not to interfere with the operation of the office in which the record is being maintained. Under the Act, the school has 45 days from the time of request until it must comply with the request. Copies of records accessible to students shall be transmitted to the student upon payment of the established fee for issuing such copies. The Act does not preclude the school’s right to destroy any records if not otherwise precluded by law, unless prior to destruction the student has requested access. In fact, there is general encouragement to reduce the number of records so that destruction of records is consistent with the spirit of the law.

**Notice** As of January 3, 2012, the U.S. Department of Education’s FERPA regulations expand the circumstances under which your education records and personally identifiable information (PII) contained
in such records — including your Social Security Number, grades, or other private information — may be accessed without your consent. First, the U.S. Comptroller General, the U.S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or state and local education authorities ("Federal and State Authorities") may allow access to your records and PII without your consent to any third party designated by a Federal or State Authority to evaluate a federal- or state-supported education program. The evaluation may relate to any program that is "principally engaged in the provision of education," such as early childhood education and job training, as well as any program that is administered by an education agency or institution. Second, Federal and State Authorities may allow access to your education records and PII without your consent to researchers performing certain types of studies, in certain cases even when we object to or do not request such research. Federal and State Authorities must obtain certain use-restriction and data security promises from the entities that they authorize to receive your PII, but the Authorities need not maintain direct control over such entities. In addition, in connection with Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems, State Authorities may collect, compile, permanently retain, and share without your consent PII from your education records, and they may track your participation in education and other programs by linking such PII to other personal information about you that they obtain from other Federal or State data sources, including workforce development, unemployment insurance, child welfare, juvenile justice, military service, and migrant student records systems.

Grievance Procedure for Discriminatory and Sexual Harassment Complaints

It is the policy of Trinity International University not to discriminate on the basis of age, disability, color, national origin, race, or sex in student admission and recruitment, educational policies, scholarship and loan programs, employment, and school-administered programs in accordance with applicable laws. It is Trinity’s intent to comply with both the letter and the spirit of Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and of all equal opportunity laws and regulations. In compliance with these provisions, we have established a set grievance procedure to be followed should a discriminatory or harassment situation occur. The Registrar’s Office has available for all students a written copy of the official grievance procedures to be followed and will be glad to assist students having questions or concerns regarding such matters.

Purpose and Policy

The policy and procedures hereunder have been developed by the administration and faculty of the law school. The basic purpose described herein is to resolve problems in a fair and equitable manner respecting the rights of all parties.

The law school maintains equality of opportunity in legal education in admission and retention of students without discrimination or segregation on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, or sexual orientation except insofar as such action is protected by the U.S. and or California Constitutions.

Procedure

A law school student may allege discrimination based on any one or more of the following: race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, or sexual orientation except insofar as such action is protected by the U.S. and or California Constitutions.

There are two methods of resolving matters involving charges of discrimination:

1. informal and
2. formal.

For the informal process, any faculty or staff member may receive a discrimination complaint and participate in the mediation process at the request of the complainant. No record of informal complaint(s) will be made in either student or employee complainant files.

For the formal process, the Registrar must be notified by an aggrieved party in writing within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory act. The complainant is urged to file a complaint soon after the alleged discriminatory act to facilitate the gathering and preservation of testimony from witnesses and/or other relevant evidence. Anonymous requests will not be processed. The following steps will be followed for all formal complaints:

• The Dean shall appoint a member of the California bar to serve as a mediator. It shall be the mediator’s responsibility to process the complaint and attempt to resolve the issue in a fair and equitable manner.
• The hearing shall be promptly held, no later than thirty days after the filing of the complaint. The person against whom the formal complaint is filed shall have notice within five calendar days of its filing and shall have no less than ten-calendar day’s notice of the hearing date, time and location.
• Persons against whom the formal complaint is filed shall have the right to cross-examine any witnesses called and to present witnesses on their own behalf.
• The complainants shall have the right to be present throughout the hearing, and to present their evidence, including questioning witnesses called on behalf of the person against whom the complaint is filed.
• The findings of any hearing and the remedy therefore, if any, shall be reported in writing. Copies of the mediator’s report will be sent to the complainant, the person against whom the formal complaint is filed, the Registrar and the Dean within five working days.
• The Dean or other appropriate official shall be responsible for implementing the findings. The proceedings will be documented in accordance with the law school policy.
• If students have a discrimination complaint against the Dean of the law school, they may file a formal complaint with the University Provost.

Reporting Procedure for Sexual Harassment

If the perpetrator is a student, follow the procedures outlined in the Honor Code.

If the perpetrator is an employee or faculty member of Trinity, follow the same procedure as outlined in the anti-discrimination policy.

If the perpetrator is not in the above category, notify security and/or the police if necessary.

Sexual Assault

Under state law, Trinity Law School is required to provide certain information concerning sexual assault. The following information and procedures apply only to students, faculty and staff who are victims of, or witnesses to, sexual assault or other crimes committed at or upon the grounds or facilities of Trinity Law School. Any sexual assault must be
reported to the police and emergency services authorities immediately. Telephone 911 (or 9-911 with an on-campus phone) using any available telephone. Give the authorities the following information:

1. your name;
2. your telephone number (i.e. the telephone number at which authorities can reach you at a later time);
3. the building name and address (2200 North Grand Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92705), and any other specific location information;
4. describe the situation clearly and accurately; and;
5. do not hang up the telephone. Let the person you are talking to end the conversation. The emergency service authorities may need additional information or assistance.

Trinity Law School’s policy is one of encouraging the immediate reporting of all crimes, including sexual assault, to the administration office and to proper law enforcement authorities by victims and witnesses. Immediate reporting enhances the likelihood of apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators, and assists in the improvement of preventative measures for the future. Trinity Law School also respects the privacy concerns of victims and attaches a high priority to dealing with those concerns in a sensitive and positive manner.

Firearms, Weapons, and Explosives
Possession of firearms, weapons, or explosives on campus is not permitted. Students who are found in possession of any type of firearm, weapon, or explosive are subject to immediate dismissal from the institution. This includes, but is not limited to, BB guns, paint ball guns, air - soft pellet guns, bows and arrows, ammunition, knives other than pocket knives, toy guns, and any other weapon of any kind or imitation thereof that could be used to cause fear or injury to another person.

Photography and Videography Release
By accepting admission to and or taking any classes at TIU, each student (and his or her parents/guardians if the student is under 18):

1. authorize TIU and its employees, agents, and contractors to use, copy, modify, publish, display, broadcast and distribute
   a. the student’s name, voice and likeness,
   b. photographs, images, and video and sound recordings of
      the student, and
   c. the city, state or province, and country where the student lives
      (together, the “materials”);
2. waive any right to inspect or approve TIU’s use of the materials and also waives any right to royalties or other payment for the use of the Materials; and
3. release TIU, its employees, agents and contractors, and their successors and assigns from any claim or liability, whether known or unknown, resulting from use of the Materials, including but not limited to, claims for violation of publicity rights, privacy rights, defamation, and copyright infringement.

Soliciting
No soliciting is permitted on campus and violations of this policy should be reported to the Registrar.

Student Loan Program Code of Conduct
Trinity International University (TIU) has adopted a Code of Conduct, in compliance with sec 487(a) (25) of the HEA of 1985.

The goal of the TIU financial aid office is to provide the highest quality service in the most efficient and timely manner possible, while upholding the mission of the institution, and acting in a matter with the integrity of a Christian institution. We willingly adhere to the following “Code of Conduct.” All officers, employees and agents of Trinity International University willingly agree to adhere to the Code of Conduct.

1. TIU will not enter into a revenue-sharing agreement with any lender. A “revenue-sharing arrangement” is defined to mean any arrangement made between an institution and a lender under which the lender makes Title IV loans to students attending the institution (or to the families of those students), the institution recommends the lender or the loan products of the lender and, in exchange, the lender pays a fee or provides other material benefits, including revenue or profit-sharing, to the institution or to its officers, employees or agents.

2. TIU embraces a ban on the employees of the university receiving gifts from a lender, guaranty agency or loan servicer. No officer or
employee of the TIU financial aid office, (or an employee or agent who otherwise has responsibilities with respect to educational loans) will solicit or accept any gift from a lender, guarantor, or servicer of education loans. A “gift” is defined as any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, or other item having monetary value of more than a de minimus amount. However, a gift does not include
   a. a brochure, workshop, or training using standard materials relating to a loan, default aversion, or financial literacy, such as a brochure, workshop, or training;
   b. food, training, or informational material provided as part of a training session designed to improve the service of a lender, guarantor, or servicer if the training contributes to the professional development of the institution’s officer, employee or agent;
   c. favorable terms and benefits on an education loan provided to a student employed by the institution if those terms and benefits are comparable to those provided to all students at the institution;
   d. entrance and exit counseling as long as the institution’s staff are in control of the counseling and the counseling does not promote the services of a specific lender;
   e. philanthropic contributions from a lender, guarantor, or servicer that are unrelated to education loans or any contribution that is not made in exchange or advantage related to education loans;
   f. the services of a specific lender;
   g. philanthropic contributions from a lender, guarantor, or servicer if the training contributes to the professional development of the institution’s officer, employee or agent;
   h. favorable terms and benefits on an education loan provided to a student employed by the institution if those terms and benefits are comparable to those provided to all students at the institution;
   i. entrance and exit counseling as long as the institution’s staff are in control of the counseling and the counseling does not promote the services of a specific lender;
   j. philanthropic contributions from a lender, guarantor, or servicer that are unrelated to education loans or any contribution that is not made in exchange or advantage related to education loans;
   k. State education grants, scholarships, or financial aid funds administered by or on behalf of a State.

3. TIU embraces a ban on contracting agreements. No officer or employee of the university (or agent who otherwise has responsibilities with respect to education loans) will accept from a lender, an affiliate of any lender, any fee, payment, or other financial benefit as compensation for any type of consulting arrangement or contract to provide services to or on behalf of a lender relating to education loans.

4. TIU embraces a prohibition against steering borrowers to particular lenders or the delay of loan certifications. For the first time borrower, TIU will not assign, through the award packaging or other methods, the borrower’s loan to a particular lender. In addition, TIU will not refuse to certify, or delay the certification, of any loan based on the borrower’s selection of a particular lender or guaranty agency.
5. TIU embraces a prohibition on offers of funds for private loans. TIU will not request or accept from any lender any offer of funds for private loans, including funds for an opportunity pool loan, to students in exchange for providing concessions or promises to the lender for a specific number of Title IV loans made, insured, or guaranteed, a specific loan volume, or a preferred lender arrangement. An “opportunity pool loan” is defined as a private education loan made by a lender to a student (or the student’s family) that involves a payment by the institution to the lender for extending credit to the student.

6. TIU bans the use of staffing assistance from lenders. TIU will not request or accept from any lender any assistance with call center staffing or financial aid office staffing, except that provided by a lender that involves professional development training, educational counseling materials (as long as the materials identify the lender that assisted in preparing the materials), or staffing services on a short-term, nonrecurring basis during emergencies or disasters.

7. TIU adopts a ban on advisory board compensation. An employee of TIU who serves on an advisory board, commission, or group established by a lender or guarantor (or a group of lenders or guarantors) is prohibited from receiving anything of value from the lender, guarantor, or group, except for reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred by the employee for serving on the board.

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General Rules of Law School Campus

Eating and Drinking
Students may have drinks in sealed, spill-proof containers in the classrooms or library. Students should avoid eating hot food or food with strong odors when in a classroom. Tables should be left in a clean condition when students leave the classroom.

Audio and Video Recording Devices
Audio or video recording devices are strictly prohibited in all law school classrooms without permission of the instructor. Students with documented disabilities may be allowed to record classes upon recommendation by the Registrar.

Children on Campus
Children are not permitted in the law library or classrooms while classes are in session. Children must be accompanied by an adult at all times while on campus.

Use of the Law School Address Prohibited
Students may not use the address or telephone number of the law school for personal business and communication. Mail received at the law school addressed to or intended for a student will be returned to the sender.

Personal Use of Law School Facilities
Students are not permitted to use law school facilities or equipment for personal purposes, except equipment and facilities specifically designated for student use. This restriction applies to rooms, offices, computers, telephones, photocopiers, facsimile machines, and other locations and equipment. No law school property may be removed from the campus without express written permission of a school official.
### Appendix 1

#### Table A

Table A is used for the following courses only:

- Legal Research and Writing 1
- Legal Research and Writing 2
- Contracts 1 & 2
- Torts 1 & 2
- Criminal Law
- Criminal Procedure
- Legal Institutions and Values

Under this curve, 40% of each class will receive a grade of C- or below, 20% will receive a C, and 40% will receive a grade of C+ or higher.

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### Table B

Table B is used for all other courses with the exception of Moot Court, Law Review, Clinics, and Internships.

#### Allocation

| F/D- | D | D+ | C- | C | C+ | B- | B | B+ | A- | A | A+ |
|------|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| 2%   | 3% | 4% | 8% | 13% | 20% | 20% | 13% | 8% | 4% | 3% | 2% |

#### Scores Per Class Size

<p>| Class Size | F/D- | D | D+ | C- | C | C+ | B- | B | B+ | A- | A | A+ |
|------------|------|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| 5          | 0    | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1 | 1  | 1  | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 1 |
| 6          | 0    | 0 | 0  | 0  | 1 | 2  | 1  | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 1 |
| 7          | 0    | 0 | 0  | 0  | 1 | 2  | 2  | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 1 |
| 8          | 0    | 0 | 0  | 0  | 1 | 2  | 2  | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 1 |
| 9          | 0    | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 1 | 0 |
| 10         | 0    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 1 | 0 |
| 11         | 0    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 2  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 12         | 0    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 3  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 13         | 0    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 3  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 14         | 0    | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 3  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15         | 1    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 3  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 0 | 1 |
| 16         | 1    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 1 | 2  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 0 | 1 |
| 17         | 1    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18         | 1    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19         | 1    | 0 | 1  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
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| 22         | 1    | 1 | 1  | 1  | 2  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23         | 1    | 1 | 1  | 1  | 2  | 5  | 5  | 3  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24         | 1    | 1 | 1  | 1  | 3  | 5  | 5  | 3  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
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| 26         | 1    | 1 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 5  | 5  | 3  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27         | 1    | 1 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 6  | 5  | 3  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
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