



James E. Shepard, Founder

School of Law, Office of the Dean

The North Carolina Central University School of Law

Report in Response to
Questions from the
Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs Committee
of the UNC Board of Governors

Questions from Individual Members
of the UNC Board of Governors
May 1, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. NCCU School of Law Report in Response to Questions
- II. Appendix
 - 1. Public Law Schools in the Southeast
 - 2. Chapter 3 ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of American Law Schools

To: University of North Carolina Board of Governors
Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs
From: Dean Phyliss Craig-Taylor
Date: May 1, 2017
Re: Proposed Policies and Programs for Centers and Institutes

1. **Are any NCCU law school centers/institutes directly representing parties in litigation?**

No, our institutes do not provide direct representation to parties in litigation. All North Carolina Central University School of Law Institutes are an educational component of our curriculum designed to meet American Bar Association Standards for Accrediting Law Schools. They provide education and experiential training for eligible students in an academic forum.

2. **What information can NCCU offer as to how other public law schools handle similar matters?**

Most law schools have institutes/centers and include clinical course offerings in their curriculum. In all the clinical courses, students represent parties in litigation in accordance with State Bar Rules Governing the Practical Training of Law Students. (For more information on Public Law Schools in the Southeast, see Appendix 1)

3. **How many centers/institutes does NCCU School of Law have and what are they?**

The NCCU School of Law currently houses two centers/institutes: Alternative Dispute Resolution Institute (ADRI) and Intellectual Property Law Institute (IPLI). Both exist to provide an educational framework for our law students. Our Alternative Dispute Resolution Institute houses our Mediation Clinic and the Intellectual Property Law Institute houses two clinics: The Trademarks Clinic and the Patent Clinic. The IPLI Institute also houses the IPR Course, an experiential learning program. In the clinical lab component, students learn the skills necessary to represent clients in inter partes (IPR) proceedings before the USPTO (United States Patent and Trademark Office).

In addition, the institutes' programs educate and prepare future lawyers for practice. The institutes also seek to develop scholarship, and increase the academic and intellectual rigor of the law school's program of study.

4. **How many clinics does NCCU law school have, and what are they?**

NCCU offers 12 clinics and two externship courses. Our primary accrediting body is the American Bar Association (ABA). The ABA promulgates the standards that govern accredited law school. In the most recent adoption of the ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools 6 credit hours of experiential education was required in order for a law school to satisfy the minimum standards for Curriculum. (See Appendix 2, Standard 303). In addition, Standard 303 states that "[a] law school shall provide substantial opportunities to students for: (1) law clinics or field placements

All clinics are offered for academic credit. They are as follows:

- *The **Civil Litigation Clinic** cases involve a wide range of legal problems in areas such as landlord tenant, consumer protection, government benefits, employment, and civil rights. Cases are accepted by referrals from the Legal Aid of NC-Durham. Cases are accepted January - April.*
- *The **Consumer Financial Transactions Clinic** represents clients in matters of consumer law with an emphasis on foreclosure defense, bankruptcy and defense against predatory lending and servicing. The goal of the clinic is to provide students with training in matters of Consumer Law and to assist low to moderate income citizens to preserve and protect their assets. This clinic accepts cases through Legal Aid of North Carolina, other legal services entities and walk-in clients.*
- *The **Criminal Defense Clinic** represents clients who have been charged with misdemeanors and infractions in Durham County District Court. Cases are accepted by referrals from the Durham County Public Defender's Office. Cases are accepted January - April.*
- *The **Criminal Prosecution Clinic** provides students with the opportunity to represent the State and victims of crime, primarily in district court, while under the supervision of an experienced assistant district attorney. Students*

handle cases from initial screening and interviews through plea negotiations, trial, and sentencing hearings.

- *The **Domestic Violence Clinic** represents clients who seek civil domestic violence protective orders, emergency protective orders, civil no contact orders, and renewal orders in Durham County Domestic Violence Court. Our clinic also provides clients with limited advice on matters commonly related to domestic violence issues, such as separation and temporary custody. Cases are accepted from the public in the fall and spring seasons.*
- *The **Juvenile Law Clinic** provides legal assistance to juveniles October - April. The JLC represents clients in juvenile delinquency cases and long-term suspension administrative hearings. We provide representation for reviews, misdemeanors, and felonies in the Durham County court system, and youths facing long-term suspension in Durham and Wake Public Schools. Delinquency cases are accepted by referrals from the Durham County Public Defender's Office.*
- *The **Family Law Clinic** assists in a variety of matters, including emergency custody orders, absolute divorces, name changes, separation agreements, and child custody and competency proceedings. Cases are accepted by referrals from the Legal Aid of NC-Durham in the fall and spring. The FLC also provides a File It Yourself: Custody Clinic and Bundled Services.*
- *The **Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (LITC)** represents clients who have an active case or controversy with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Clients must meet certain income eligibility requirements in order to receive clinical assistance. Clients may either call the Legal Clinic to schedule an appointment. This clinical program also accepts walk-ins.*
- *The **Patent Clinic** is authorized by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Students learn search and application procedures and the requirements for patenting. Legal services provided by students who supervised by an experienced patent attorney include preparing search analysis, providing advisory memorandums and filing patent applications for qualified businesses and individuals.*
- *The **Small Business Clinic** partners with the Small Business Technology and Development Center (SBTDC), www.sbtdc.org, a business development*

organization with a satellite office located in the School of Business on North Carolina Central University's campus. Eligible clients usually require assistance on a wide array of legal issues that may include regulatory requirements, employment law issues, tax matters, and other state and federal mandates.

- *The **Trademark Clinic** provides services to clients who need legal assistance in selecting and registering their trademarks and service marks. Students participating in the Trademark Clinic became familiar with the basics of trademark application practice, including evaluating marks, conducting clearance searches, counseling clients and prosecuting trademark registration applications before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Additionally, as a certified clinic of the USPTO Law School Pilot Program, the clinic provides students with the opportunity to experience the practice of trademark law directly under the auspices of the USPTO and under the supervision of an experienced attorney.*
- *The **Veterans Law Clinic** handles all types of claims at all stages of the VA claims adjudication process including judicial review. The clinic assists veterans and their families with the complexities and technical aspects of filing their claims with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Offices nationwide, the Board of Veterans Appeals, and the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. Cases are accepted year-round.*

5. **How does a law school center/institute differ from a law school clinic?**

Institutes at NCCU are broader in scope in their goals and objectives than a clinic. The institutes' overarching goals are to provide students with a sound and rigorous educational forum. The institutes' objectives focus on providing a comprehensive educational program for the students to successfully navigate the workplace.

The North Carolina Central University School of Law clinics concentrate on the education of students utilizing substantive cases and trains students in an attorney supervised classroom (See Appendix 2, Standard 304). For example, the Tax Clinic develops professional skills and provides training in complicated areas of tax law. Students represent low-income clients during the post-audit stage of Internal Revenue Service disputes.

As an umbrella institutional framework within the law school, the institutes house central networks for research, scholarship, and experiential learning in specialized areas of law. Institutes are one of the vehicles for the education of students via research, publication of cutting edge scholarship, externships and internships, providing funding for scholarships, and hosting Continuing Legal Educational (CLE) forums.

6. **How might NCCU law centers/institutes be affected by the draft policy?**

The draft policy could severely curtail and limit the ability of the institutes and clinics at NCCU to provide well-rounded opportunities for experiential education. The value of these programs lies in the ability of students to acquire pertinent skills in preparation for entry into highly specialized workforces. The law school is committed to providing practice ready education skills for the emergent lawyer.

The draft policy may limit the litigation areas that students receive practical training which in-turn curtails necessary experiential learning. This may deprive students of an in-school opportunity to acquire skills necessary for a successful career. The mission of the University, remains centered upon the provision of social justice and access to the law for underserved communities, while simultaneously providing a practice ready education.

The Clinical Legal Education Program continues to be a pedagogically diverse program sustained by a faculty and staff who are dedicated to train and inspire future attorneys, and provide legal assistance to underserved communities. A stellar example of service learning, the program is a staple of the university, Durham, and the state. Our faculty and staff have a unified vision to teach and serve. That vision has enabled us to add new programs and expand existing programs into new areas. Our activities continue to center around our theme: Mission Driven.

During an academic year, our students provided a valuable service to the public, non-profit legal entities and governmental agencies. In return, the students received practical experience that put them ahead of the competition for employment in a competitive legal market. Our students continue to say that clinical opportunities are a primary reason they selected NCCU Law for their legal education.

# of students	# of hours	\$100 per hour value	\$75 per hour value
110 Interns	100	\$1,000,000.00	\$825,000.00
30 Externs	100	\$300,000.00	\$225,000.00
34 Externs	45	\$153,000.00	\$114.750.00
Total		\$ 1,453,000.00	\$ 1,164.750.00

Appendix I

Public Law Schools in the Southeast

Litigation Patterns in Centers, Institutes and Clinical Programs

Updated April 26, 2017

Law School Parent University Location	Clinical Programs, Centers, Institutes	Scope of Litigation or Legal Action
<p>University of Alabama 101 Paul W. Bryant Dr. East Tuscaloosa, AL 35487</p>	<p>Civil Law Clinic (205) 348-4960 http://www.law.ua.edu/academics/law-clinics/civil-law-clinic/</p> <p>Contact: Ann Hornsby</p> <p>Criminal Defense Clinic Domestic Violence Law Clinic Elder Law Clinic Mediation Clinic</p>	<p>All of the clinics litigate except for the Mediation Clinic.</p> <p>The Civil Law Clinic is the most active: sues the State, local governments, municipalities, administrative agencies, etc., on anything from property damage caused by the city to constitutional challenges to state and local laws, ordinances or actions.</p> <p>Only bar: won't sue the University</p> <p>Other clinics provide free legal assistance on a full range of civil matters and certain municipal infractions to University of Alabama students and to others on a referral basis.</p> <p>Through its student attorneys, the Civil Law Clinic provides free legal advice and services on matters such as: landlord/tenant disputes; employment concerns; contract issues; automobile accidents; insurance claims; consumer complaints; financial and debt management; drivers' license problems; alcohol violations; limited domestic relations; and civil rights claims.</p>

Law School Parent University Location	Clinical Programs, Centers, Institutes	Scope of Litigation or Legal Action
University of Arkansas 1045 W. Maple St. Fayetteville, AR 72701	Civil Practice Law Clinic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://law.uark.edu/service-outreach/clinics/civil-clinic.php Immigration Law Clinic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://law.uark.edu/service-outreach/clinics/civil-clinic.php Clinic Office: (479) 575-3056	Clinics represents low-income clients seeking to enforce their rights in a variety of civil matters, including unpaid wages and appeals from the denial of unemployment benefits. The Immigration Clinic provides counsel and advise, but does not actively file suit.
University of Baltimore 1401 N. Charles St. Baltimore, MD 21201	Center for Applied Feminism Center for Int'l and Comparative Law Center for Law and Intellectual Property Center for Medicine and Law Center for Sports and Law Clinics—Innocence, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (410) 837-6798 • http://law.ubalt.edu/clinics/innocenceproject.cfm 	Innocence Clinic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In appropriate cases, representation will be provided in post-trial litigation efforts to secure exonerations. • The clinic is run by an experienced criminal defense attorney with expertise in DNA and other forms of scientific evidence who has secured the exoneration of numerous individuals in the course of her career.
University of Florida 309 Village Drive P.O. Box 117629 Gainesville, FL 32611	Conservation Clinic Center for Gov't Responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.law.ufl.edu/areas-of-study/experiential-learning/clinics/conservation-clinic 	Largely research driven.
Florida A&M University 201 Beggs Ave. Orlando, FL 32901	Legal Clinics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov't Benefits & Soc. Sec. • Homelessness • Housing • http://law.famu.edu/current-students/legal-clinic/ 	Perform administrative and criminal defense work.

Law School Parent University Location	Clinical Programs, Centers, Institutes	Scope of Litigation or Legal Action
<p>Florida State University 425 W. Jefferson St. Tallahassee, FL 32306</p>	<p>Public Interest Law Clinics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Annino • (850) 644-9928 • http://www.law.fsu.edu/academics/clinical-programs/public-interest-law-center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely Files Class Actions against the State of Florida. • Never the sole or primary litigating party. • Typically joins with others for practical purposes—funding and resources. • Rarely, if ever, the lead counsel. Strictly for political reasons. • Governor’s office complain about their litigation practices. • Massive class action since 2012 against the State of Florida. Florida has spent millions of dollars defending the case. State of Florida had decided to dramatically cut back on medicaid resources for children living at home. <i>Gasser v. Dudack</i> USDC SD Florida. • NEVER sues underneath the Clinic Name. Always sue under the name of the client.
<p>University of Georgia 224 Herty Dr. Athens, GA 30602</p>	<p>Community Health Law Partnership Clinic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Jason Cade • (706) 542-5209 <p>Wilibanks Child Endangerment and Sexual Exploitation Clinic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (706) 369-5788 	<p>Files administrative complaints against various state agencies.</p> <p>Current actions against various Georgia Agencies, including some with/against the Civil Rights unite of the USDA.</p>

Law School Parent University Location	Clinical Programs, Centers, Institutes	Scope of Litigation or Legal Action
Georgia State University 33 Gilmer St. SE Atlanta, GA 30303	<p>Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Law, Health and Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://clhs.law.gsu.edu/about/ • Center for Access to Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://clhs.law.gsu.edu/about/ • Center for Intellectual Property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://law.gsu.edu/centers/center-for-intellectual-property/ <p>Clinics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olmstead Disability Rights Clinic • HeLP Legal Services Clinic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://law.gsu.edu/clinics/help-legal-services-clinic/ 	<p>The Center for Law, Health and Society files administrative actions, often in tandem with the HeLP Clinic. Otherwise, does not file lawsuits.</p> <p>Stacie Kershner, Assoc. Director of Center for Law, Health and Society. (404) 413-9088</p>
University of Memphis 1 N. Front Street Memphis, TN 3810	<p>Civil Litigation Clinic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.memphis.edu/law/programs/civil-litigation-clinic.php <p>Institute for Health Law and Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.memphis.edu/law/programs/ihelp.php 	<p>Clinic: Law students represent indigent clients in a variety of cases – generally arising from landlord/tenant, consumer protection, and debtor/creditor disputes – pending in the General Sessions, Circuit or Chancery Courts of Shelby County.</p>

Law School Parent University Location	Clinical Programs, Centers, Institutes	Scope of Litigation or Legal Action
University of Mississippi 481 Chucky Mullins Dr. University, MS 38677	Legislation and Policy Clinic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://law.olemiss.edu/academics-programs/clinics/policy-initiatives-clinical-programs/ Business Law Center http://law.olemiss.edu/academics-programs/law-centers/	Research-oriented, does some advising.
University of South Carolina 701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29208	Children’s Law Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://childlaw.sc.edu Criminal Practice Clinic NPO Clinic Child Protection Advocacy Clinic Juvenile Justice Clinic Sustainable Development Clinic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.law.sc.edu/clinical_legal_education/clinics.shtml 	Represents individuals in criminal proceedings. Otherwise, no civil litigation.
University of Tennessee 1505 W. Cumberland Ave. Knoxville, TN 37996	Clayton Center for Entrepreneurial Law http://law.utk.edu/centers/clayton/ Center Admin: (865) 974-9917 Advocacy Clinic Appellate Litigation Business Law and Trademark Clinic Community Economic Development Clinic Domestic Violence Clinic Immigration Clinic Innocence Clinic Mediation Clinic Wills Clinic http://law.utk.edu/clinics/ (865) 974-2331	<p><i>Called, left message with Wendy Bach, waiting for more.</i></p> <p>The criminal defense, appellate advocacy, domestic violence, and innocence clinics all take on criminal defendants as clients.</p> <p>The Immigration Clinic files suit against federal and state agencies involved in immigrant residency status. Students also work argue their clients’ cases before the immigration court in Memphis.</p>

Law School Parent University Location	Clinical Programs, Centers, Institutes	Scope of Litigation or Legal Action
University of Virginia 580 Massie Road Charlottesville, VA 22903	Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy Center for National Security Center for Oceans Law Policy http://www.law.virginia.edu/html/academics/centers.htm#4 Clinics (live links): Appellate Litigation Child Advocacy Criminal Defense Employment Law Entrepreneurial Law Environmental and Regulatory Law Family Alternative Dispute Resolution First Amendment Law Health Law Litigation and Housing Law Immigration Law Innocence Project International Human Rights Nonprofit Clinic Patent and Licensing I Patent and Licensing II Prosecution Supreme Court Litigation Clinic Page: http://www.law.virginia.edu/html/academics/clinics.htm	Centers are research-oriented Clinics: Under the supervision of an attorney, students perform the lawyer functions associated with their cases, including client and witness interviews, factual development, legal research, preparation of pleadings and negotiation. Students with third-year practice certification may also be responsible for courtroom advocacy. The following clinics are offered most years.

Appendix II

CHAPTER 3

Program of Legal Education

Standard 301. OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAM OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(a) A law school shall maintain a rigorous program of legal education that prepares its students, upon graduation, for admission to the bar and for effective, ethical, and responsible participation as members of the legal profession. (b) A law school shall establish and publish learning outcomes designed to achieve these objectives.

Standard 302. LEARNING OUTCOMES

A law school shall establish learning outcomes that shall, at a minimum, include competency in the following: (a) Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law; (b) Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the legal context; (c) Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system; and (d) Other professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession. ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools 2016-2017 16 Interpretation 302-1 For the purposes of Standard 302(d), other professional skills are determined by the law school and may include skills such as, interviewing, counseling, negotiation, fact development and analysis, trial practice, document drafting, conflict resolution, organization and management of legal work, collaboration, cultural competency, and self-evaluation. Interpretation 302-2 A law school may also identify any additional learning outcomes pertinent to its program of legal education.

Standard 303. CURRICULUM

(a) A law school shall offer a curriculum that requires each student to satisfactorily complete at least the following: (1) one course of at least two credit hours in professional responsibility that includes substantial instruction in the history, goals, structure, values, and responsibilities of the legal profession and its members; (2) one writing experience in the first year and at least one additional writing experience after the first year, both of which are faculty supervised; and (3) one or more experiential course(s) totaling at least six credit hours. An experiential course must be a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement. To satisfy this requirement, a course must be primarily experiential in nature and must: (i) integrate doctrine, theory, skills, and legal ethics, and engage students in performance of one or more of the professional skills identified in Standard 302; (ii) develop the concepts underlying the professional skills being taught; (iii) provide multiple opportunities for performance; and (iv) provide opportunities for self-evaluation. (b) A law school shall provide substantial opportunities to students for: (1) law clinics or field placement(s); and (2) student participation in pro bono legal services, including law-related public service activities. Interpretation 303-1 A law school may not permit a student to use a course to satisfy more than one requirement under this Standard. For example, a course

that includes a writing experience used to satisfy the upper-class writing requirement [see 303(a)(2)] cannot be counted as one of the experiential courses required in Standard 303(a)(3). 17 ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools 2016-2017 Interpretation 303-2 Factors to be considered in evaluating the rigor of a writing experience include the number and nature of writing projects assigned to students, the form and extent of individualized assessment of a student's written products, and the number of drafts that a student must produce for any writing experience. Interpretation 303-3 Rule 6.1 of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct encourages lawyers to provide pro bono legal services primarily to persons of limited means or to organizations that serve such persons. In addition, lawyers are encouraged to provide pro bono law-related public service. In meeting the requirement of Standard 303(b)(2), law schools are encouraged to promote opportunities for law student pro bono service that incorporate the priorities established in Model Rule 6.1. In addition, law schools are encouraged to promote opportunities for law students to provide over their law school career at least 50 hours of pro bono service that complies with Standard 303(b)(2). Pro bono and public service opportunities need not be structured to accomplish any of the outcomes required by Standard 302. Standard 303(b)(2) does not preclude the inclusion of credit-granting activities within a law school's overall program of law-related pro bono opportunities so long as law-related non-credit bearing initiatives are also part of that program. Interpretation 303-4 Law-related public service activities include (i) helping groups or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties, or public rights; (ii) helping charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, and educational organizations not able to afford legal representation; (iii) participating in activities providing information about justice, the law or the legal system to those who might not otherwise have such information; and (iv) engaging in activities to enhance the capacity of the law and legal institutions to do justice.

Standard 304. SIMULATION COURSES, LAW CLINICS, AND FIELD PLACEMENTS

(a) A simulation course provides substantial experience not involving an actual client, that (1) is reasonably similar to the experience of a lawyer advising or representing a client or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a set of facts and circumstances devised or adopted by a faculty member, and (2) includes the following: (i) direct supervision of the student's performance by the faculty member; (ii) opportunities for performance, feedback from a faculty member, and self-evaluation; and (iii) a classroom instructional component. (b) A law clinic provides substantial lawyering experience that (1) involves advising or representing one or more actual clients or serving as a third-party neutral, and (2) includes the following: (i) direct supervision of the student's performance by a faculty member; (ii) opportunities for performance, feedback from a faculty member, and self-evaluation; and (iii) a classroom instructional component. ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools 2016-2017 18 (c) A field placement course provides substantial lawyering experience that (1) is reasonably similar to the experience of a lawyer advising or representing a client or engaging in other lawyering tasks in a setting outside a law clinic under the supervision of a licensed attorney or an individual otherwise qualified to supervise, and (2) includes the following: (i) direct supervision of the student's performance by a faculty member or site supervisor; (ii) opportunities for performance, feedback from either a faculty member or a site supervisor, and self-evaluation; (iii) a written

understanding among the student, faculty member, and a person in authority at the field placement that describes both (A) the substantial lawyering experience and opportunities for performance, feedback and self-evaluation; and (B) the respective roles of faculty and any site supervisor in supervising the student and in assuring the educational quality of the experience for the student, including a clearly articulated method of evaluating the student's academic performance; (iv) a method for selecting, training, evaluating and communicating with site supervisors, including regular contact between the faculty and site supervisors through in-person visits or other methods of communication that will assure the quality of the student educational experience. When appropriate, a school may use faculty members from other law schools to supervise or assist in the supervision or review of a field placement program; (v) a classroom instructional component, regularly scheduled tutorials, or other means of ongoing, contemporaneous, faculty-guided reflection; and (vi) evaluation of each student's educational achievement by a faculty member.; and (vii) sufficient control of the student experience to ensure that the requirements of the Standard are met. The law school must maintain records to document the steps taken to ensure compliance with the Standard, which shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, the written understandings described in Standard 304(c)(iii). (d) Credit granted for such a simulation, law clinic, or field placement course shall be commensurate with the time and effort required and the anticipated quality of the educational experience of the student. (e) Each student in such a simulation, law clinic, or field placement course shall have successfully completed sufficient prerequisites or shall receive sufficient contemporaneous training to assure the quality of the student educational experience. Interpretation 304-1 To qualify as an experiential course under Standard 303, a simulation, law clinic, or field placement must also comply with the requirements set out in Standard 303(a)(3). 19 ABA Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools 2016-2017.