General Information
Among the original schools contemplated in Mr. Jefferson’s plan for the organization of the University of Virginia was “Law: Municipal and Foreign. Embracing the General Principles, Theory and Practice of Jurisprudence, together with the Theory and Principles of Constitutional Government.” Accordingly, the Law School was established with the opening of the University in 1825 and has been an integral part of the University since that date.

Located on the North Grounds, along with the Darden Graduate School of Business Administration and the Judge Advocate General’s School, the Law School features new classrooms, seminar rooms, and moot courtrooms. The Law Grounds also include comprehensive computer facilities; an expanded library with a magnificent three-story reading room; a large career services complex; attractive offices for student organizations; full dining services; and numerous student lounges. Surrounded by inviting gardens and an elegant, tree-lined lawn, the setting reflects Jefferson’s conviction that locating an intellectual community within a beautiful environment fosters learning and personal growth.

As of 2002-03, the J.D. student body is composed of 1,066 students from 47 states, the District of Columbia, and 15 foreign countries. They hold undergraduate or graduate degrees from approximately 225 colleges and universities. The teaching faculty includes over 60 full-time members who have been educated at this and the country’s other major law schools and who bring to Virginia wide experience in education, private legal practice, and government service. Their offerings are supplemented by several dozen distinguished adjunct faculty drawn from private practice, government agencies, the judiciary, as well as educators and practitioners from numerous other countries.

The Law School is justly famous for the collegial environment that bonds students and faculty, and student satisfaction is consistently cited as among the highest in American law schools. Intellectual challenges are complemented by a spirit of cooperation and camaraderie. Small first-year sections promote individual inquiry while providing support and friendship. Students read each other’s work and learn together, freely share course outlines and other materials, and rely on the honor system to maintain the highest ethical standards.

Intellectual rigor, dynamic teaching, and rich diversity of courses distinguish the Virginia curriculum. The Law School fosters creative scholarship in all aspects of law, blending skilled craftsmanship with an enlarged understanding of law’s changing functions in contemporary society. At Virginia, law in its origins, impact, implications, and scholarly tradition are best adapted to inculcating habits of disciplined thought. Furthermore, the scope of law is so broad that no single field of study can be peremptorily excluded. Subjects such as economics and political science are customarily recommended, but to recommend these subjects is not to suggest that other courses, such as history, mathematics, English and American literature, philosophy, the natural sciences, psychology, Latin, and modern languages are not of equal value. A lawyer is constantly engaged in communicating ideas, and to that end, emphasis on the capacity to write clearly is properly stressed. Courses in English composition are therefore recommended. Courses in accounting and public speaking are often recommended. It should be noted, however, that the School of Law offers the opportunity for pursuing these courses as related to law, so they are not specifically recommended in preference to broader and more culturally oriented courses.

Profile of the 2002 Entering Class
The 350 students who entered the first year of law study at the University of Virginia in August 2002 were selected from a total of 4,417. Of the entering students, 198 came from 35 different states, the District of Columbia, and foreign countries (Austria, China, Germany, Japan, The Marshall Islands, Morocco, Sweden, and Turkey). The remaining members were from Virginia. This class also included 148 women students, and of the 292 students who identified their ethnicity, 51 were minorities.

Although widely differing approaches to college grading often serve to render comparative statements about undergraduate records misleading, it is significant that most students in this fall’s entering class ranked in the upper 20 percent of their graduating classes. The median grade point average was 3.65 on a 4.0 scale. (This computation does not include several students whose grades could not be accurately interpolated to a 4.0 scale. The median LSAT score was 166. Many of these students had also completed advanced degree work. The average age was 24.)

The Law School has continued its policy of giving preferred status to Virginia applicants, and a large number of highly qualified non-Virginians must be turned away for lack of space. A total of 784 Virginia residents applied for admission, compared with 3,633 out-of-state applicants.

Regular Students
Candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor must have attained the age of 18 years (counting to the nearest birthday) before entering the School of Law; they must produce a certificate of good character from each school or college attended, or from another satisfactory source; and they must conform to the general requirements set forth below. The Law School does not offer a summer session.

Applicants should inform themselves of the character and other qualifications for admission to the Bar of the state in which they intend to practice.
Academic Requirements Each candidate must present evidence that he or she is a graduate of an accredited college.

Candidates for admission who have not completed the required entrance credits will not be admitted with the privilege of making up the deficiency.

Applications for Admission Applications for admission must be submitted on forms obtained from the Admissions Office. Students are accepted only for the fall semester starting in late August of each year.

Applications may be filed after the completion of six semesters (or the equivalent) of undergraduate work. Application volume has been around 4,400 in recent years; applicants should therefore file and complete their applications as soon as possible in order to allow the Admissions Office sufficient time to process them efficiently. Because of the problems encountered with processing the large volume of applications, the Committee on Admissions established January 15 as the deadline for receipt of applications for admission. All required materials, in addition to the application form itself, should be received at the Admissions Office prior to that date. The Committee on Admissions may, at its discretion, accept or reject applications received after that date. Whenever possible, we suggest that the application be filed and completed by January 1.

All applicants will be notified, upon acceptance, that they will be required to pay a deposit to secure a place in the entering class. This deposit will be credited toward tuition.

Standards for Admission In recent years, the admission process at the University of Virginia School of Law has been rigorously selective. Spatial restrictions have necessitated the denial of admission to hundreds of applicants who would otherwise have been routinely accepted.

The Committee on Admissions believes that an absolute standard based solely on a combination of LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average (GPA) is neither the most equitable nor the most effective way to select an entering class. Consequently, the committee considers a broad array of elements in addition to the essential factors of LSAT and GPA. The committee’s purpose is to assemble a diverse student body while arriving at a fair appraisal of each applicant based on many factors, both subjective and objective, quantitative and qualitative.

This broad array of data used in determining admissions decisions makes it difficult to predict what action may be taken on an individual application. The LSAT score and GPA surely are the primary determinants for the committee. However, the committee views these factors in the context of the maturing effect on an individual of some years spent away from formal education; continuing improvement in academic performance as opposed to steady but unexceptional work; financial pressures requiring employment while a full-time student; significant personal achievement in extracurricular work at college or in a work or military situation; and unusual prior training, background, or ethnicity that promises a significant contribution to the Law School community. In addition, economic, social, or educational obstacles that have been overcome successfully by an applicant have contributed to favorable consideration. Other similar factors are also considered.

Law School Admission Test The School of Law cooperates with the Law School Admission Council in the preparation and development of the Law School Admission Test. All applicants for admission are required to take the test. Test scores are used to supplement college records and other criteria that determine admission.

For the convenience of applicants taking the Law School Admission Test, examination centers have been established in many colleges throughout the country, and the test is offered in October, December, February, and June. Applicants are urged to take the test no later than October. Applicants with outstanding academic records who score poorly on the first test and who have good reason to believe they can improve their performance significantly should seriously consider retaking the test. Application forms and further information concerning the test may be obtained from the Law School Admission Council, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940; www.lsac.org.

LSDAT The applicant should register with Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAT) by completing and mailing the registration form obtained from LSDAS. A transcript from each college or university attended should then be sent not to the Law School but directly to: Law School Admission Council, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

The LSDAS will analyze and duplicate the transcript. If accepted, the student will be asked to submit a final transcript, showing the award of a bachelor’s degree, directly to the School of Law.

Admission From Other Law Schools No person who has previously attended any law school in the United States shall be eligible for admission as a student in this School of Law unless he or she is eligible for re-admission to the Law School previously attended. Applications of students contemplating transfer with advanced standing will not be acted upon until one full year of work has been completed.

Advanced Standing Credit Credit toward the degree of Juris Doctor in this School of Law may be given, at the discretion of the dean or assistant dean, for work satisfactorily passed in a law school in the United States that is either approved by the American Bar Association or is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. However, in no event, is this credit to exceed the equivalent of the work of three full quarters or two semesters. Similar credits may be given, in like manner, for work done in law schools outside the United States.

No credit will be given for work in any single session during which the student failed in two or more courses, nor will credit be given for any course in which the student did not receive a grade of D (or the equivalent) or better, and credits once given may be withdrawn unsatisfactory work in this school. The dean and assistant dean are given power to make such rulings and adjustments as necessary for the fair and equitable administration of this general provision.

Transfer students are eligible to participate in combined degree programs with other departments and schools of the University and to receive academic credit for graduate-level courses taken in other departments and schools of the University on the same basis as regularly enrolled students. In considering the admission of a transfer student to a combined degree program or the authorization of non-Law School credit for a transfer student, the faculty advisor or the assistant dean, as the case may be, may take into account the transfer applicant’s academic record and the institution from which he or she has transferred.

Health Students who have been admitted to the University must complete a personal medical history form. Appropriate forms are sent after admission is granted. All health requirements must be met prior to registration.

Special Students A limited number of applicants who, though unable to fulfill the foregoing entrance requirements, can present proper evidence of good character, maturity, and training, may, in exceptional cases and by special action of the law faculty, be admitted as special students. (The limitation of the number of special students admitted conforms to the recommendation of the American Bar Association.) Applicants who fulfill the regular graduate entrance requirement but who are unable to meet the intense competition for places should note that the special student category is not available to them. Special student applicants must take the Law School Admission Test.
Financial aid in the form of scholarships, federal loans, and federally supported work-study employment is available to students who demonstrate "need" according to the guidelines of the FAFSA form. Limited merit-based aid is also available. In addition to the scholarship, federal loan and employment programs, federal and non-federal loan assistance is available without regard to a family's ability to contribute toward meeting educational costs. Although there are deadlines which, in the student's self-interest, ought to be observed, the financial aid office recognizes that emergencies may arise and available financial resources may change unexpectedly. When unforeseen circumstances occur, or when questions arise about the nature of and/or responsibilities for the various forms of financial aid, inquiries should be addressed to, or an appointment made with, the director of financial aid. All citizens and permanent residents of the United States are eligible to apply for financial assistance. All financial aid data provided is kept confidential.

First-Year Students: How To Apply

Applicants for federal and institutional financial aid must file the FAFSA form. This form may be obtained from the financial aid office at the institution the student is currently attending, from any school in the applicant's area, from the Law School Financial Aid Office, or online at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Due to changing federal regulations, it is best to verify with the Law School financial aid office the required forms needed before beginning the financial aid process. The applications should be filed no later than February 15, if at all possible, in order to ensure its receipt at the school by March 1. The FAFSA contains sections to be completed by the applicant, spouse, and the applicant's parents. The Law School requires parent and stepparent information for all applicants under the age of 26, regardless of the FAFSA instructions. Turning age 26 by the time of matriculation does not exempt students from this requirement. An in-house financial aid application is required from admitted applicants only.

Second- and Third-Year Students

Financial aid is not automatically renewed. Each second- and third-year law student who is currently on financial aid must re-apply yearly to continue receiving financial aid. Since a person's financial circumstances can change significantly from one year to the next, new applications are necessary each year to reflect all such changes accurately. To renew financial aid, each student must submit the FAFSA and an in-house application that serves the particular needs and programs available at this Law School. The Law School requires parent and stepparent information for all applicants under the age of 26, regardless of the FAFSA instructions. Turning age 26 by the time of matriculation does not exempt students from this requirement. Applications are available from the financial aid office.

Rising second- and third-year students should complete and submit the FAFSA form no later than April 15 of the year preceding the period for which aid is requested. The required in-house form should be submitted prior to the end of the spring semester. Since the amount of scholarship and federal financial aid is limited, these funds will be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. Scholarships are not automatically renewed. Tardy reapplications may diminish the extent of aid provided, or may exclude the late applicant altogether from either or both of these programs. The FAFSA is available online at www.fafsa.ed.gov.

Budgets

Students' budgets are determined by the University Financial Aid Committee and are standardized for all graduate and professional schools at the University. Modifications are made to reflect the actual costs incurred by law students in general. Modifications are also made to reflect the particular circumstances of each applicant. Exceptions are kept at a minimum, however, due to the limited amount of scholarships and federal funds that are allocated to the Law School, and for the standardized distribution of financial assistance to all aid recipients. All expenses covered must be educationally related. Individual counseling may be appropriate, and the director of financial aid is available for such purposes.

Budgets for the 2003-2004 academic year are estimated as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VA Resident</th>
<th>Non-Resident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition &amp; Fees</td>
<td>$23,798</td>
<td>$29,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room, Board, Misc.</td>
<td>13,147</td>
<td>13,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Origination Fees</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$38,100</td>
<td>$43,593</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Allowances may be made to accommodate child care and other non-discretionary expenses, such as a computer, computer-related expenses, and medical expenses not covered by insurance. A written petition, with supporting documentation, is required. The Financial Aid Office may use its discretion in the amount of allowance permitted for each expense. Any adjustment made will be covered with additional loan funds. Computer and computer-related expenses have a $2,500 maximum allotment.

Standard Forms of Financial Aid

Scholarships

The Financial Aid Office distributes a variety of scholarships that have been donated from individuals and groups. The director of financial aid distributes gift aid in such a way as to maintain a reasonable ratio of gift to loan or work-study assistance. Financial need is the primary principle by which scholarships/grants are awarded and, to the extent it is possible, effort is made to distribute gift aid to all recipients proportionately. Limited merit-based aid is also available. In addition, effort is made to keep the financial aid package constant from year to year. This principle may be mitigated by the number of students seeking aid, the timeliness of the application, the demonstrated need level, and funding allocations that occur yearly.

Emergency Loans

Emergency loans can be obtained to cover unforeseen, educationally-related expenses that may arise during the academic year. Emergency loans are obtained by written petition to the director of financial aid, stating the amount needed (not to exceed $400), the nature of the expense, and the source from which the repayment will come. Emergency funds are "revolving;" that is, they are available only to the extent they are repaid. These loans are interest free and are limited to one per academic year.

Federal Direct Student Loan Program

The University of Virginia is a Federal Direct Loan lending institution. Separate bank loan applications are not required. The FAFSA form will determine eligibility for both the Stafford Subsidized and Unsubsidized loans. The federal government will be the lender, rather than a bank. Applicants may be deemed eligible to receive both programs; however, the combined loan total may not exceed $18,500 per year. Loan information will be sent as part of the financial aid package. Additional information on both loans is cited below.

Federal Direct Stafford Subsidized Loan

A need-based loan program that allows eligible students, as deemed by the financial aid office, to borrow up to $8,500 per year to help offset...
the total cost of education. Borrowers’ loans will hold a variable rate capped at 8.25 percent interest. The interest rate for repeat borrowers with outstanding balances may vary depending upon prior loan terms and current Stafford regulations. The cumulative outstanding debt allowable from both undergraduate and graduate study is $65,500.

**Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan** This loan program allows graduate and professional students to borrow up to $18,500 a year. Unlike the Stafford Subsidized Loan program, interest begins accruing immediately. Payment of the interest must either be capitalized or made while enrolled. This loan program may be used to help offset a student’s expected family contribution. The interest rate is variable but will not exceed 8.25 percent.

**Private-Sector Educational Loans** Private loans are available to students who have unmet need, based on the determined cost of education less any other scholarship and/or financial assistance received. These loans are based on credit history and ability to repay as determined by the lender. Interest rates are based on market indicators and vary from lender to lender. Most lenders allow interest to be deferred until graduation or when enrollment ceases or drops below half-time. An eligible co-borrower/co-signor may be required. The Law School’s Financial Aid Office is not involved in the credit evaluation process. Private educational loan borrowing should be done conservatively and as a last resort. Our office is not in a position to provide substitute funding should a private-sector loan be denied.

**Bar Examination Loans** These loans are available through participating lenders during the final year of study and are based upon the student’s credit worthiness, as well as overall program restrictions. Repayment begins nine months after graduation.

**Employment Opportunities**

Students may apply for part-time work through either the Law School or the University’s Office of Student Financial Services. However, first-year students are discouraged from part-time work because of the extensive requirements of the first-year curriculum. In no event may any student engage in more than 20 hours of employment per week.

Students are employed in the Law School as research assistants to law professors and assistants in the Law Library. Only second- and third-year students are eligible for work-study employment within the University and Law School community.

**Career Services**

Over the years, students in the School of Law have consistently been able to obtain outstanding permanent and summer jobs. Most of these jobs are the result of contacts made during interviews with employers conducted at the Law School; the remainder are obtained by students on their own, often with the assistance of the Law School’s Career Services Office or Public Service Center. They are among the very busiest offices in the country in terms of the number of employers contacting them annually with job opportunities. In the fall of 2002, for example, nearly 900 public- and private-sector law offices from 42 states and the District of Columbia conducted more than 7,000 interviews at the Law School from mid-September to early November. An additional 450 employers solicited resumes from Virginia students without visiting the Law School.

This volume of recruiting activity is a measure of the esteem in which Virginia students are held by legal employers. It has, moreover, resulted in a geographical pattern of job placement that is as diverse as that of any law school in the country. Within a few months of graduation in 2002, 356 out of 365 graduates had informed the Career Services Office that they had obtained jobs: 255 with law firms, 72 as judicial clerks; 17 with federal, city or state government agencies or public interest groups; 2 with corporations; 3 in graduate study and 4 with the military.

The Career Services Office and the Public Service Center offer a wide range of services to students seeking permanent and summer employment. They maintain contact with students and employers through the CASE system, which links the offices with students and employers via the Internet. In addition to attending to the logistical demands of the fall interviewing season, both the Career Services Office and the Public Service Center provide individual counseling on subjects ranging from interviewing techniques to strategies for obtaining specific types of jobs to letter and resume writing. The offices also help students looking for jobs outside the formal interviewing process by corresponding with, and forwarding student resumes to, non-visiting employers posted on the CASE system and by assisting students in locating still other employers, often making use of the Internet and the comprehensive employer listings in the Career Services and Public Service Center libraries.

The Career Services Office and the Public Service Center have developed and maintain an extensive Law School Alumni Network, made up of nearly 2,000 of its graduates who have volunteered to provide advice and assistance to students and graduates in the job market. The network is accessible to students and graduates via the CASE system.

Other projects conducted by the Career Services Office and the Public Service Center include panel discussions on various kinds of legal opportunities, especially those not generally represented among visiting employers; online job listings for alumni in the job market; regional job fairs; an annual public interest job fair; symposia on job search techniques and strategies; a mock interview program for first-year students; and projects designed to promote careers in public service, such as Student Funded Fellowships, which provide stipends to students in summer public-service jobs, and the University of Virginia Public Service Loan Assistance Program, which provides loan assistance to graduates in public service positions.

For example, the most popular employment locales for graduates of the Class of 2002 included Washington, DC (76 graduates), New York City (53), Richmond (21), Atlanta (18), Northern Virginia (15), Chicago and San Francisco (10 each), Los Angeles (9), Baltimore and Boston (8 each), Charlottesville and San Diego (6 each), Charlotte, Dallas, Norfolk and Seattle (5 each) and Charleston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Philadelphia and Portland (3 each).

The members of the Class of 2002 accepted positions in 31 states and the District of Columbia. Starting salaries varied considerably with location and type of work. For example, large New York firms offered 2001 graduates $125,000 per year, while similar jobs in large urban areas were generally more than $100,000, and in smaller urban areas they were typically around $65,000. Jobs with the federal government were, in most cases, at the $40,000 salary level. Although precise figures are not available, the average starting salary for graduates in the private sector was estimated by the Career Services Office to be more than $100,000.

**Degree Programs**

**J.D. Degree**

The degree of Juris Doctor is conferred upon students who complete a minimum of 86 credits, satisfy the residence and grade requirements described below, and who maintain a satisfactory record such as should characterize a prospective member of the legal profession.

**Residence** Six semesters in residence are required for the J.D. degree except in the case of transfer students who have received credit for work done in other law schools and enter with advanced standing. A semester in residence is one in which a student enrolls in a minimum of 12 credits toward the J.D. degree, received grades of D or better for at least 9 of those 12 credits and meets the law School’s attendance requirement.
Grading System  Candidates for the J.D. degree must satisfy two conditions during each academic year of enrollment: they must earn and maintain a minimum grade point average of C+ (2.3) and accumulate fewer than three exclusion points. A grade of D carries one exclusion point and a grade of F carries two exclusion points. Under the grading system, there are ten possible grades that can be used by the faculty in evaluating performance in courses and seminars: A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, D, F. It is the intent of the faculty that, for the purpose of allocating grades in a course or seminar and to assist in achieving grade uniformity, the mean grade for each course and seminar will be a 3.3 (B+). However, there is no particular grading curve to which a faculty member must adhere.

Master of Laws (LL.M) and Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)

Admission Requirements  This program of graduate study is designed primarily for graduates of foreign law schools wishing to study one or more aspects of U.S. law and legal methods, and for foreign and U.S. law graduates seeking careers in legal education or government service. Admission is limited to specially qualified students and depends upon proven ability in the study of law.

A law graduate desiring to enter the School of Law and become a candidate for a graduate degree must prepare an application including, among other things, his or her objectives in pursuing graduate study and a proposed program of study or research. Application forms may be obtained on request from the Director, Graduate Program for Judges, University of Virginia School of Law, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

Foreign students whose native language is other than English are required to demonstrate satisfactory proficiency in the English language. Such students are required to submit results on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) as part of their complete application.

All graduate students are normally admitted at the outset as candidates for the LL.M. LL.M. graduates and others are admitted to candidacy for the Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) degree only after the candidate is in residence and the graduate committee is satisfied as to his or her qualifications. To be considered for S.J.D. candidacy, one normally must hold the LL.M. or have taught or practiced for some time. Admission to candidacy for the S.J.D. degree does not follow automatically from admission to the LL.M. program to the graduate program, but depends upon the judgment of the candidate’s qualifications by the graduate committee.

Application Deadline  Applications must be received by February 1. However, candidates are strongly advised to submit their applications earlier in the fall semester.

Financial Aid  Financial Aid is based on merit and need. Foreign students may compete for financial aid funds on the same basis as Americans. Financial aid awards are normally granted for one year and are limited in number.

Degree Requirements

Master of Laws (LL.M.)  The degree of Master of Laws is conferred upon students who, having been admitted to candidacy, have satisfactorily completed at least two semesters of residence and a minimum of 24 credits. With the exception of required first-year courses and graduation requirements, all policies and regulations listed in the Course Offering Directory as applicable to J.D. students also apply to graduate students. At least two credits must be earned in producing a substantial written work of publishable quality, either within a seminar or as supervised research. Foreign students may be required to attend one or more orientation lectures specially designed for them.

Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)  The degree of Doctor of Juridical Science is conferred upon students who, having been admitted to candidacy, have:

1. Completed two semesters of residence demonstrating honors ability in a program of study covering 12-16 hours to be divided between classroom and research credits as prescribed and approved by the Director of Graduate Studies. The research component will require completion of the dissertation proposal and/or written work demonstrating progress toward the dissertation. Final acceptance in the S.J.D. program is conditional upon the work completed during the one year period of study. Candidates for the S.J.D. degree must usually take additional periods of time, either in residence or in absentia, to prepare for the oral examination and submit a satisfactory dissertation;

2. Completed a dissertation that is an original contribution to the literature of law, demonstrating mastery of the principles of scholarly research, critical analysis, and reasoned presentation of results. The doctoral dissertation is normally of book or monograph length or suitable for a series of law review articles. The subject must be approved by the student’s advisor;

3. Satisfactorily passed an oral examination by a special committee appointed for that purpose. When the dissertation has been approved by the faculty member supervising the student’s research, three examiners are appointed to question the applicant orally and report to the law faculty in writing their opinion of his or her work and fitness for the degree.

The dissertation required for the degree may be submitted, and the oral examination held, any time within five years after the completion of the required period of residency. This period may be extended at the discretion of the graduate committee on showing of cause in writing to the committee.

Master of Laws in the Judicial Process  This degree program was inaugurated by the Law School in 1980 as a special graduate program designed for American appellate judges. The program requires attendance at two resident summer sessions of six weeks each and the submission of a thesis. A class is admitted to the program only once every three years. The present class enrolled in the summer of 2002 and the next class enrolls in the summer of 2005. Priority in admission is given to judges of the federal and state appellate courts, although trial judges will be considered for admission.

Additional information may be obtained from the Director, Graduate Program for Judges, University of Virginia School of Law, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

Combined Degree Programs

Credit for Courses Taken Before Enrollment as a J.D. Candidate  No credit is granted to any student, except transfer students, for any academic work completed prior to enrollment as a J.D. candidate, including law courses in the Law School and graduate courses in schools and departments at the University of Virginia with which the Law School maintains joint degree programs.

Limited Enrollment While in Residence  While enrolled in the Law School, no student may be simultaneously enrolled in courses as part of a degree-granting program or otherwise at another institution without prior approval by the curriculum committee.

Documentation for Joint Degree Programs  Students must present documentation indicating acceptance into a joint degree program to the Student Records Office. During one semester of their tenure in the School of Law, students must be registered in the school in which the second degree will be obtained. The Student Records Office must be informed of the semester in which the student will be enrolled in the other school.
J.D.-M.A. (Bioethics) Program
The following program for a combined J.D.-M.A. degree was instituted in 1998 by the School of Law, the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Administration of the Program The program is administered by a Program Committee, consisting of one or more members of the Law faculty appointed by the Dean of the School of Law, one or more members of the faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences appointed by the Dean of the Graduate Faculties, and the Director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics in the School of Medicine.

Admission to the Program The student is required to secure admission separately to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Law School through the normal admissions processes in the two schools. The student has to meet the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint program is not considered at this stage. Once admitted to the two schools, the student may apply to the Program Committee for admission to the joint program. Students may seek admission to the Graduate School and initiate the joint degree program after they have begun matriculating in the Law School.

Curriculum The student is required to meet all of the requirements set by the respective Schools for the award of both the J.D. and M.A. degrees. In the School of Law, this means that the student is required to complete the required curriculum and to earn a minimum of 86 credits. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, minimum requirements for the M.A. degree include 24 credits in an approved program, and completion of a thesis under the supervision of a faculty advisor. (It is also possible to complete the MA degree by earning 30 credits in an approved program without a thesis.)

With the approval of a Law School representative on the Program Committee, a student may receive up to 12 of the 86 credits required for his or her J.D. degree in appropriate graduate level work in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Similarly, with the approval of a Graduate School representative on the Program Committee, a student may receive up to 18 of the credits required for the M.A. Degree in appropriate work in the School of Law. No student, however, may have more than 15 credits applied toward both degrees.

The combined J.D.-M.A. program normally takes three and one-half years to complete and requires a minimum of 95 credits and an approved thesis (or a minimum of 101 credits without a thesis). In effect, the program consists of the complete first-year program at the School of Law and at least two and one-half years of courses taken from the curricula of the two schools and, when appropriate, from other graduate offerings at the University. However it is possible for an enterprising student to complete both degrees by taking a heavier course load and devoting one or two summers to the program.

Change of Status At any point in the program, the student may terminate plans for a joint program with the approval of the Program Committee and continue towards a single degree at either school.

Grading Standards The student is required to meet the grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing.

Faculty Advisors The Law School faculty advisors for this program are Professors Richard J. Bonnie, and Paul A. Lombardo.

J.D.-M.A. (Economics) Program
It is possible to pursue both the J.D. degree in the Law School and an M.A. degree in the Graduate School of Arts and Science’s James Wilson Department of Economics, but admission and course requirements are handled independently by each school. The Law School advisors for this program are Professors Charles J. Goetz and George Cohen.

J.D.-M.A. (English) Program
The following J.D.-M.A. program was instituted in 1994 by the School of Law and the Department of English.

Administration of the Program Management of the program and advising of participant students are entrusted, on the Law School side, to a faculty member designated by the dean, and, on the side of the Department of English, to its director of graduate studies.

Admission to the Program Admission to the program requires three steps. (1) The student must secure admission to the English department graduate program through the department’s normal admissions process. A student will be held to the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint program will not be considered at this stage. A student may apply to the English department either while a first-year law student or prior to entering the School of Law. (2) The student must secure admission to the School of Law through its normal admissions process. A student is held to the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint degree program is not considered at this stage. (3) The student must secure admission to the joint program by petitioning the joint faculty committee.

Curriculum The combined J.D.-M.A. program normally takes four years to complete. It may be possible to complete the program in less time, however, by additional summer work and by carrying a higher than average load. In brief, the program consists of the complete first-year program in the School of Law, followed by three years of courses taken from the curricula of the two schools and, in appropriate cases, from other graduate offerings at the University.

Students are required to meet all of the requirements set by the respective departments for the award of both the J.D. and the M.A. degrees. In the School of Law, this means that the student is required to earn a minimum of 86 credits and complete the required curriculum of the Law School. In the English department, requirements for the M.A. degree vary from program to program. There are three: the M.A. in English, the M.A. in English and American Studies, and the M.A. in English and Medieval Studies. The programs’ different requirements appear in the department’s regulations for graduate studies, and all applicants should thoroughly familiarize themselves with these rules.

With the approval of the Law School representative on the program committee, students may receive up to 12 of the 86 credits required for their J.D. degree in appropriate graduate-level work in the Department of English or other departments at the University. Graduate school courses in literary theory or cultural studies are the most likely candidates for such credit, and Law School credit is not usually given for literature courses. When directly relevant to a particular student’s Law School program of study, however, the Law School representative may grant Law School credit for literature courses containing a significant component of cultural studies, literary theory, or cultural, intellectual, or social history. In all cases, the Law School representative must approve credit for any course taken outside the School of Law before the student takes the course. Similarly, with the approval of the director of graduate studies of the English Department, a student may receive up to nine of the credits required for the M.A. in appropriate work in the School of Law. Whether a student may receive the full nine credits varies from program to program within the English department.

Change in Status At any point in the program, the student may terminate plans for a joint degree and continue toward a single degree at either school. A student is then obligated to satisfy the normal requirements of the school elected, which may include credit for some of the work completed in the other school, as determined by the appropriate officials of the school in question.

Financial Aid During the first year, financial aid is available to
law students on the usual basis by application to the School of Law. Financial aid during remaining years may be available from each school under that school's normal procedures in proportion to the number of credits taken in each school and depending on the availability of assistance.

**Tuition and Fees** During the first year of the program, the student is treated for these purposes as a regularly matriculated student at the School of Law. During the remaining years, the student pays the higher of the tuitions of the two schools, plus the required fees, plus the special fees exacted by both schools. For any semester during which a student is in full-time residence in the Department of English, however, he or she is treated for these purposes as a regular student in that department. Tuition is allocated among schools as determined by the program committee.

**Extracurricular Activities** The student is eligible to participate in the extracurricular activities of both schools to the extent that time permits, but should be particularly alert to the possibility of over-commitment, and should seek the counsel of the program committee before undertaking any formal extracurricular activities of a time-consuming nature.

**Grading Standards** In the first year of the combined program, while enrolled exclusively in the School of Law, the student is required to meet the grading standards of that school. In remaining years, when enrolled in both schools, the student will be required to meet the session and cumulative grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing. Grades will be recorded on the student’s transcript under the system in effect at the school in which the course is taken.

**Faculty Advisors** The Law School faculty advisor for this program is Professor George Rutherglen.

**J.D.-M.A. (Politics) Program**
The following J.D.-M.A. program was instituted in 1970 by the School of Law and the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics.

**Administration of the Program** Management of the program and advising of participating students are entrusted, on the Law School side, to a faculty member designated by the dean, and, on the side of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics, to its regular graduate advisor.

**Admission to the Program** Admission to the program requires three steps. (1) The student must secure admission to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs through the department’s normal admissions process. A student is held to the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint program is not considered at this stage. A student may apply to the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics while a first-year law student or prior to entrance at the School of Law. (2) The student must secure admission to the School of Law through its normal admissions process. A student is held to the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint program is not considered at this stage. (3) The student must secure admission to the joint degree program by petitioning the joint faculty.

**Curriculum** The combined J.D.-M.A. program normally takes three and one-half years to complete. It may be possible to complete the program in three years, however, by additional summer work and by carrying a higher than average load. In brief, the program consists of the complete first-year program in the School of Law, followed by two and one-half years of courses taken from the curricula of both schools and, in appropriate cases, from other graduate offerings at the University. The student must meet all of the requirements set by the respective departments for the award of both the J.D. and the M.A. degrees. In the School of Law, this means that the student is required to earn a minimum of 86 credits and complete the required curriculum of the School. In the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, requirements for the M.A. degree in government or in foreign affairs include 24 credits, satisfactory performance on two comprehensive examinations, completion of a thesis under the supervision of two faculty advisors, and demonstration of appropriate competence in a foreign language or in quantitative research methods. With the approval of the Law School representatives on the program committee, a student may receive up to six of the 24 credits required for the M.A. in appropriate work in the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs or other graduate offerings at the University. Similarly, with the approval of the graduate advisor of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, a student may receive up to six of the 24 credits required for the M.A. in appropriate work in the School of Law. The same rules pertain to the M.A. degree in public administration, except that 27 credits and only one comprehensive examination are required, and there is no language requirement.

**Change of Status** At any point in the program, the student may terminate plans for a joint degree and continue toward a single degree at either school. A student is then obligated to satisfy the normal requirements of the school elected, which may include credit for some of the work completed in the other school, as determined by the appropriate officials of the school in question.

**Financial Aid** During the first year, financial aid is available to law students on the usual basis by application to the School of Law. Financial aid during remaining years is available from each school in proportion to the number of credits taken in each school and the availability of assistance. The program committee has the responsibility of working with the financial aid officers of each school and with the student to coordinate any problems of financial aid that arise.

**Tuition and Fees** During the first year of the program, the student is treated for these purposes as a regularly matriculated student at the School of Law. During the remaining years, the student pays the higher of the tuitions of the two schools, plus the required fees, plus the special fees exacted by both schools. For any semester during which a student is in full-time residence in the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, however, he or she is treated for these purposes as a regular student in that department. Tuition is allocated among schools as determined by the program committee.

**Extracurricular Activities** The student is eligible to participate in the extracurricular activities of both schools to the extent that time permits, but should be particularly alert to the possibility of over-commitment, and should seek the counsel of the program committee before undertaking any formal extracurricular activities of a time-consuming nature.

**Grading Standards** In the first year of the combined program, the student is required to meet the grading standards of that school. In remaining years, when enrolled in both schools, the student will be required to meet the session and cumulative grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing. Grades will be recorded on the student’s transcript under the system in effect at the school in which the course is taken.

**Faculty Advisors** The Law School faculty advisor for this program is Professor John Norton Moore.

**J.D.-M.A. (History) Program**
In order to encourage the study of legal history and to attract able students into the field, the School of Law, in conjunction with the
Corcoran Department of History, offers a combined J.D.-M.A. degree program. Law students interested in the program may apply during the Fall semester of the first or second years. (Graduate School deadline is December 1 annually.) Eight courses are required for the M.A. degree, which is generally awarded simultaneously with the J.D. at the end of the third year of Law School.

Students typically take two history courses per semester during the second and third years of law study. Five of these are courses in legal history offered by the law faculty. Two other courses, drawn from the general offerings of the Corcoran Department of History, are chosen in consultation with the law-history program advisor. Of these seven courses, at least one must be a colloquium (700-level) and at least one must be a research seminar (800-level). The paper produced in the seminar forms the basis of the Master's essay, which is submitted in the spring of the third year. Other requirements for the M.A. degree include proficiency in a foreign language (two years of college-level study or satisfactory performance on a translation examination), and a creditable performance in a one-hour oral examination administered in the Spring semester of the third year. The eighth course, for which credit is awarded toward the M.A. but not toward the J.D., is a readings course taken in the Spring semester of the third year in preparation for the oral examination.

The Law School faculty advisors for the program are Professors Barry Cushman, Charles McCurdy, G. Edward White, and Michael Klarman.

J.D.-M.A. (Philosophy) Program
This program generally follows the format of the J.D.-M.A. (English) program. Applicants interested in this program should write for further details to either of the Law School faculty advisors, Professors Jody Kraus and Dan Ortiz.

J.D.-M.A. (Sociology) Program
The following program for a combined J.D.-M.A. degree was instituted in 1971 by the School of Law and the Department of Sociology.

Administration of the Program
The program is administered by a program committee, consisting of two members of the Law faculty appointed by the dean of the School of Law, and two members of the Department of Sociology faculty, nominated by the department chair and appointed by the dean of the graduate faculties.

Admission to the Program
Students are required to secure admission separately to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Law School through its normal admissions processes. Students must meet the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint program is not considered at this stage. Once admitted independently to the two schools, students may then apply to the program committee for admission to the joint program.

Curriculum
The combined J.D.-M.A. program normally takes three and one-half to four years to complete and requires a minimum of 98 credits. In effect, the program consists of either the complete first-year program at the School of Law or the complete first-year program in the Department of Sociology and at least two and one-half years of courses taken from the curricula of both schools and, when appropriate, from other graduate offerings at the University. Students must meet all of the requirements set by the respective departments for the award of both the J.D. and M.A. degree. In the School of Law, this means that students are required to earn a minimum of 86 credits and complete the required curriculum of the Law School. In the Department of Sociology, minimum requirements for the M.A. degree include 24 credits in an approved program and completion of a thesis under the supervision of a faculty advisor. With the approval of the Law School representatives on the program committee, a student may receive up to 12 of the 86 credits required for his or her J.D. degree in appropriate graduate-level work in the Department of Sociology. Similarly, with the approval of the graduate advisor in the Department of Sociology, a student may receive up to six of the 24 credits required for the M.A. degree in appropriate work in the School of Law. No student, however, may have more than 12 credits applied toward both degrees.

Change of Status
At any point in the program, the student may terminate plans for a joint program with the approval of the program committee and continue toward a single degree at either school.

Grading Standards
The student is required to meet the grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing.

Faculty Advisors
The Law School faculty advisors for this program are Professors John Monahan and Richard Bonnie.

External Combined-Degree Programs in Public International Law
The Law School does not maintain formal combined degree programs with schools in other universities. However, for a student who is admitted both to the Law School and to one of the following three schools, the Law School will approve a combined degree for the study of public international law on application by the individual student:

J.D.-M.P.A. (Public Affairs) in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University;
J.D.-M.A.L.D. (Law and Diplomacy) in the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University;
J.D.-M.A. (International Relations and International Economics) at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

Students must be admitted independently to the University of Virginia School of Law and one of the above-named schools. The student may begin the program by attending a year at the University of Virginia Law School first or a year at the other school. However, only after completion of the first year of Law School, consisting of all required credits and two semesters of residence, may credits earned at the other school be applied to the J.D. Students may apply up to 14 semester hours of credit and one semester of residence credit from the other school toward the J.D. Details of the requirements at Princeton, Tufts, and Johns Hopkins must be obtained from those schools, as the programs are administered independently. A student must have a faculty advisor at the other school who approves the student’s degree curriculum.

The Law School faculty advisor for a public international law combined degree is Professor John Norton Moore. Professor Moore’s permission is required in order to pursue one of the above degree programs. Transfer students and students who visit at another school for their third year are not eligible. External studies projects may not be undertaken by students in external combined degree programs.

J.D.-M.B.A. Program
The Law School offers a combined program with the University of Virginia Darden Graduate School of Business Administration, in which the student may obtain both the M.B.A. and the J.D. degree in four years instead of the five that would be required if each were taken separately.

Administration of the Program
The program is administered by faculty advisers from the Law and Darden School faculties, as designated by the respective deans.

Admission to the Program
A student who wishes to be
admitted into the joint program must secure separate admission to both the Darden Graduate School of Business Administration and the School of Law through the normal admissions process. In both cases, the student is held to the same standards as any other applicant, and candidacy for the joint program is not considered at this stage. Application to one school may be made either prior to entrance or while a first-year student at the other. No students are admitted to the joint program after completing the first year of either Law or Darden. Students who have been admitted to both schools and who wish to undertake the joint program should notify the registrar of each school and apply to the faculty advisors for permission to do so. Admission requires approval of both the Law and Darden faculty advisors.

Curriculum The program takes four years to complete. It consists of the complete first-year program of each school, followed by two years of courses taken from the curricula of the two schools and, in appropriate cases, from other graduate offerings at the University. Students who have been admitted to the program may elect whether they want to start in the School of Law or the Darden School, and in any event must spend their first year in full-time residence in either the Darden School or the School of Law. The second year is spent in the other school, again in full-time residence and, in effect, as regular first-year students. Thereafter (assuming the student has earned 30 Law School credits and successfully completed the first-year program at the Darden School), the student is required to earn 32 credits per year for the next two years, 12 each year in the Darden School and 20 each year in the School of Law. As part of these credits, the student must take all of the required curricula of both the Darden School and the School of Law. The remaining credits are electives and may be chosen from the respective law and business curricula. At the successful conclusion of the four years, the student is awarded both the M.B.A. and J.D. degrees.

Change of Status At any point in the program, the student may terminate plans for a joint degree and continue toward a single degree at either school. The student must then satisfy the normal requirements of the school elected, which may include credit for some of the work done in the other school, as determined by the appropriate officials of the school in question.

Financial Aid Financial aid is available during the first two years by application to the school at which the student is a resident. The school at which the student was a resident for the first year also provides for the third year, and the other school provides for the final year.

Tuition and Fees During the first two years of the program, students are treated for these purposes as regularly matriculated students at the school in which they are in residence. The student pays Law School tuition and fees while in residence at the School of Law, and Darden School tuition and fees while in residence at that school. During the third and fourth years, the student pays the higher of the tuitions of the two schools, plus the required fees, plus the special fees exacted by both schools.

Extracurricular Activities The students are eligible to participate in the extracurricular activities of both schools to the extent that their time permits. Students should be particularly alert to the possibility of over-commitment, however.

Grading Standards In the first two years of the combined J.D.-M.B.A program, while enrolled exclusively in either the School of Law or the Darden School, students are required to meet the grading standards of the school in which they are enrolled. In the final two years, when enrolled in both schools, students are required to meet the session and cumulative grading standards of each school independently to remain in good standing.

Faculty Advisors The Law School faculty advisors for this program are Professors Edmund W. Kitch and Paul G. Mahoney.

J.D.-MPH (Public Health) Program The following program for a combined J.D.-MPH degree was instituted in 2003 by the School of Law, the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Administration of the Program The program is administered by a Program Committee, consisting of one or more members of the Law faculty appointed by the Dean of the School of Law, one or more members of the faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences appointed by the Dean of the Graduate Faculties, and one or more members of the faculty of the School of Medicine appointed by the Dean of the School of Medicine.

Admission to the Program The student is required to secure admission separately to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Law through the normal admissions processes in the two schools. The student has to meet the same standards as any other applicant. Once admitted to the two schools, the student may apply to the Program Committee for admission to the joint program. Students may seek admission to the Graduate School and initiate the joint degree program after they have begun matriculating in the Law School.

Curriculum The student is required to meet all of the requirements set by the respective Schools for the award of both the J.D. and MPH degrees. In the School of Law, this means that the student is required to complete the required curriculum and earn a minimum of 86 credits. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, minimum requirements for the MPH degree include 42 credits in an approved program, including at least 30 course credits, and completion of a practicum (or field placement) and a thesis (or other “culminating experience”) under the supervision of a faculty advisor.

With the approval of a Law School representative on the Program Committee, a student may receive up to 12 of the 86 credits required for his or her J.D. degree in appropriate graduate level work in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences or other Schools in the University. Similarly, with the approval of a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences representative on the Program Committee, a student may receive up to 12 of the 42 credits required for the M.A. degree in appropriate work in the School of Law. No student, however, may have more than 18 credits applied toward both degrees.

The combined J.D.-MPH program normally takes three and one-half to four years to complete and requires a minimum of 110 credits. However, it can be completed in 3 years if the student takes an unusually heavy course load and devotes two full summers to the program. In effect, the program consists of the complete first-year program at the School of Law and at least two and one-half years of courses taken from the curricula of the two schools and, when appropriate, from other graduate offerings at the University.

Change of Status At any point in the program, the student may terminate plans for a joint program with the approval of the Program Committee and continue towards a single degree at either school.

Grading Standards The student is required to meet the grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing.

Faculty Advisors The Law School faculty advisors for this program are Professors Richard J. Bonnie, and Richard A. Merrill.

J.D.-M.U.E.P. Program The Law School offers a combined program with the Department of Urban and Environmental Planning of the School of Architec-
In the Architecture school the program. To qualify for credit toward a law degree, the courses must be graduate level, non-language, directly relevant to the student’s intellectual development in the study of law, and must be graded (not pass/fail). With the approval of the assistant dean for academic services, students may apply a total of 6 non-law credits toward the J.D. degree. Additional credits may be allowed in certain instances.

Examination and Paper Extensions Students are expected to complete final examinations and submit papers in accordance with published schedules and deadlines. All examination date changes and paper deadline extensions must be authorized in advance by the assistant dean for academic services or the assistant dean for student affairs. Failure to complete examinations when scheduled or submit papers when due, will result in a grade of F for the course, seminar, or research project.

Excess Employment Students may not engage in employment in excess of what is compatible with a full-time commitment to the study of law. No full-time student may be employed for more than 20 hours per week. Particularly where a student is self-employed or works at other than an hourly wage, the assistant dean for academic services shall decide whether a course of employment is excessive. A course of employment may be excessive even if the person intends to work less than 20 hours per week. The test is one of compatibility with a full-time commitment to the study of law. In making this determination, the assistant dean may consider the responsibilities of the employment, the rate of pay, the extent to which the student has control over the obligations attached to and the timing of participation in his or her employment, and other factors relating to the burden likely to arise from the employment that may conflict with legal study. Failure to observe this regulation will result in loss of residency status for the semester in which the student is in violation.

Exclusion for Academic Deficiency Candidates for the J.D. degree must satisfy two conditions during each academic year of enrollment; they must earn and maintain a minimum grade point average of C+ (2.3) and accumulate fewer than three exclusion points. A grade of D carries one exclusion point and a grade of F carries two exclusion points. Students who are academically deficient are excluded from the Law School immediately following the end of the academic year. Excluded students may petition the Academic Review Committee for readmission, however, readmission is granted only in exceptional cases.

Minimum/Maximum Course Load (Upper-class) All upper-class students must enroll in at least 12 credits (excluding audits) and are strongly advised not to enroll in more than 16 credits (including courses audited in the Law School or courses taken for credit or audited in another school or department) each semester. Any student who wishes to enroll in more than 16 credits must petition the assistant dean for academic services prior to the end of the Add/Drop period of the semester for which credit is desired. This includes students pursuing a joint degree. Such a petition is granted only upon a showing that there is good cause for the overload and that the student has a sufficiently strong academic record to support the overload. Under no circumstances will a student be permitted to enroll in more than 21 credits. Students wishing to enroll in fewer than 12 credits must petition the assistant dean for student affairs; such petitions are granted only for illness or other circumstances beyond the student’s control.

Minimum/Maximum Course Load (First Year) All first-year students must enroll in the required fall curriculum of five courses for 16 credits. In the spring semester, first-year students must enroll in required and elective courses, totaling at least 14, but no more than 16, credits. First-year students are not allowed to enroll in more than 16 credits per semester under any circumstances.
Course Enrollment Students are required to enroll in courses in advance with the Law School. Registration is not complete until: (1) Fees have been paid or proper arrangements for payment have been made with the bursar; (2) Student Health Information is complete; (3) Law School registration is complete; and (4) final University registration is complete.

Required Withdrawal The School of Law reserves the right to require the withdrawal of any student who, in the opinion of the faculty, is not profiting or is not likely to profit by the instruction offered, whose grades are unsatisfactory, whose neglect or irregular performance of required duties indicates indolence, or whose character and habits are inconsistent with the good order of the School of Law or with the standards of the legal profession. The faculty has delegated the authority to make such determinations to the Committee on Academic and Professional Misconduct, appointed by the dean of the School of Law. The actions of that committee may be reviewed by the dean but will be reviewed by the full faculty only when the dean recommends.

Voluntary Withdrawal and Leave of Absence Students who wish to withdraw voluntarily from the School of Law must comply with a procedure initiated by the assistant dean for student affairs in order to maintain their good standing. Students choosing to withdraw must do so prior to the beginning of the examination period for that semester. A withdrawal notation and withdrawal date will be recorded on students’ permanent academic transcripts. Students who do not follow the proper withdrawal procedure will be assigned F grades in their courses.

Students who wish to take a leave of absence from the School of Law must submit a written request to the assistant dean for student affairs prior to the semester or academic year for which the leave is requested. Such requests are routinely granted to students in good standing who have completed one semester of law school. Students are usually granted only one leave of absence.

Student Activities: A Partial List

Action for Better Living (ABLE) ABLE is a student-run service organization that provides student volunteers opportunities to help the disadvantaged in the Charlottesville community. ABLE volunteers work with the homeless, disadvantaged children and people trying to make the transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency.

Asian/Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA) is a network of Asian-American law students at the University of Virginia that provides academic and social support to its members and reaches out to the law community on issues pertaining to Asian/Pacific-Americans.

Black Law Students Association (BLSA) Black Law Students Association (BLSA) represents the views of Black students at the UVA School of Law; promotes the welfare of its members through educational, professional, cultural and social programs; and provides a forum for the discussion of local and national issues affecting both the Black law student community and the University community as a whole.

Environmental Law Forum Environmental Law Forum (ELF) is a student discussion group focusing on environmental issues and careers. Activities include hands-on volunteer work with local non-profit environmental groups and research assistance to the Southern Environmental Law Center.

First-Year Council Elected representatives plan social events for the first-year class, act as liaisons between the first-year class and the administration, and help plan orientation activities for the following year. Class officers and Student Bar Association representatives for the first-year class are elected from this council.

Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA) integrates Jewish cultural, religious, and academic interests into the Law School environment. Activities include lectures in Judaic law, holiday dinners, and social events. The group also promotes awareness of the needs of Jewish students at the Law School.

John Bassett Moore Society John Bassett Moore Society of International Law (J. B. Moore) primary objective is to contribute to the development of international law by fostering interest and understanding in the field. To promote the objective, the Society sponsors speakers, conferences, publications, an international moot court team and pro bono human rights projects as well as numerous other programs.

The John Bassett Moore Society welcomes active participation by students from the entire University community in all of its projects. The society sponsors the team that represents the Law School at the Jessup International Moot Court Competition and publishes books on a wide variety of international legal subjects.

Journal of Law and Politics published four times yearly by law and graduate students, is the first and only publication devoted exclusively to analyzing the role of politics in the legal system and the role of law in the political process. The Journal publishes articles by prominent scholars and practitioners, as well as student-written notes and comments. Its members are selected by writing tryouts held each spring and fall.

Lambda Alliance Lambda Law Alliance serves primarily two purposes. The first purpose is to provide an academically and socially supportive network for members of sexual minorities and their allies enrolled in the Law School. The second and more visible purpose is to heighten awareness throughout the Law School and the University community about legal issues relevant to sexual minorities. Lambda attempts to keep the community informed of relevant issues and concerns and to promote equal civil rights for all.

Law Partners An organization for both female and male spouses of law students that offers a wide range of social and service-oriented activities. Meetings are held monthly, with activities scheduled throughout each semester and announced in a monthly newsletter sent to all members. Law Partners’ best known service activity is its book exchange, which sells used law textbooks at reduced prices each semester.

Legal Assistance Society This student organization provides legal services to low income and disadvantaged persons in Central Virginia. Student members participate in nine different projects: Legal Aid Office Interns, Domestic Violence Project, Western State Hospital Project, Labor Project, Rights of the Disabled Project, Public Benefits Project, Migrant Farm Workers Assistance Project, Legal Education Project, and Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Project.

Libel Show Each spring, law students satirize the faculty, administration, and Law School in a musical-comedy featuring the many hidden talents of the student body. This production is written, directed, and performed entirely by students.

Moot Court Competition Second-year students may voluntarily compete in teams of two persons in the William Minor Lile appellate Moot Court competition. The field of competition is narrowed by a process of elimination that continues through the third year, culminating in the final round argument in the spring of each year. Distinguished judges from both federal and state courts preside in the semi-final and final rounds. Students competing in the final three rounds receive certificates, and the names of the members of the winning team are inscribed on a plaque in the Moot Court Room.

Teams of students chosen from among those entered in the Lile competition represent the School of Law in the National Moot Court competition and other intramural competitions with law schools in Virginia and neighboring states.

Moot Court is the largest single student activity in the Law School, with well over 250 students involved in the various activities administered by the Moot Court Board. Through participation in Moot Court activities, a student receives valuable training in legal writing and the art of advocacy.
Peer Advisor Program  Second- and third-year students conduct orientation activities for first-year students, providing guidance and support throughout the academic year. Approximately five peer advisors are assigned to each of the twelve first-year sections. The application/selection process begins in late March or early April.

Post-Conviction Assistance Project (P-CAP)  This organization provides a substantial amount of practical experience for law students while providing a number of valuable services to the community. P-CAP operates a bail project, which assists the Charlottesville Joint Security Complex in determining which prisoners should be granted bail; visits detainees in the Beaumont Training Center, a juvenile home, to provide role models for the youths living there; aids local attorneys handling cases in juvenile court; and answers prisoners’ letters requesting information on a variety of legal issues. In addition, the project represents inmates in various habeas corpus and civil rights actions in U.S. District Court and in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, under the third-year practice rule. The organization also files amicus curiae and certiorari briefs with the U.S. Supreme Court.

Public Interest Law Association (PILA)  is a student-run organization dedicated to promoting and supporting public interest law among law students. PILA provides fellowships to students who accept volunteer or low-paying summer internships in public services, educates the Law School community about public interest law, and serves as a support network for students interested in public service.

Student Bar Association  As the official representative of the Law School student body, the SBA advises the dean of student sentiment, appoints students to joint faculty-student committees, initiates projects furthering student interest, and arranges social activities. Law students annually elect a president, four representatives from each of the three Law School classes, one representative from among the post-graduate students, an ABA Law Student Division Representative, and delegates to the University-wide Judiciary Committee, Honor Committee, and Student Council, all of whom serve on the SBA.

Students United to Promote Racial Awareness (SUPRA)  A student organization funded completely by the Law School Foundation in order to promote communication, interaction, and understanding among students with different racial and ethnic backgrounds. This is accomplished primarily through autonomous dinner groups that are purposefully racially diverse.

The Domestic Violence Project was established in 1993 and is student-run. The Project educates the Law School about issues of domestic violence through discussion panels and video presentations, monitors the Juvenile and Domestic Courts to inform abused women about the services available to them. In addition, law student volunteers serve at the Shelter for Help in Emergency (SHE) and the Magic Circle (children of women in SHE).

The Order of the Coif is the Law School’s one academic honor society. Membership is limited to those individuals who have graduated in the top ten percent of their class, based on three years attendance at the Law School, and who have otherwise met high standards of integrity and dedication.

Virginia Eagle  The Virginia Eagle is a quarterly, non-partisan political magazine focusing on national and international issues. We provide an opportunity for students to publish their views and participate in the creation of a news publication. We welcome all submission.

Virginia Health Law Forum (VHLF) promotes interest in the health care field by sponsoring speakers, seminars, and informal discussions with faculty and students from other disciplines including medicine, business, and philosophy. VHLF works with Law School faculty to develop new health law courses, expand placement opportunities, encourage publishable student research, and build clinical opportunities in health law.

Virginia Journal of International Law is the oldest continuously published, student-edited journal of international law. Published quarterly by a board of student editors, issues of the Journal include articles by noted practitioners, scholars, and jurists, as well as student-written notes and comments. Topics covered in the Journal range from public international law issues such as human rights, Law of the Sea, and foreign sovereign immunity, to private international law issues such as arbitration, international trade, and taxation. The Journal’s subscribers include individuals, firms, corporations, and libraries in more than 40 countries. The Journal selects its members through writing tryouts held every spring and fall.

Virginia Journal of Law and Technology is a student organization dedicated to publishing articles and notes germane to the practice of law in the twenty-first century. The focus of the Journal’s subject matter is on, but not limited to, intellectual property, environmental, and communications law.

Virginia Journal of Social Policy and the Law is a student-edited law journal that publishes articles exploring the intersection of law and social policy issues. Recognizing the significant impact of the law and legal institutions on social conditions, the Journal provides a forum in which to examine challenging legal, judicial, and political perspectives. An array of issues are addressed, including—but among others—health care and welfare reform, criminal justice, voting and civil rights, family law, employment discrimination, reproductive rights, immigration issues, rights of sexual minorities, and juvenile court reform. The Journal is published twice a year, in the late fall and late spring.

Virginia Journal of Sports and the Law was founded in 1998 as a student-edited law journal that focuses on all aspects of sports law. The Journal offers not only the traditional scholarly articles found in most law journals, but articles written by sports law practitioners that address the practical impact sports law has on athletes, coaches, compliance officers, and athletic directors. The Journal is published twice a year by members selected from a written tryout held each fall and spring.

Virginia Law Review, established in 1913, is a student publication of scholarly journals of the legal profession that criticize, support, or propose nearly every important American legal development. The Virginia Law Review and its 70 members contribute eight issues a year to this unique tradition. Original student work makes up approximately half of each issue. Review members are responsible for all phases of editing and publication. The Review selects the majority of its members on the basis of academic performance. The remainder are chosen on the basis of writing ability, a combination of academic performance and writing ability, or writing ability and potential for other contributions (Virginia Plan).

Virginia Law Weekly is the newspaper of the Law School community. Its editorial board and staff are comprised entirely of students. Circulated among students, faculty, alumni, and numerous law libraries, it provides a forum for the discussion of issues and activities in the Law School.

Virginia Law Women (VLW) addresses the needs and interests of women at the Law School, at the University, and in the Charlottesville community. Its main goals are to make law students and others aware of the sexism within the legal profession, and to provide a support system for women. To accomplish these aims, VLW invites and sponsors speakers, networks with law student organizations, and with other University and Charlottesville women’s groups. VLW is committed to establishing a more equitable life for women and welcomes all who wish to further these goals.

Virginia Tax Review is the first student-edited law journal focusing on tax law issues. Published four times per year, the Review consists of articles written by practitioners and academics, as well as notes and comments written by students. Membership in the Virginia Tax Review Association offers students an opportunity to assist in the editing and production of the second-
most-widely subscribed journal at the Law School and to sharpen their skills in legal writing and analysis. Members are selected on the basis of their performance in a writing tryout held every spring and fall.

Voz Latina is the Latin-American law students’ association at the University of Virginia. Its mission is to promote an awareness of, and appreciation for, Latin culture at the Law School and to serve as a tool for the recruitment of Latin law students. In addition, support is given to Latin law students with respect to professional placement. Voz Latina welcomes members of any race or ethnicity.

Woman of Color The goals of Women of Color are specifically to provide social support to the diverse population of women at the law school; to promote the welfare of its members through educational, professional, cultural, social and community service programs; and to provide a forum for the discussion of issues affecting women of color in the law school and the University community as a whole. Women of color seeks to achieve these goals through service projects and fundraisers benefitting the University community and the greater Charlottesville-Albemarle community; social gatherings to promote fun and friendship; and open communication and involvement with the administration, professors, other student organizations and the undergraduate community.

Annual Law School Awards and Honors

Bracewell and Patterson Oral Advocacy Awards Established by the Houston firm in 1988. Twenty-four outstanding first-year oral advocates are selected to receive a check and a certificate.

Mortimer Caplin Public Service Award Established in 1992 by Mr. Caplin, ‘40, the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service under President Kennedy, and given at commencement to a graduating student who is entering a career in the public service sector and who demonstrates the qualities of leadership, integrity, and service to others.

Edwin S. Cohen Tax Prize This monetary prize is given annually to the graduating student who has demonstrated, by the sustained excellence of his or her performance in tax courses, superior scholarship in the tax area.

Hardy Cross Dillard Prize Established in honor of Hardy Cross Dillard, retired Judge of the International Court of Justice and former Dean and James Monroe Professor of Law. This monetary prize and plaque are awarded to the author of the best note in the current volume of the Virginia Journal of International Law.

Charles J. Frankel Award in Health Law Established in 1989 by the American College of Legal Medicine Foundation in honor of Dr. Frankel, a graduate of the Law School. The monetary award is presented to a third-year student who has shown distinction in the field of health law.

Robert E. Goldsten (‘40) Award Established by the man for whom it is named and given to the student who has, in the opinion of the faculty, contributed the most to classroom participation. The winner receives a certificate of recognition at graduation and a lifetime membership in the University of Virginia Alumni Association.

Eppa Hunton IV Memorial Book Award Established in 1977 by the Richmond, Virginia law firm of Hunton & Williams, in honor of Eppa Hunton IV, ’27. The award is presented annually to a third-year student who has demonstrated unusual aptitude in litigation courses and shown a keen awareness and understanding of the lawyer’s ethical and professional responsibility.

Margaret G. Hyde Award Established in 1930 by Forrest J. Hyde, Jr., ’15. Under the terms of the donation, a monetary award is made to an outstanding member of the graduating class whose scholarship, character, personality, activities in the affairs of the school, and promise of efficiency have, in the opinion of the law faculty, entitled him or her to special recognition.

Jackson and Walker Award This monetary award is presented by the Dallas law firm to the student who has attained the highest grade point average in his or her class after four semesters.

Robert F. Kennedy Award for Public Service Established in 1989 by the Student Legal Forum, a monetary award is presented to the graduate who, during his or her Law School years, best exemplifies the ideals of the late Senator Kennedy through active and effective community service.

Herbert L. Kramer Community Service Award Established in 1989 by Mr. Kramer, ’52. This monetary award is given annually to a third-year student who has contributed the most to the community during his or her stay in Law School.

Law School Alumni Association Award for Academic Excellence An engraved julep cup is presented to the student who has had the most outstanding academic record during his or her three years in Law School.

Law School Alumni Association Best Note Award This monetary award is presented to the member of the Law Review who wrote the best note in the current volume of the Review.

Thomas Marshall Miller Prize Established by Emily Miller Danton in 1982 in memory of her father, Thomas Marshall Miller, who attended the Law School, this monetary award is given annually to an outstanding and deserving member of the graduating class, selected by the faculty.

National Association of Women Lawyers Award This honorary membership in the National Association of Women Lawyers is awarded each year to an outstanding woman in the graduating class.

John M. Olin Prize in Law and Economics A monetary award given by the Olin Foundation to the graduating student who has produced outstanding work in the field of law and economics.

Mary Claiborne and Roy H. Ritter Prizes These four prizes for character, honor, and integrity were established in 1985 by C. Willis Ritter, ’65 to honor his parents. Under the terms of the award, four monetary prizes are given annually to two female and two male members of the second-year class. The prize is applied against each recipient’s tuition during his or her final year of study. In addition, each recipient is given an appropriate certificate and the names of the winners also appear on a plaque in the library.

Shannon Award Established by the Z Society to encourage outstanding scholarship at the University, the award is presented each year to a student who has made a significant contribution to academic excellence.

Earle K. Shawe Labor Relations Award Established in honor of the late Hardy C. Dillard, by Earle K. Shawe, ’34. Mr. Shawe is the founder and senior partner of Shawe & Rosenthal, a Baltimore firm devoted exclusively to labor and employment law. This monetary award is given to the graduating student who shows the greatest promise of becoming a successful practitioner in the field of labor relations.

James C. Slaughter Honor Award This monetary award was established by the Textile Veterans Association in honor of James C. Slaughter, ’51, and is presented to an outstanding member of the graduating class.
**Stephen Pierre Traynor Award**  This award for excellence in appellate advocacy was established in 1970 by the late Roger J. Traynor, former Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, in memory of his son. The monetary award is presented to the participant in the final round of the William Minor Lile Moot Court Competition who, in the opinion of the judges of the final round, presents the best oral argument.

**Roger and Madeleine Traynor Prize**  Established in 1980 by a gift from retired Chief Justice and Mrs. Traynor of California, these prizes are awarded each year to acknowledge the best written work by two graduating students. Each winner receives an appropriate certificate and a monetary award.

**Trial Advocacy Award**  The Virginia Trial Lawyers Association presents an award to a graduating student who best exemplifies the attributes of an effective trial lawyer.

**Virginia State Bar Family Law Book Award**  Established by the Family Law Section of the Virginia State Bar and the Virginia Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, this award is presented to the graduating student who has demonstrated the most promise and potential for the practice of family law.
Course Descriptions

Frequency of Course Offerings The courses listed on the following pages have been taught in recent academic years; not all courses are offered each year. The nature of the Law School curriculum allows significant variations in course titles and course content depending on the interest of the faculty members.

Note For the current year’s specific course offerings, including pre-requisites and mutually exclusive courses, please consult the Course Offering Directory (COD), School of Law. This COD, along with other current information about the Law School, may be found online at www.law.virginia.edu.

LAW1 603 - (4) Civil Procedure
Adjudication process. Federal practice provides the focus.

LAW1 605 - (4) Constitutional Law
Provides a functional analysis of the various parts of the Federal Constitution and an examination of the techniques the Supreme Court uses in dealing with them.

LAW1 606 - (4) Contracts
An examination of the legal obligations that attach to promises.

LAW1 609 - (3) Criminal Law
Exploration of the general principles of criminal liability. Modern statutory developments provide a significant focus for study.

LAW1 620 - (2) Legal Research and Writing
Research exercises and several written assignments are used to introduce students to legal research, legal reasoning, and the writing of legal memoranda and briefs.

LAW1 623 - (4) Property
General introduction to property concepts and different types of property interests. Principal focus is real property interests. Surveys present and future estates in land, concurrent ownership, leasehold interests, conveyancing, various land use restrictions and eminent domain. Personal property issues are also considered.

LAW1 629 - (4) Torts
A course in the law and theory pertaining to accidents and injuries caused by wrongs that are often uncontrolled by contract, constitutional, or criminal law. Medical malpractice, pollution, and automobile accidents are three of the many subjects of tort law.

LAW2 604 - (3) Quantitative Methods
This course will provide an introduction to the basic mathematical tools that a lawyer needs. The topics covered will be drawn principally from probability, statistics, and finance. The course will emphasize the use of statistical and quantitative reasoning in litigation (such as employment discrimination, toxic tort, and voting rights cases) and in policy debates.

LAW2 609 - (3) Mergers and Acquisitions
Prerequisite: Corporations
This course focuses on the role of law and lawyers in the evaluation, design and implementation of corporate acquisitive transactions, including mergers, asset sales, share exchanges and tender offers. Primary attention will be devoted to corporate and securities law issues relevant to mergers and acquisitions, including the Williams Act, state statutory and case law, as well as important forms of private ordering, such as poison pills, lockups, earnouts and the allocation of risks by the acquisition agreement. Relevant accounting and tax issues will be covered, albeit more briefly.

LAW3 602 - (4) Administrative Law
Much federal law that governs private behavior is the product of administrative agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. These agencies of course operate pursuant to statutes approved by the legislature, but, in implementing those statutes, these agencies are, in some spheres, the dominant law-givers of the federal system. This course is an introduction to the special body of law that governs such agencies at the federal level. It examines the constitutional and statutory constraints on the operation of federal administrative agencies. The course will first consider the status of agencies within the constitutional structure by examining the relationship of agencies to the legislature and their place within the executive branch. Students will then examine agencies’ two dominant policymaking tools (rulemaking and adjudication). Finally, students will study the constitutional, statutory, and common law doctrines that govern judicial challenges to administrative action.

LAW3 605 - (3) Agency and Partnership
This course is an introduction to the legal consequences of people acting on behalf of other people or organizations. The course also serves as an introduction to business organizations other than the corporation, including partnership and limited liability entities. The course provides students with the basic tools necessary to help clients structure their affairs in a manner consistent with their personal and business aspirations, and in a manner that minimizes unwanted liability.

LAW3 606 - (3) Substantive Due Process
This course examines the recurrent effort to articulate substantive constitutional rights under the rubric of the Constitution’s due process clauses. We will focus on the reasons why substantive due process is both threatening to and required by liberal theories of constitutionalism. Among the topics we will cover are economic liberties, abortion and procreative rights, the right to sexual autonomy, and the right to die.

LAW3 608 - (2) Alternative Dispute Resolution
This course is an overview of dispute resolution processes alternative to litigation, including negotiation, mediation, mini-trial and others. Particular emphasis will be given to arbitration, its theoretical and statutory foundations, and its procedures. The role of lawyers in ADR applications will be examined. Comparisons will be made of various ADR methods with traditional litigation and with one another, particularly regarding effectiveness in specific contexts. Negotiation and mediation simulations will be conducted by students.

LAW3 609 - (3) American Legal History
This course examines principally nonconstitutional dimensions of American legal development between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. Topics to be considered may include private law and economic development; crime and punishment; the law of slavery; family law; immigration and citizenship; and legal education, culture, literature and reform.

LAW3 612 - (3) Antitrust
This course focuses on the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts (other than the Robinson-Patman Act) and the principal Supreme Court opinions construing these statutes. The purposes of the course are three-fold. First, to prepare a student to provide counsel or conduct litigation in the antitrust area. Second, to introduce the student to the history of the law’s efforts to identify those private arrangements or practices inconsistent with competition. Third, to explore the relevance of economic analysis to these problems.

LAW3 616 - (3) Civil Procedure II
Prerequisite: Civil Procedure
This course picks up where the first semester of civil procedure leaves off, and is designed to acquaint the student with some of the more complex aspects of private and public law litigation. The class will spend particular attention to multi-claim multi-party litigation, including class actions, as well as the problem of parallel state and federal court litigation. The course will also consider other aspects of the civil litigation process, such as the right to trial by jury. In addition, the course may explore in greater depth some of the topics that may have been introduced in the first semester, including issue and claim preclusion, and appeals.
LAW3 617 - (3)
Contracts II
This course is a continuation of the study of basic contract law and theory. The main focus is the performance stage of contracts - the content of the performance duty; the law of conditions (express, implied, and constructive), including the grounds for excuse of conditions; the effects of nonperformance; breach in its various forms, and permissible responses to breach. The course also examines the standard contract defenses (mistake, misrepresentation, and changed circumstances); selected problems presented by standardized form contracts ("public policy" and "unconscionability"); various tort/contract overlaps (warranty, promissory fraud, misrepresentation, nondisclosure, negligence), including the contracting out of tort liability; and the rights and duties of nonparties, notably third party beneficiaries.

LAW3 618 - (3)
Civil Rights Litigation
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law
This is a course in advanced and applied constitutional law. It focuses on lawsuits against public officials and governments - ranging from police officers and local school boards to statewide officials and the President. The bulk of the course looks at constitutional and statutory claims brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. We will consider topics such as what it means to act "under color of state law;" absolute and qualified immunities; government liability for the acts of individual officials; monetary and injunctive relief; and the remedial issue nearest and dearest to many lawyers' hearts: attorney's fees awards.

LAW3 619 - (3)
Communications Law
This course surveys the field of electronic communications - a.k.a. the law of the information highway. Historically the field of communications has been divided between the traditional mass media -- broadcasting, cable, satellite broadcasting -- and telecommunications media -- wireline and wireless telephone carriers. Today the two general divisions are converging. One of the vehicles of that convergence is the Internet -- which straddles the historic divide between mass media and telecommunications media. This course will examine legal issues affecting all of these media. Major themes of the course include: how to manage a "scarce" resource (the scarce is a contested label); the conflict between firms and between media; the conflict between competition and monopoly; (and the role of regulation and antitrust in creating both); the conflict between free speech and regulation; the conflict between self governance (in the case of the Internet, anarchy) and regulation; and, the conflict between different regulators (federal, state and local).

LAW3 620 - (3)
Sales
This course examines the law governing the domestic and international sale of goods. These relationships will primarily be explored through Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the United Nations Convention on contracts for international sales of goods. The course will emphasize the use of statutory default rules to define the commercial relationship and to allocate commercial risks, and the capacity of contracting parties to bargain around those rules. There will be explicit consideration of whether legal doctrine should distinguish among different types of commercial relationships, e.g., long-term relational contracts versus one-shot, discrete transactions. Thus, we will discuss whether contracts that create different organizational forms (franchise relationships, joint ventures, independent buyer-seller) should be governed by different rules. The relative desirability of alternative damage rules will be explored in depth. Other topics will include the scope of Article 2, different forms of warranty liability, risk of loss, and commercial impracticability. There will be some attention to federal and state legislation and regulations that alter the principles of Article 2 where commercial parties enter into transactions with consumers.

LAW3 621 - (3)
Secured Transactions
This course covers the law governing the use of collateral in credit or lending relationships. The principal statute is Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, which regulates (1) the enforcement of security interests in collateral and (2) the priority structure among security interests and between security interests and other rights in collateral (such as judicial and statutory liens, and the rights of transferees). A small portion at the end of the course concerns the treatment of secured creditors under bankruptcy law. This course offers a good introduction to the theory and practice of debt financing.

LAW3 623 - (3)
Bankruptcy
This course will explore in detail some of the legal, theoretical, and practical issues raised by a debtor's financial distress. Principal emphasis will be on how the Federal Bankruptcy Code uses or displaces otherwise applicable law as the provider of rules that govern the relationships among debtors, creditors, and others.

LAW3 626 - (3)
Non-Profit Organizations
The course will survey the role of nonprofits, reasons for use of the nonprofit form, and the different types of nonprofit organizations, with particular attention to the statutes governing nonprofit corporations. The course will examine the formation, dissolution, and governance of nonprofits, consider state regulation of charitable solicitations, and analyze tax and tax policy issues related to nonprofits.

LAW3 627 - (3)
Complex Civil Litigation
This course will address the dramatic expansion of the role of civil litigation in our society in recent years, and the accompanying development of new and often innovative procedural mechanisms for coping with that expansion. The class action will be given primary attention; other topics will include discovery, judicial control of complex cases, trial, and preclusion. The professional and social context of this type of litigation will be emphasized.

LAW3 628 - (3)
Constitutional History II: From Reconstruction to Brown
The course will begin with the political and legal upheaval that followed the Civil War, and conclude with the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education and its immediate aftermath. It will address both the constitutional doctrines of the judiciary, such as those dealing with limitations on the power of Congress and the States to regulate the economy, and areas of constitutional practice in which the courts' role was secondary or minimal.

LAW3 629 - (3)
Comparative Constitutional Law
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law or the consent of the professor
The seminar will explore the idea of a constitution and of constitutionalism. What are the purposes of a constitution? What is entailed in the drafting of a constitution? To what extent do constitutions reflect universal values (such as human rights), and to what extent are they grounded in the culture and values of a particular people? How much borrowing goes on in the writing of a constitution? In particular, in what respects do the United States Constitution and American constitutionalism serve as models for newer democracies? What are the historical, cultural, political, and economic contexts necessary to the success of liberal constitutional democracy?

LAW3 631 - (3)
Constitutional Law II: Church and State
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law
This course examines the two clauses in the Bill of Rights which define and safeguard religious freedom - the one barring laws "respecting an establishment of religion" and the other protecting the "free exercise of religion". The interaction of these two provisions takes place in many and varied settings, from public school classrooms and assemblies to government support of church-related schools, to religious symbols and seasonal displays on public property. Tensions also arise in such special contexts as prisons, health care, the military, and government benefit programs.
LAW3 634 - (3)
Constitutional Law II: Speech and Press
This course offers an intensive, albeit introductory, study of First Amendment law relating to freedom of speech and press (and corollary freedoms, such as freedom of political association and the right to petition). In addition to learning about and discussing a variety of theoretical/philosophical perspectives, we will study the many specific First Amendment doctrines that have developed since the Court became active in the area during and after WWII, starting with the clear and present danger test relating to sedition (speech and press proceeding on to such topics as defamation, commercial speech, "low value" speech, obscenity, child pornography, and hate speech. We will study the gamut of First Amendment methodologies, such as overbreadth, vagueness, the rule against prior restraints, the prohibition on content regulation; and a variety of context-specific issues, such as campaign finance regulation, access to the public forum, and broadcasting.

LAW3 637 - (3)
Constitutionalism: History and Jurisprudence
This course focuses on various ways of thinking about constitutions and constitutionalism - as a restatement of ancient right (the tradition associated with England's Magna Carta), as being based upon a social compact (as in the thinking of John Locke), as reflecting community values, etc. In developing the ways of looking at constitutions, we will draw in part upon the various schools of jurisprudence (natural law, historical jurisprudence, etc.) as well as upon historical sources. We will pay particular attention to the founding period in the United States, as well as to important moments in the history of constitutionalism elsewhere (the French Revolution, etc.).

LAW3 639 - (3)
Corporate Tax
Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax
This course deals with the problems and considerations involved in the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. It analyzes the relevant sections of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations and explores alternative directions that the law might have taken. From policy and practical perspectives the course examines the tensions between large and small businesses, corporations and individuals, managers and shareholders, profitable and unprofitable enterprises, and tax avoiders and the government.

LAW3 640 - (3)
Corporate Finance
This course takes a financial and economic perspective of the corporation. The central theme is determining the value of the firm from the perspective of the manager who must make financing choices (sources of funds) and investment choices (uses of funds) to maximize the value of the firm. The major topics of the course include: time value of money, discounted cash flow analysis, financial statement analysis and projections, capital markets, market efficiency, cost of capital, capital structure theory and practice, capital budgeting decisions, firm valuation, and option valuation.

LAW3 641 - (4)
Corporations
This course will consider the formation and operation of corporations and will compare corporations to other business forms. It will examine the roles and duties of those who control businesses and the power of investors to influence and litigate against those in control. The course will also address the special problems of closely held corporations and issues arising out of mergers and attempts to acquire firms. The course will use both new tools derived from the corporate finance and related literature and traditional tools to explore a wide range of phenomena and transactions associated with the modern business enterprise.

LAW3 642 - (3)
Criminal Adjudication
This course examines the adjudication of criminal cases from "bail to jail." Topics will likely include bail and preventive detention, prosecutorial discretion, case screening by preliminary hearing and grand jury, the right to effective assistance of counsel, discovery, the right to jury trial, double jeopardy, guilty pleas and plea bargaining, sentencing, and habeas corpus. Although some attention will be given to statutory federal rules, the course will emphasize the constitutional doctrines that govern the adjudication process.

LAW3 644 - (3)
Criminal Investigation
This course examines the constitutional doctrines that surround and control the investigation of crime - in particular, the doctrines that define what the police can and cannot do. The primary topics will be the law of searches and seizures, police interrogation, and the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination. With respect to each of these topics, we will aim both to master the basic doctrine and to explore underlying themes.

LAW3 646 - (3)
Employment Law
In contrast to the traditional labor law course, which focuses on collective bargaining, this course offers students an introduction to the diverse body of law that governs the individual employment relationship. The course examines a selection of the important issues that employment lawyers face in practice. Although course coverage varies somewhat from year to year, we will consider such topics as contract & tort protections against discharge, trade secrets and non-competition clauses, ERISA, vicarious liability, alternative dispute resolution, and wage and hour laws such as the FLSA.

LAW3 647 - (3)
Employment Discrimination
This course will focus upon the principal federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race or sex, especially Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. It will also examine the federal constitutional law of racial and sexual discrimination, primarily as it affects judicial interpretation of the preceding statutes.

LAW3 648 - (3)
Intellectual Property: Copyright
Prerequisite: Property
In this course we study the federal copyright statute, as well as its pre-emptive effect on other doctrines (in particular state law doctrines) which protect rights in intellectual and artistic property. Some of the specific topics we will cover are subject matter of copyright; infringement; fair use; ownership; duration and transfer; rights and remedies of copyright owners; copyright protection of computer software; and copyright issues peculiar to the internet, with particular reference to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998. Particular issues we will address include database protection; the legality of videotaping or photocopying copyrighted material including television programs, books, individual journal articles; the propriety of reverse engineering of copyrighted computer programs; peer-to-peer file sharing (i.e., Napster); and access controls and technological protection measures.

LAW3 650 - (3)
Contemporary Political Theory
This course provides students with the analytic tools for understanding the structure and role of political philosophy in normative debate. Toward that end, we will explore the foundations of contemporary liberalism as it finds expression in the work of John Rawls. At least half of the course will be devoted to understanding Rawls' liberal theory of the state. The remaining portion of the course will be devoted to a number of critiques and alternatives to liberalism. Among the authors we will discuss are Ronald Dworkin, Will Kymlicka, Thomas Nagel, Robert Nozick, Susan Okin, John Rawls, Michael Sandel, and R. P. Wolff.

LAW3 651 - (3)
Environmental Law
The environmental movement of the last several decades has produced a complicated array of laws and policies that continue to evolve daily. This introductory course is designed to give students a basic grasp of those laws and policies and the concepts that underlie them; the legal practice that has grown up around them; and their potential for further change. We will
address both conservation (e.g., Endangered Species Act) and pollution control (e.g., Clean Air and Clean Water Acts). Although the primary focus will be on federal legislation and regulatory programs, we will also explore some local, state and international dimensions. The materials and class discussions will seek to illuminate environmental practice as it exists today. This will include close examination of the interactions among key players - e.g., industry, agriculture, NGOs, courts, Congress, agencies and departments - in the development and application of the law. Encouraged by a recent spate of studies on the future of environmental programs, we will also address emerging directions in environmental law and policy, including partnerships and voluntary measures; taxes, subsidies and other incentives; and emissions trading.

**LAW3 652 - (2)**

**European Legal Systems**

This course will trace the development of European legal systems and methods from Roman law (the classical Roman jurists’ law or property, torts and contracts as transmitted in Justinian’s Digest) to modern civil codes (Austrian, French, German, Swiss and Russian). It will include a study of contemporary scholarly doctrine and jurisprudence of the courts. The course will also examine the ongoing process of harmonization of private law in the European Union.

**LAW3 653 - (3 or 4)**

**Evidence**

The law of evidence is more than a set of rules to be assimilated. It is a dynamic which is inseparable from the context in which evidentiary questions arise. The course will cover questions of relevance, hearsay, privilege and expert testimony, among others, and it will focus largely on problems arising in concrete factual settings, as opposed to traditional case analysis. Major emphasis will be placed on the Federal Rules of Evidence, which now apply in the courts of roughly 30 states as well as the federal system.

**LAW3 655 - (3)**

**Family Law**

This basic offering will focus on the legal regulation of marriage and other intimate relationships, and the parent-child relationship. Substantial time will be devoted to antenuptial agreements, divorce jurisdiction and grounds, economic aspects of marriage dissolution (including spousal support and division of property by courts as well as private ordering through contracts), the establishment and termination of non-marital relationships, establishing parenthood, child support, child custody, and adoption.

**LAW3 657 - (4)**

**Federal Courts**

**Prerequisite: Constitutional Law**

This course is about the federal judicial system and its relationship to various other decisionmakers, including Congress and the state courts. We will examine the jurisdiction of the federal courts; the elements of a justiciable case or controversy (including the doctrines of standing, ripeness, mootness, and political questions); the role of state law and so-called “federal common law” in federal courts; implied causes of action; and state sovereign immunity. We will also consider the extent to which state courts are obliged to adjudicate questions of federal law, and we will discuss some of the ways in which the state and federal judicial systems interact (including various abstention doctrines applied by the federal courts, review of state-court judgments in the federal Supreme Court, and the law of habeas corpus).

**LAW3 660 - (3)**

**Federal Criminal Law**

The course will cover in detail the scope and doctrinal structure of the federal criminal law, as well as constitutional limitations on the reach of Congress’s power to define federal crimes. Several of the most commonly prosecuted federal crimes, such as mail and wire fraud and RICO (which also have important parallel applications in the civil litigation context), will be explored in depth. The course will also cover the criminal provisions in the area of civil rights and certain controversial federal sentencing issues, including the sentencing guidelines and the recent return of the federal death penalty. Broader policy questions, such as federal prosecution policies and the merits of the federalization of crime, will also be discussed.

**LAW3 662 - (3)**

**Federal Taxation of Gratuitous Transfers**

**Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax, Trusts and Estates**

This course is an introduction to the federal taxation of gratuitous transfers made by individuals during life and at death. Federal taxation of estates and gifts and generation-skipping transfers will be examined separately and as they interrelate with each other by drawing together legislation, administrative interpretations, and judicial decisions. Federal income taxation of trusts and estates will also be considered as will income tax considerations unique to deceased.

**LAW3 663 - (4)**

**Federal Income Tax**

The course is intended to provide grounding in such fundamental areas as the concept of income, income exclusions and exemptions, non-business deductions, deductions for business expenses, basic tax accounting, assignment of income and capital gains and losses. Further particular attention will be paid to the processes for creating law and determining of liability in the tax area, the role of the Treasury and the taxpayer in the making of tax law and formulation of policy, and the significance of the income tax in government and business.

**LAW3 666 - (3)**

**Food and Drug Law**

This course considers the Food and Drug Administration as a case study of an administrative agency that must combine law and science to regulate activities affecting public health and safety. The reading and class discussion will cover issues such as regulation of cancer-causing substances in foods, the use of risk-assessment techniques in regulatory decision making, the effects of FDA drug approval requirements on research and competition in the pharmaceutical industry, regulation of new medical technologies - such as gene therapy, human tissue transplants, and cloning - and the ethics of drug testing.

**LAW3 669 - (3)**

**Health Law**

This course surveys the law applicable to health care delivery in the US. Topics include: treating patients, industry structure and market regulation, health insurance, organ transplantation, Medicare, Medicaid, and more.

**LAW3 670 - (3)**

**Immigration Law**

This course will provide an introduction to the complex substantive provisions of U.S. immigration law and the procedures used to decide specific immigration-related issues. Considerable attention will be given to underlying constitutional and philosophical issues, to selected questions of international law and politics, and to the interaction of Congress, the courts, and administrative agencies in dealing with major public policy issues in the immigration field. We will include consideration of current controversies such as immigration and terrorism, possible immigration amnesties, and the reorganization or abolition of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

**LAW3 672 - (3)**

**Insurance**

This course provides a working knowledge of basic insurance law governing insurance contract formation, insurance regulation, property, life, health, disability, and liability insurance, and claims processes. The emphasis throughout the course is on the link between traditional insurance law doctrine and modern ideas about the functions of private law.

**LAW3 674 - (3)**

**International Taxation**

**Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax**

A survey of the income tax aspects (1) of foreign income earned by U.S. persons and (2) of U.S. income earned by foreign persons and entities. The principal focus will be on the U.S. tax system, but some attention will be devoted to adjust-
mments made between tax regimes of different countries through tax credits and tax treaties. The political and economic forces underlying the evolution of these rules will also be considered.

**LAW3 675 - (3) International Business Transactions**
This course deals with domestic and international legal regimes that affect or regulate transnational business transactions. Topics to be discussed include: institutional relationships, finance and capital markets, the regulation of technology transfer and international investment, and competition law.

**LAW3 677 - (3) International Human Rights Law**
This course offers a thorough introduction to the theory and practice of international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the changing ways in which human rights law is made and used. Topics to be covered include: an introduction to basic principles of international law; the philosophical foundations of universal human rights; core international human rights norms and their foundations in the UN Charter and other treaties; how states incorporate human rights principles domestically (with particular focus on human rights law in US courts); recent human rights-based challenges to the idea of state sovereignty, an overview of international humanitarian law and the law of war, human rights and development. We will also focus on international systems and procedures for the protection of human rights, including the incorporation of human rights objectives into national diplomacy, the role of non-governmental organizations in human rights advocacy, humanitarian interventions, and recent efforts to enforce international humanitarian law through ad hoc criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court.

**LAW3 678 - (3) International Law**
This course is the basic offering in the international legal studies area. It examines the nature and sources of international law, the relationship between international law and domestic U.S. law, the role of international organizations such as the United Nations, some of the methods of resolving international disputes, the bases of international jurisdiction and sovereign immunity, and select substantive areas of international law, including the laws governing the protection of human rights and the use of force. Where relevant, the course will focus on current events.

**LAW3 679 - (3) Employment Law: Principles and Practice**
Prerequisite: Employment Law, Employment Discrimination Law. With permission of instructor, prerequisite courses may be taken concurrently. This course examines employment law doctrine and theory from a practical perspective. Problems drawn from litigated cases and counseling practice will illustrate how attorneys use these doctrinal rules and theoretical principles to control the legal consequences of their clients' employment relationships. Class discussion and weekly assignments will focus on topics such as: the standards governing vicarious liability for employment discrimination and employee torts, the task of designing internal complaint procedures, handling harassment and discrimination complaints, and responding to EEOC investigations, problems associated with drafting and litigating severance agreements, FMLA compliance issues, the interactions between the ADA and other statutes, and drafting, enforcement, and preclusion issues surrounding arbitration agreements.

**LAW3 685 - (3) Jurisprudence**
This course examines the climate and process underlying the evolution of these rules will also be considered. The course will focus on selected issues mostly within what is broadly termed analytical and normative jurisprudence. Treatment will range from traditional topics such as the nature of law, legal systems, and legal rights, to the role of moral theory in private law and legal justification. Recent contributions to such topics (e.g., legal pragmatism) are considered and assessed.

**LAW3 685 - (3) Labor Law**
This course examines the federal framework for collective bargaining in the private sector, including regulation of the organizing process; determination of representative status; the balancing of economic weapons; negotiation, administration, and enforcement of collective agreements; and protection of individual workers within the collective structure. Coverage includes the basic unfair labor practices committed by employers and unions, and special attention is given the overall question of remedies, including the relationship of the NLRB and the courts.

**LAW3 685 - (3) Labor Arbitration**
This course examines the law and practice of labor arbitration, which is the principal means for resolving disputes over the meaning and application of collective bargaining agreements. The main focus is the grievance-arbitration machinery, created by private agreement, and its coordination with courts and public law generally. The "common law" of arbitration is presented through contractual disputes involving such topics as discipline and discharge, management rights, seniority and subcontracting. The impact of law on the arbitral process is then considered, most notably the development of a federal common law of labor arbitration. The course will take account of the fact that arbitration under collective agreements has come to serve as a model for resolving employment disputes outside the union-management setting.

**LAW3 687 - (3) Law and Economics**
Illustrates the uses - and the limitations - of economic analysis in representative areas of the law, ranging from trial advocacy to abstract legal theory. A structured set of legal problems with significant economic content is used to acquaint the student with those technical economics tools most likely to be of use to a lawyer.

**LAW3 689 - (3) Accounting: Understanding and Analyzing Financial Statements**
The principal goal of this course is to provide an understanding of the concepts of financial accounting and the resulting published financial statements. Attorneys need a basic understanding of financial statements in order to work with corporate clients and certified public accountants. This knowledge is particularly important if the practice involves investment banking, initial public offerings, and the issuance of securities. Course content will include the conceptual framework of accounting, specialized accounting terminology, generally accepted accounting standards, and the distinction between financial accounting and income tax accounting. The roles of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and the Internal Revenue Service will be delineated. Upon completion of the course, the student should be able to understand how components of financial statements such as inventories, plant and equipment, bonds, leases, sales revenues, cost of goods sold expense, and depreciation expense are measured and reported. In addition, the student should be able to analyze financial statements to derive more information about a corporation.

**LAW3 690 - (3) Advanced Legal Research**
Preceptor: Legal Research and Writing
Legal research is a basic part of the practice of most beginning attorneys. This course explores recent developments in the field and provides an overview of print and electronic research approaches. Topics to be discussed include basic primary and secondary sources, including legislative history and administrative law; cost-effective use of online systems; research in specialized areas and transnational law; the use of business and social science resources; the role of the World Wide Web in legal research; and nontraditional approaches to finding legal information.

**LAW3 692 - (3) Law and Political Participation**
This course examines the way law structures political participation. Much of it is concerned with voting, including the franchise itself, access to the ballot by candidates, and the design of electoral districts. Issues concerning the latter include the choice between single-member and multi-member districts, the relative and absolute size of districts, and the drawing of district
lines (often known as gerrymandering when done with an eye to some political result). The course also deals with the legal regulation of political campaigns, including especially campaign finance and the role of political parties.

**LAW3 693 - (3)**  
**International Criminal Law**  
Introduces students to a variety of problems posed by the investigation or prosecution of criminal laws in the international arena. It first explores the foundations of international criminal law, including the bases for criminal jurisdiction. It then covers in depth two issues central to international criminal law, the extradition of fugitives and mutual legal assistance (i.e. international evidence gathering). Coverage of those issues includes the criminal procedure and U.S. constitutional issues implicated. It also touches upon other topics, including money laundering, the forfeiture of illegally obtained assets, U.S. laws impacting on U.S. business overseas (e.g., the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the export control laws), the relationship between the intelligence and law enforcement communities, the recent establishment of war crimes tribunals and the move to create an international criminal court, diplomatic immunity, and international prisoner transfer. Primary source material is emphasized, including international treaties, decisions of United States and foreign courts, and federal statutes.

**LAW3 694 - (3)**  
**Intellectual Property: Patent**  
Prerequisite: Property  
This course will examine both the theory and practice of patent law. In particular, it will cover the central elements of this branch of intellectual property: patentable subject matter, utility, statutory bars to patentability, novelty, nonobviousness, disclosure and enablement, infringement, defenses, damages, remedies, the examination process, and more. In addition to legal and policy analysis, the course will teach some practical aspects of patent litigation and interpretation.

**LAW3 696 - (3)**  
**Constitutional History I: Articles of Confederation Through the Civil War**  
This course will trace the history of American constitutional law development from the Articles of Confederation through the Civil War. Topics to be covered include the framing and ratification of the Constitution, the Alien and Sedition Acts, the landmark decisions of the Marshall Court, the constitutional ramifications of slavery, and various constitutional issues raised by the Civil War.

**LAW3 701 - (3)**  
**Genetics and the Law**  
This class will explore various legal issues that arise in the context of the new genetic technologies. The initial sessions will provide an introduction to the basic biology of human genetics and the objectives of the Human Genome Project. We will review the history of genetic research in the United States, with particular attention to the incorporation of “hereditary” and “eugenic” concepts into the law, as well as the state and federal cases in which those concepts were challenged. The bulk of the semester will survey five topical areas: (1) Genetic Privacy and Access to Genetic Information, including questions of population screening and use of DNA as a unique identifier; (2) The Forensic Use of Genetic Information, particularly in the context of litigation; (3) Reproductive Issues, including legal “regulation” and monitoring of genetic diseases, and the implications of novel techniques of reproduction that make use of genetic technology, such as cloning; (4) Alteration and Ownership of Biologic Forms, where genetic engineering raises intellectual property issues; and (5) Genetic Risks in the Context of Employment and Insurance, focusing on public policy foundations of genetic anti-discrimination law.

**LAW3 703 - (3)**  
**Land Use Law**  
This course will explore the legal regulation of how land may be used, with an emphasis on the constitutional and environmental dimensions of land use law. The course will begin with the basic elements of the land development and regulation process, including the basics of zoning and planning. We will then address the following topics, among others: constitutional constraints on land use regulation, including those imposed by the Fifth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment’s Taking Clause; housing discrimination on the grounds of race, income, lifestyle, and disability; “environmental justice” issues, including regional obligations of municipalities for noxious facilities; environmental law as a constraint on land use; and land use law as environmental regulation. Although the course will focus primarily on the public regulation of land, we will also address public ownership and private, market-based alternatives to regulation.

**LAW3 721 - (3)**  
**Business Planning for Mergers and Acquisitions**  
Prerequisite: Corporations  
This course first focuses on various topics that are important in M&A transactions involving both closely-held and publicly-held corporations, including directors’ duties, shareholder voting and dissenters’ rights, basic issues under the Federal securities laws, fundamentals of Federal income taxation and accounting, and basic issues in antitrust and pre-merger notification. The course then turns to an analysis of various forms of acquisition, including acquisitions of stock and assets of closely-held corporations and acquisitions of publicly-held corporations in negotiated and hostile transactions.

**LAW3 725 - (3)**  
**Negotiation Institute**  
Prerequisite: Second or third year status.  
This course examines the negotiation process employed regularly by legal practitioners. It covers the different stages of the negotiation process, negotiator styles, verbal and non-verbal communication, negotiation techniques, the impact of gain/loss framing on participant risk aversion, and other factors that influence negotiation interactions. The course evaluates the negotiation process from both a theoretical and a practical perspective. Distributive and cooperative bargaining encounters are explored to demonstrate the relevance of both. The impact of cultural stereotypes is explored, with an analysis of public and private international negotiation transactions. Students will engage in a number of negotiation exercises designed to highlight various factors relevant to bargaining interactions.

**LAW4 601 - (3)**  
**Legislation**  
While much basic American law is unwritten, statutes, constitutions, and other forms of written law are pervasive, especially at the federal level. This course is concerned with statutes, and in particular with the process that creates them, the methods used to interpret them, and the relationship between the legislative process and statutory interpretation.

**LAW4 602 - (3)**  
**Local Government Law**  
Local government law examines the function of local governments in the American legal and political system. The course considers the federal and state constitutional provisions, statutes, and structural arrangements that affect the capacity of state and local governments to perform basic functions effectively, equitably, and in a politically accountable manner. Specific topics include: the formation of local and sub-local governments; the scope of local autonomy with respect to land use, taxation, zoning, policing, education, and the provision of public services; federal-local, state-local, and inter-local relations; the relationship between cities and suburbs; and the impact of race on the structure of metropolitan governance. We will be employing legal doctrine as well as political and social theory in exploring these issues.

**LAW4 604 - (3)**  
**Mental Health Law**  
In this course, students will address legal issues that pertain to the treatment of individuals with mental illness or mental retardation. The course will explore the delivery of mental health services, the regulation of the mental health professions, and the relationship between society and people with mental disability. The course’s interdisciplinary approach will include periodic guest lecturers from the disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social work, and social services, as well as presentations by relevant legal practitioners. Likely topics include: (1) the nature of psychi-
LAW 4 609 - (3)
Indian Law
The legal relationships between the Indian tribes and the national government and between the tribes and state governments define a distinctive but growing body of federal law. This body of law is powerfully influenced by the history of European "invasion" of North America and anchored in decisions rendered by the Supreme Court in the early days of the Republic three of them authored by the same Chief Justice, John Marshall, who is one of the early architects of Constitutional Law. Accordingly, the course can be viewed as a study of legal history (including the Indian Law), is also a story about current legal conflicts that spill over into Congress and the federal courts with increasing frequency. As tribes seek to exploit both their natural resources, including in some cases their isolation, and their seeming independence from state and much federal regulation, they and their members are brought into conflict with other governments and other citizens. The availability of legal remedies, both for tribal members and others, is thus a second theme of the course. Indian Law will appeal to those interested in U.S. history, in federal courts, in human rights and community autonomy, and civil litigation.

LAW 4 610 - (3)
Oceans Law and Policy
This course is taught by the former U.S. Ambassador and Chairman of the National Security Council Interagency Task Force on the Law of the Sea, which coordinated United States oceans policy during the critical negotiations leading to the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention. The course begins by examining the goals of oceans policy, outlining both community and United States' interests; providing several frameworks for analysis; then defining oceans claims and their political, economic, and strategic context. After a brief introduction to oceanography, the course moves into a detailed discussion of issues in international oceans policy, including the Law of the Sea and U.S. policy, the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea and the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, sources of current oceans law, navigation and communication, the economic zone, straddling stocks and highly migratory species, the continental margin, protection of the marine environment, marine scientific research, boundary disputes and dispute settlement, deep seabed mining, national security and international incidents, and polar policy. This section ends with an examination of several case studies on illegal oceans claims and strategies for their control. In its final section, the course explores issues in national oceans policy, focusing on Merchant Marine development, fisheries management and aquaculture, continental shelf development, coastal zone management, international organization of the national oceans policy process and the future of oceans policy.

LAW 4 614 - (3)
Presidential Powers
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law
This course will consider a variety of issues involved in the application of law to the President's functions. Many such issues present questions of constitutional law that fall under the general rubric of "separation of powers" or "checks and balances." Therefore we will necessarily examine as well the reach of powers vested by the Constitution in other branches of government. Other issues primarily involve statutory construction or public administration. The course will include a review of such processes as law enforcement (including the institution of the independent counsel), program administration (including relations with the so called independent federal agencies), budgeting and accounting, the line item veto, executive privilege, and presidential claims of immunity. To a limited extent, we will also cover presidential authority under the war powers and in the field of foreign affairs. We will consider the major judicial decisions on these subjects, but one objective of the course is to derive an appreciation for how few of these questions have been (or could be) litigated and thus governed by clear judicial guidance. We will attempt to develop an approach for making sound judgments on the distribution and exercise of governmental powers, even when traditional sources are lacking.

LAW 4 615 - (2 or 3)
Professional Responsibility
This course presents an overview of the law of lawyering, focusing on the problems presented by the various roles of a lawyer as an agent of his or her client, an officer of the court, and a member of the legal profession. Topics include prohibited assistance, competence, confidentiality (including the attorney-client privilege), and conflicts of interest, and may include duty to the court and the lawyer-client relationship. Although the course will cover the ABA's Model Rules of Professional Conduct, a major theme of the course is the relationship, and often the tension, between the duties imposed by ethics rules and the lawyer's obligations under "other law," including criminal law, tort law, contract law, constitutional law, procedural law, and agency law.

LAW 4 618 - (2)
Employee Benefits Law (ERISA)
Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax is recommended
"Employee benefits" are the inventions of employers, unions, lawyers, actuaries, and other consultants and can represent a major portion of an employee's compensation package, including pensions, profit sharing and thrift plans, employee stock ownership plans, other forms of deferred compensation, medical/health plans, disability benefits, life insurance, severance pay, and all sorts of minor fringes ranging from free parking to extended leave. This
benefit "package" grows significantly each year as the population ages and medical costs rise. In addition, private and governmental pension plans now own nearly 8 trillion dollars and represent a major part of the U.S. economy. The course will examine the regulatory policies and statutory rules governing the design and operation of these plans, now covered by a comprehensive statute, ERISA, and correlative tax provisions. Attention will be paid to the federal tax rules which provide favorable tax benefits to accumulations in private (and governmental) plans, including various types of tax favored savings accounts (IRAs), contributions and payment of benefits. The course is not predominantly a tax course, however, and emphasis will be placed on the labor provisions of ERISA in relation to the growing amount of litigation involving employee benefits. Other federal statutes barring discrimination on account of age, sex, and disability, bearing on the design and delivery of employee benefits will also be considered. The Social Security system will be examined for comparative purposes, and proposals to "privatize" Social Security by requiring contributions to individual savings accounts will be analyzed. Subjects covered in the course include protection of employee rights to benefits; standards for the behavior of plan assets managers and other plan fiduciaries; tax restrictions on qualification of pension plans, amounts which may be contributed to such plans, and distributions to participants and their beneficiaries; preemption of state laws; the interests of spouses and third parties in funded pensions; and judicial review of the scope of fiduciary decision-making. Materials include Langbein & Wolk, Pension and Employee Benefit Law, 3d edition (Foundation Press) with 2002 Supplement, statutory and regulatory prints, and photocopied supplements.

LAW4 619 - (3)
Refugee Law
Prerequisite: Immigration Law or permission of the instructor.
This course will provide an opportunity to learn in detail the basics of refugee law and the procedures involved in adjudicating claims to political asylum, as well as to explore selected advanced topics. Those topics will include some or all of the following: theory and philosophy of refugee protection, comparative refugee law and procedure, the special dimensions of gender-based persecution claims, U.S. overseas refugee programs, restructuring the asylum adjudication process, "temporary protected status," the role of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, regional and universal treaties concerning refugees, closer study of how the world community has coped and should cope with selected refugee situations (such as the former Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, or Afghanistan), and extradition law (including the political offense exception).

LAW4 620 - (3)
Remedies
Much of law is concerned with the substantive standards that govern conduct, such as the standards that determine whether a breach of contract, a tort, or a crime has taken place. Another set of questions concerns the consequences of wrongful conduct and in particular the relief provided to the victim through the courts. The law of remedies addresses the second set of questions. This course is about the consequences of civil liability and the legal and equitable actions courts take for litigants who have been wronged or who are about to suffer wrong. (It does not deal with the substantive standards that determine whether conduct is wrongful.) Topics will include damages measurement, injunctive relief, declaratory judgments, restitution, and punitive civil remedies.

LAW4 622 - (3)
Social Science in Law
This course deals with the uses of social science by practitioners and courts. The roots of social science in legal realism are considered, and the basic components of social science methodology are introduced. No background in methodology or statistics is necessary. Both applications in the criminal context (e.g., obscenity, parole, sentencing) and in civil law (e.g., desegregation, trademarks, custody) will be considered. Psychology and sociology are the social sciences emphasized.

LAW4 623 - (3)
Securities Regulation
This course covers the federal regulation of the issuance and trading of securities. It examines the issuance process in detail, with attention to the Securities Act of 1933 and the intricate regulations and rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The definition of a security, selling process in public offerings, disclosure obligations, exemptions from registration, civil liability, and Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 will be studied. The course will apply basic principles of financial economics as analytic tools.

LAW4 624 - (3)
Sex Discrimination
This course covers the full range of issues involving sex discrimination and gender equality in public life, at work, and in the home. The emphasis in the course, however, is on constitutional law and the federal statutes, such as Title VII, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex. The different treatment of race and sex, the proper definition of gender roles (if any), and the appropriate remedies for past discrimination also figure prominently in the course.

LAW4 627 - (3)
Sports Law
This course explores the legal rules regulating professional and amateur sports. There is a substantial treatment of both Labor Law and Antitrust regulation, but neither course is a prerequisite.

LAW4 629 - (3)
Personal Injury Law
Prerequisite: Torts
This course begins by examining cases of vicarious liability (including but not limited to respondent superior) as an example of the strengths and weaknesses of tort law in seeking to spread losses from personal injury. The course goes on to examine in detail the trial of a typical personal injury case, tried by a young lawyer right out of law school, from claim investigation, pleadings, discovery, trial, post trial motions, and appeal, focusing on both legal doctrines and tort litigation strategy. The course further examines both tort law theory (e.g., deterrence versus compensation) and its practical operations (e.g., jury selection as a means of understanding both the workings of tort law, and its merits as well as its demerits). The course then takes up the merits and demerits of both relatively limited and more extensive proposals for tort reform as applied to not only auto accidents but medical malpractice and product liability. The course closes with a close study of the operation of the contingent fee in personal injury cases.

LAW4 630 - (3)
Trusts and Estates
Prerequisite: Property
The course covers intestate succession (when a decedent dies without a will); the execution, revocation, republication and revival of wills and codicils; probate procedure and grounds for contest of wills; requisites for the creation and termination of private trusts; problems with charitable trusts; basic material on interrelating testamentary and inter vivos transactions including contracts to make wills; the effect of change on dispositive descriptions and lapse statutes. Relevant tax aspects are considered but the course is not a substitute for courses in Estate and Gift Taxation or the Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates.

LAW4 632 - (3)
Virginia Practice and Procedure
The course is organized and presented primarily for students who intend to practice law in Virginia. Since the course deals with the procedure of one jurisdiction, there is considerable practical depth in the study of the workings of litigation in Virginia. The course includes a study of the Virginia judicial system and problems of jurisdiction and venue within that system; pleading and practice both at law and in equity, involving a study of the Rules of Court and the procedural statutes as well as the applicable case law.

LAW4 633 - (3)
Real Estate Transactions: Principles and Practice
This course is about making deals to acquire or develop long-lived income pro-
duc ing assets, focusing specifically on financing techniques for the equity piece of investment in income producing real estate. Substantial attention is paid to the use of present value analysis and the use of spreadsheets to perform this analysis. Financial structures used to invest in real estate, principally pass-thru entities taxed as partnerships will be analyzed. Multifamily residential projects will be used for analytic purposes, including the use of low income housing tax credits. Attention will be paid to development issues, including site acquisition and evaluation, environmental regulation, the various uses, and obtaining public approvals. The use of publicly held investment vehicles to finance real estate ventures will be discussed, including the use of REITs and UPREITs, investment tax exempt institutions and issues raised by debt securitization. Attention will also be paid to debt structures and relationships between creditors and investors; protection of equity investors that are presented in troubled projects; special problems with leverage, possibly including leveraged leases; defaults and workouts.

**LAW4 634 - (3)**

**Intellectual Property: Unfair Competition**

This course will examine how legal rules affect the production and dissemination of commercial information. It will cover trademark law, trade secrets, trade dress, the right of publicity, and misappropriation law. For trademark law, the course will further examine the subject matter of trademark and trade dress protection, the need to establish secondary meaning, what constitutes likelihood of confusion, types of trademark infringement, remedies for trademark infringement, and defenses to trademark infringement claims.

**LAW4 635 - (2)**

**Advanced Trusts and Estates**

**Prerequisite:** Property, Trusts & Estates

The course will cover restrictions on the power of testamentary disposition; charitable trusts; the creation, use, release and lapse of general and special powers of appointment; the classification and construction of future interests in trust, including class gifts; application of the rule against perpetuities to interests and powers in trust, including class gifts; and fiduciary administration, including the duties, powers and liabilities of trustees.

**LAW4 636 - (3)**

**Partnership Tax**

**Prerequisite:** Federal Income Tax

This course will examine the basic principles in the application of the federal income tax to partnerships and their partners. The course is taught by using problems that illustrate the principles discussed in class. Although the course material is technical in nature, operation of the rules will be related to and explained by the underlying tax theory, and the technical rules and tax theory will be applied to tax and business planning. Time permitting, the course will also examine and compare the taxation of other pass-through business entities such as S corporations, corporations filing a consolidated return, trusts, and other entities with more specialized purposes.

**LAW4 642 - (2)**

**International Sales**

This course will examine sales and payments law in the context of international transactions. Topics will include the United Nations Convention on the International Sale of Goods, documentary transactions and letters of credit under both Article 5 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Uniform Customs and Practices, and special problems involved in dealing with foreign sovereigns (e.g., the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act). We will also take a comparative approach by looking at the way different legal systems handle similar doctrines of sales law, e.g., warranties and risk of loss. We may spend some time on Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code (funds transfers).

**LAW4 643 - (2)**

**Conflict of Laws**

This course examines how to determine a conflict of law problem, analyze the law governing a multi-jurisdictional conflict of laws in the United States. The central issue throughout the course is, simply, what law governs a multi-jurisdictional dispute? We will consider various theoretical bases for choice of law principles, as well as the principal constitutional limitations on choice of law. We will also devote some class time to advanced issues of in personam and in rem jurisdiction, the Erie doctrine, and in particular, to the recognition and enforcement of judgments.

**LAW4 650 - (2)**

**International Trade Law and Policy**

**Prerequisite:** International Law or International Economics are recommended, but not required.

This course introduces the institutions and rules governing trade between sovereign states. Policy perspectives are taken from international economic theory and theories of international relations. The focus is on the emergent World Trade Organization, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and various institutions of U.S. trade policy. The course also considers extraterritorial aspects of major regulatory schema, such as Antitrust and Intellectual Property.

**LAW4 654 - (3)**

**Pre-Trial Litigation: Principles & Practice**

This Principles & Practice course deals with civil litigation from the initial pleadings through discovery and a wide variety of motion practice events. Students will draft pleadings, conduct discovery activities, and make a number of motions. Motion practice will include injunction applications, motions addressed to the pleadings (principally Rule 12 motions for failure to state a claim), venue motions, a range of discovery motions, review of Magistrate Judge decisions, and summary judgment. The course emphasizes the creation of clear and effective pleadings, and powerful briefs. Brief writing in motions at the trial court level is a central focus. Pleadings and motion papers will be submitted at intervals throughout the semester, and occasional oral arguments conducted on pending motions. Readings include leading cases on the procedural doctrines with which the students are working (pleading requirements, venue, amendment, discovery devices, dismissal motions, Magistrate Judge proceedings, summary judgment), along with illustrative samples of actual briefs and discovery paperwork for critique and discussion. Case files with detailed and realistic background materials will also be provided for use in drafting pleadings, discovery and motion papers.

**LAW4 656 - (3)**

**Ideas of the First Amendment**

**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law

The principal goal of the course is to develop an understanding of the central ideas of the First Amendment tradition regarding freedom of speech and religious liberty. The emphasis is on how those ideas emerged in various historical periods from particular political, legal, and intellectual struggles. Each week is devoted to one major thinker in the tradition. Philosophical and polemical essays are studied as well as judicial opinions. We will read essays and opinions by, among others, John Milton, John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Stuart Mill, Learned Hand, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis Brandeis, and Alexander Meiklejohn. The course will end with a study of the ongoing debate within the Supreme Court in a succession of cases between Justices Scalia and Souter over the fundamental principles of the First Amendment.

**LAW4 659 - (3)**

**Foreign Affairs Law**

**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law. International Law recommended, but not required.

This course examines the constitutional and statutory doctrines regulating the conduct of American foreign relations. The topics to be discussed include the distribution of foreign relations powers between the three branches of the federal government, the status of international law in U.S. courts, the scope of the treaty power, the validity of executive agreements, the preemption of state foreign relations activities, the power to declare and conduct war, and the political question and other doctrines regulating judicial review in foreign relations cases. Classes will center on candid discussion about the issues raised in the assigned materials.

**LAW4 661 - (3)**

**Employment Law Clinic**

**Prerequisite:** Employment Law or Employment Discrimination Law recommended,
but not required. This yearlong clinical course is designed to give students firsthand experience in the practice of employment law, from client interviewing and counseling through formal and informal fact gathering, drafting administrative charges of discrimination. Complaints, discovery, participating in simulated mediation, depositions, Motions arguments, opening statements and closing arguments, all of which will be considered in grading. Motions and trial advocacy skills will be taught and refined in the context of an employment discrimination case. In cooperation with the Legal Aid Justice Center and local attorneys, students will participate throughout the year in litigating actual employment cases. These cases may include wrongful discharge actions, unemployment compensation claims, employment discrimination charges, or any other claims arising out of the employment relationship. Specific assignments will vary according to the inventory of cases available at the time, but students should be able to conduct client interviews, participate in discovery, draft motions, and assist with trial preparation. It may also be possible for students to argue some motions (with appropriate Third Year Practice Certification).

LAW4 662 - (3)
Environmental Health
The course will cover laws and programs whose central aim is to protect human health from exposure to toxic chemicals - pesticides, air and water pollutants, and industrial chemicals. The course will touch on statutes also examined in Environmental Law - including the Clean Air Act and the Water Pollution Control Act - but it will focus on laws designed specifically to regulate toxics. A major objective of the course will be to acquaint students with the scientific research methods and the analytical tools that agencies such as EPA, OSHA, and FDA rely upon to determine which chemicals are dangerous and at what levels.

LAW4 663 - (3)
Federal Land and Natural Resource Law
This course provides an overview of the legal (and non-legal) regimes that govern the acquisition and control of natural resources. The course examines the history of the federal public domain, including statehood grants, homestead acts, and the creation of national forests, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the Bureau of Land Management system. The course discuses the constitutional and statutory issues raised by the division of authority between the federal government and the states, as well as the division of authority between Congress, agencies, and the courts. The course also provides an introduction to the common law and federal statutory control of specific recourses including water, wildlife including endangered species, hardrock minerals, oil and gas, marine fisheries, and public lands dominated by recre-
participation issues include various restrictions on the franchise itself. Examples of aggregation issues include constitutional and statutory constraints on apportionment and districting, as well as the more mechanical question of how we decide who has won an election (e.g., the litigation surrounding the 2000 presidential election). And issues of governance include, for example, the constitutionally and desirability of direct democracy and the role of political parties.

**LAW4 701 - (3)** Securities Fraud
Investors who have purchased securities based on false information have a wide range of remedies against numerous parties, including the corporate issuer, corporate officers, investment bankers, stock analysts, accountants, lawyers and others who are involved in the marketing of securities and the dissemination of information about the value of securities. The most important of these remedies arise under remedial provisions of the federal securities statutes. This course will cover the requirements of those federal causes of action, with particular attention to the cause of action under Rule 10(b)(5) and the role of class actions. One objective of this course will be to evaluate the effectiveness of the available remedies in light of the problems suggested by recent events such as the Enron debacle, the controversy over the role of stock analysts, and the significant decline in stock market values.

**LAW4 705 - (3)** International Health Policy
What is a good health system? How do we know whether a health system is performing well? What makes a health system fair? These questions will be addressed through a comparison of the financing, delivery and operation of health systems in different countries throughout the world. The course will focus on both the differences in health system performance, as measured by death, disability, morbidity, access, and patient satisfaction, and the differences in health system inputs, including personnel, facilities, and infrastructure. The course will use the U.S. health care system as a basis for comparison. Throughout the course, the legal and economic systems, as well as particular case studies, will be examined. Topics will include insurance, reimbursement mechanisms, the management of data and privacy, and public-private mix.

**LAW4 700 - (3)** Regulation of the Political Process
This course considers regulation of the right to vote and otherwise to take part in the political process. The course looks at three sorts of interests: participation, aggregation, and governance. Examples of participation issues include various restrictions on the franchise itself. Examples of aggregation issues include constitutional and statutory constraints on apportionment and districting, as well as the more mechanical question of how we decide who has won an election (e.g., the litigation surrounding the 2000 presidential election). And issues of governance include, for example, the constitutionally and desirability of direct democracy and the role of political parties.

**LAW4 689 - (3)** Introduction to Jewish Law
In this course we study the development of Jewish law; its moral, socioeconomic, and political underpinnings; and its jurisprudential tradition in two areas - family law and criminal law. We cover several specific topics in Jewish law, including moral rights and duties; marriage and divorce; capital punishment and self-incrimination; the impact of the Holocaust on Jewish law; and Jewish law in modern Israel. Many of the reading assignments will come from case law. In addition, we will examine the law of capital punishment directly from Tractate Sanhedrin of the Talmud, the authoritative classical source of Jewish law.

**LAW4 706 - (3)** Antitrust Practice
The seminar covers problems involved in dealing with Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission proceedings and in dealing with private suits, including mergers, joint ventures, intellectual property matters, and international trade matters. There is coverage of bread and butter advice that companies need for distribution, pricing, and other aspects of their regular business planning. The seminar also discusses the economic theories that provide much of the underpinning of antitrust law. The seminar concludes with a mini moot court, which consists of an appellate brief and an oral argument, and provides an opportunity to gain practical experience with a real life antitrust problem.

**LAW5 606 - (3)** War and Peace: New Thinking about the Causes of War and War Avoidance
This interdisciplinary seminar will explore some of the latest thinking about the causes of international armed conflict and the ways in which future wars might be avoided and peace preserved. This seminar builds upon work they began more than a decade ago as, respectively, the first Chairman of the Board and president of the conversationally-established U.S. Institute of Peace. Recent studies by Yale Professors Donald Kagan (History) and Bruce Russett (Political Science), and by University of Hawaii Political Science Professor Rudy Rummel, will be examined, along with a number of traditional intellectual approaches ranging from international law, arms control, and world federalism, to deterrence theory. Case studies of past wars will be examined to test competing theories.

**LAW5 607 - (3)** Hallmarks of Distinguished Advocacy
Each session consists of two roughly equal parts, an instruction segment and a learn-by-doing exercise. The first hour will focus on a discreet aspect of advocacy, featuring presentations and demonstrations by one or more seasoned oral advocates interspersed with videotape selections from famous actual or movie version trials, other famous and infamous oral presentations (inaugural addresses, "I Have a Dream," and others), audio tapes from Supreme Court arguments and other materials designed to illustrate both superb and disastrous oral work. The second hour of each class will give the students an opportunity to perform short, and be critiqued on, oral advocacy exercises.

**LAW5 608 - (3)** Advanced Criminal Law
Using case law and legislative materials, as well as "real" world scenarios such as pretrial restraints, indictments, forfeitures, and parallel civil actions, we will examine the relationship between new devices and old concepts. The object will be not only to master the most novel and ambitious aspects of federal criminal law, such as RICO, money laundering, and criminal and civil forfeitures, but also to think creatively about how (or whether) these approaches can be reconciled with traditional notions of criminal responsibility, due process, and fair play. Among the topics to be covered will be the vagueness doctrine and complex criminal and regulatory offenses; forfeitures, pre-trial restraints, and due process; the distinction between civil and criminal actions; money laundering and its consequences for right to counsel and attorney-client privilege; and the tension between...
sentencing guidelines and enhancements and due process and jury trial guarantees.

**LAW5 610 - (3)**  
**Business Reorganization Under Chapter 11**  
**Prerequisite:** Bankruptcy recommended, but not required.  
This seminar will focus on the practical and strategic applications of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The seminar will examine applicable statutory and case law with particular emphasis on hypothetical and actual fact situations to demonstrate how the Chapter 11 process work. Legal and tactical considerations confronting debtors and creditors in a business reorganization will be analyzed so that students can appreciate the negotiation, litigation and transactional components of a Chapter 11 case. At the conclusion of the semester, students will participate in a mock Chapter 11 plan confirmation hearing presided over by a United States Bankruptcy Judge.

**LAW5 611 - (2)**  
**Civil Liberties**  
**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law  
The seminar is a survey and discussion of selected contemporary problems in civil liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, censorship, religious liberty, rights of privacy, academic freedom, sexual orientation, and alcohol and drug abuse, using both case law and contemporary writings as base materials. There is some overlap with Constitutional Law II, as to both subject matter and particular cases addressed.

**LAW5 615 - (3)**  
**The Rule of Law: Controlling Government in Contemporary Legal Thought**  
The seminar reviews the growing body of information about government failure internationally and domestically; examines theoretical approaches to explaining such failure, including public choice theory; and then examines the implications for the rule of law and constitutional and legal reform as applied to controlling government. Each session seeks to develop the meaning and importance of the rule of law, and to involve the students in development of a legal framework for controlling government, empowering the individual, and celebrating human freedom. Case studies reviewed this year will include social security reform, campaign finance reform, the property rights movement, and promotion of democracy.

**LAW5 619 - (5)**  
**Criminal Defense Clinic**  
**Prerequisites:** Criminal Procedure (any version), Evidence, Professional Responsibility, and eligibility for Third Year Practice Certification. Negotiation Institute recommended, but no required.  
The Criminal Defense Clinic is designed to provide for a first-hand, experience based study of the processes, techniques, strategy, and responsibilities of legal representation at the trial level. The casework component of the clinic will engage the students in the representation of defendants in actual criminal cases arising in the local courts under the direct supervision of an experienced local criminal defense attorney.

**LAW5 622 - (3)**  
**Criminal Procedure Seminar**  
**Prerequisite:** Criminal Adjudication or Criminal Investigation recommended, but not required.  
The seminar aims to develop a working familiarity with the law and procedural rules governing conduct of a criminal case at the trial court level, and their practical and tactical application. Pretrial and trial stages are covered, including: grand jury proceedings, indictments, immunity grants, pretrial motions, pretrial discovery, plea bargaining, motions and objections during trial, evidentiary issues arising on direct and cross-examination, post-trial motions, sentencing, protecting the record for appeal. The seminar is based upon the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and comparable provisions of State jurisdictions, and also covers certain provisions of the Federal Rules of Evidence which have particular pertinence to criminal trials.

**LAW5 630 - (3)**  
**Environmental Practice Clinic**  
The Southern Environmental Law Center will supervise up to three students per semester. These students will engage in supervised environmental practice activities at the Center, which is located at 201 West Main Street in Charlottesville, VA. Deborah Murray, David Carr and other attorneys at the Center will participate in the supervision. Examples of cases which may be pending are Clean Water Act citizen suits, wetlands cases, air permit appeals, road project cases, NEPA challenges, and forest management cases. Students will be involved in legal and factual research, as well as writing pleadings, briefs and other significant documents.

**LAW5 638 - (3)**  
**First Amendment and the Arts**  
**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law  
This seminar focuses on the varied and complex interaction between constitutional protection for freedoms of expression and the creative and performing arts. Topics covered include the impact on the arts of obscenity laws, and of civil suits seeking damages for the consequences of creative activity; special problems in the display and performance of controversial works; constitutional issues raised by restrictions on government funding of the arts; and current policy issues such as regulating violence in entertainment and on television.

**LAW5 642 - (3)**  
**Historic Preservation Law**  
The seminar reviews the structure of historic preservation law in the U.S. at the federal, state, and local level, and the policy issues facing governmental units regarding the preservation of historic buildings and sites. Comparisons are made to programs in other countries and to efforts undertaken at the international level to foster preservation. The course includes visits to area preservation sites.

**LAW5 648 - (3)**  
**Emerging Markets: Principles and Practice**  
This seminar explores the legal and regulatory structures affecting foreign investors seeking to participate in the development of the so-called "emerging markets," and in particular in the restructuring of formerly socialist economies. Topics to be covered include: forms of foreign investment and commercial transactions, local accreditation, taxation, the privatization process, intellectual property protection, import-export regulations, currency controls, project and conventional financing, banking, the development and regulation of capital markets, securities and commodities exchanges, financing, labor law, environmental protection, antitrust issues. The core of the seminar will be based on an actual investment project involving the development of energy resources in Russia. Russia is used throughout the course as an example of an emerging market presenting particular characteristics and problems that provide important insights into emerging markets elsewhere in the world.

**LAW5 649 - (3)**  
**Antitrust Review Mergers in a Global Environment**  
**Prerequisite:** Antitrust, undergraduate economics coursework, or similar experience recommended, but not required.  
In this seminar, students will learn how domestic and international mergers and acquisitions are reviewed under the antitrust laws, with an emphasis on U.S. antitrust law at the federal level. Topics will include market definition and measures of market concentration; theories of liability for anticompetitive horizontal, vertical and conglomerate mergers; methods for predicting anticompetitive effects; failing firm, efficiencies, and other defenses; remedies; and enforcement mechanics. We will also spend some time on extraterritorial application of U.S. merger law, merger control law in Europe, and the problems associated with mergers that are subject to challenge under the antitrust laws of more than one country. Case studies will include the recent decisions in the SBC/Ameritech and Boeing/McDonnell Douglas mergers. Assigned reading for the course will go beyond U.S. Supreme Court decisions, which are often outdated in this field, and include leading lower court decisions, government enforcement guidelines, filed complaints, consent settlements, proposed legislation, and other "nontraditional" materials.

**LAW5 652 - (3)**  
**Appellate Litigation Clinic**  
**Prerequisite:** Third year status  
This yearlong clinical course provides students the opportunity to brief and argue one
or more appeals before a federal appeals court. The rules and procedure applicable in the federal appellate system will be examined. Fundamentals of oral and written appellate advocacy will be discussed, with a focus on each student’s individual work project.

LAW5 657 - (3)
Law and Higher Education
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law helpful, but not required.
This seminar focuses on the areas of the law with particular application to the operations of institutions of higher education. Topics include institutional governance and policy making; faculty and student rights and responsibilities; Constitutional issues involving application of the guarantees of the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; civil rights issues, including diversity and affirmative action, the rights of the disabled, and gender-based issues; liability issues in the institutional setting; research-related issues; issues concerning affiliated entities; and the legal implications of increasing technology in higher education.

LAW5 659 - (3)
Alternative Dispute Resolution: Mediation
Basic approaches to mediation will be explored through readings, exercises, discussion and role play. Topics will include styles of handling conflict, negotiation, strategies for non-adversarial problem-solving, and the role of advocates and advocacy in non-traditional dispute resolution. Techniques will be demonstrated and students will participate in role playing to sharpen their own skills both as advocates and neutrals. Mediation skills training will be conducted over a weekend in the middle of the semester and will be a requirement for completion of the course.

LAW5 660 - (3)
Government Ethics: Conflicts of Interest, Lobbying and Campaign Finance
There is increasing concern in Congress and in the various state legislatures about the rules governing conflicts of interest, lobbying and campaign finance. Particularly at the state level, where legislators generally are part-time and have occupations outside the legislature, conflicts of interest often are hard to avoid, and the appropriate remedy when they do arise is not always clear. Should the remedy for a potential conflict be disqualification from participation in the consideration of a measure, or merely a requirement to disclose the conflict, leaving it to the electorate to decide at the ballot box whether a person has engaged in inappropriate conflicts? Should the rules cover “appearances” of conflicts, or be limited to actual conflicts? Lobbying presents equally difficult issues. Particularly at the state level, where individual legislator’s staffs and committee staffs are quite small, lobbyists often play an essential role in the legislative debate on issues. Yet lobbyists can abuse their access to legislators. What is the appropriate balance and how should it be achieved? Finally, it is an unfortunate fact of politics that campaigns cost money—increasingly, a great deal of money. What restrictions have legislatures and courts placed on the financing of campaigns, and what reforms are necessary? These issues are of great importance to the fabric of our society. But they also have practical implications for lawyers. It is becoming increasingly difficult for clients to conduct business with government officials and agencies without a reasonably sophisticated grasp of the rules governing conflicts of interest, lobbying and campaign finance. Clients expect their lawyer to be familiar with these rules.

LAW5 662 - (3)
Legislative Drafting and Public Policy
Each student in this seminar will draft legislation and supporting documentation on an issue of particular interest to the student. Where possible, students will be put in touch with the staff member of the Office of the Attorney General, General Assembly, or Division of Legislative Services (Virginia’s legislative drafting office) who is interested in the issue being researched by the student. Topics researched by students in past semesters include: domestic violence, euthanasia, sexual harassment, gun control, recycling, oil spill liability, migrant farm workers, hostile corporate takeovers, sexually transmitted diseases, fetal abuse, drap shop legislation, non-tidal wetlands, animal rights, campaign finance reform, conflicts of interest, joint custody, criminal records checks for child care workers, drug testing of public employees, surrogate parenting, workplace, the State lottery, hate-violence, and landlord-tenant law revisions.

LAW5 664 - (3)
Comparative Law
This seminar examines the issues of institutional design and structure that confront the modern legal world. It will introduce the student to the fundamental features of different legal systems, especially those in Europe and parts of the developing world. The efforts of formerly communist countries to create new legal systems has provoked a critical review of the achievements and deficiencies of the Anglo-American and Continental legal traditions as well as considerable experimentation with hybrid institutions. The seminar will consider the influence of ideology on law, the reform process, this influence of various models, and the realization of institutional change in constitutional, civil, criminal and administrative law. It will also examine the impact of international institutions such as the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights on domestic law.

LAW5 671 - (3)
Psychiatry and Criminal Law
This interdisciplinary seminar will focus on intersections between the criminal justice and mental health systems, drawing on the expertise and experiences of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and social workers, as well as lawyers and their clients. In addition to traditional seminar class sessions, the course will include the observation of live and videotaped psychiatric evaluations conducted through the Forensic Clinic at the Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy and a visit to the forensic unit of a state psychiatric hospital. Specific seminars will explore contemporary issues in forensic psychiatry including: (1) adjudicative competency (e.g. competency to stand trial, competency to waive rights), (2) criminal responsibility (e.g. the insanity defense, diminished capacity), (4) mental health staffs as expert testimony, (4) mental disorder and violence, (5) criminality and mental illness; (6) capital cases, (7) juvenile offenders, and (8) sex offenders.

LAW5 676 - (3)
The Prosecution Clinic
This yearlong clinical course will expose students to all aspects of the prosecutorial function. Through a combination of classroom lectures and discussions, readings, and a field placement in one of several local participating prosecutors’ offices, students will explore a range of practical, ethical and intellectual issues involved in the discharge of a prosecutor’s duties and responsibilities including the exercise of discretion in the decision to initiate, prosecute, reduce or drop charges; interaction between prosecutors and investigative agencies and law enforcement personnel; dealing with victims and other witnesses; and relationships with defense counsel. Ethical issues may include: discovery and exculpatory evidence, duty not to prosecute on less than probable cause, criminal law enforcement, expert witness testimony, and misrepresentation of witnesses and the attorney-client relationship. Students will be required to complete a research paper and present written and oral arguments in motions practice. The course will also feature presentations by UVa faculty members conducting research under the auspices of a grant from the Virginia Tobacco Settlement Foundation, as well as by other invited speakers from other universities. Students and faculty will be drawn from medicine, economics, psychology, political science and other disciplines.

LAW5 680 - (3)
The Prosecution Clinic
This yearlong clinical course will expose students to all aspects of the prosecutorial function. Through a combination of classroom lectures and discussions, readings, and a field placement in one of several local participating prosecutors’ offices, students will explore a range of practical, ethical and intellectual issues involved in the discharge of a prosecutor’s duties and responsibilities including the exercise of discretion in the decision to initiate, prosecute, reduce or drop charges; interaction between prosecutors and investigative agencies and law enforcement personnel; dealing with victims and other witnesses; and relationships with defense counsel. Ethical issues may include: discovery and exculpatory evidence, duty not to prosecute on less than probable cause, criminal law enforcement, expert witness testimony, and misrepresentation of witnesses and the attorney-client relationship. Students will be required to complete a research paper and present written and oral arguments in motions practice. The course will also feature presentations by UVa faculty members conducting research under the auspices of a grant from the Virginia Tobacco Settlement Foundation, as well as by other invited speakers from other universities. Students and faculty will be drawn from medicine, economics, psychology, political science and other disciplines.

LAW5 685 - (3)
Trial Advocacy
Prerequisite: Evidence
In this seminar students are prepared for work in the trial court and for the atmosphere of the courtroom. Extensive use is made of simulated trial episodes. During
the early weeks of the semester several phases of trial practice will be illustrated, and students will be given the opportunity to perform one or more of the functions of trial lawyers on their feet, such as direct and cross examination, opening statements, handling of exhibits, objections and closing argument. Some sections of the seminar require specific witness and juror service of each student enrolled. Instruction in the practice and technique of advocacy is provided during each class session. All sections schedule at least one full mock trial in the latter weeks of the term in which each student will serve as individual or co-counsel.

**LAW5 686 - (2)**
**Trial Advocacy Institute**
The Institute is directed by Professor Stephen Saltzburg, a former professor at the UVa School of Law, who holds the Howrey Chair in Trial Advocacy, Litigation and Professional Responsibility at the George Washington University Law School. The faculty consists of some of America’s best trial lawyers and outstanding judges. The Institute represents the most advanced advocacy training that the Law School offers, and it has been widely regarded as one of the best programs in the country for more than 20 years.

**LAW5 698 - (3)**
**International Environmental Law**
This course examines the legal, political, and scientific aspects of various problems of biodiversity and atmospheric pollution that are the subject of international treaties. Our legal analyses will focus on the texts of those treaties, but we will also examine relevant U.S. domestic law and some international trade law. The course will include a series of simulated international negotiating and drafting sessions aimed at reaching agreement on a climate change treaty.

**LAW5 700 - (3)**
**Supreme Court Justices and the Art of Judging**
*Prerequisite:* Constitutional Law
Key figures on the modern Supreme Court will be the focus of this seminar. We will consider selected justices - their background before coming to the Court, their major decisions, their jurisprudence, their interaction with other justices, their legacy. We will take stock of these justices both through their own writings and through the views of commentators, including judicial biographers.

**LAW5 704 - (5)**
**Negotiation and Public Practice Clinic**
*Prerequisite:* Third year status; second year students may apply. Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required. This yearlong clinic provides students with an opportunity to develop practical skills in negotiation, legal writing, litigation, legislation, public policy, and politics through a yearlong internship in local government. Students will work under the supervision of a city or county attorney in the Charlottesville area and will assist in the development of public policy; negotiate cases involving land use, tax, environment or similar public policy issues; engage in third year courtroom practice (if applicable); and make presentations before local governing bodies. The course will enable students to experience firsthand the unique challenges and rewards of public practice and, at the same time, allow them to perform valuable community service.

**LAW5 706 - (1)**
**Seminars in Ethical Values**
*Prerequisite:* Third-year status. Second-year students may enroll beginning August 1. The Mary Morton Parsons Seminars in Ethical Values are designed to enhance students’ understanding of ethical issues and address the broader ethical and moral responsibilities of the lawyer as citizen and leader.

**LAW5 707 - (3)**
**Estate Planning: Principles & Practice**
*Prerequisite:* Federal Income Tax, Trusts and Estates, Federal Taxation of Gratuitous Transfers (this course may be taken concurrently)
This seminar will consider the principal tax and non-tax aspects of estate planning, with emphasis on sophisticated tax planning techniques for wealthy individuals. Topics to be covered will include: pre-marital planning with special attention to second marriages; use of marital deduction, credit shelter, and generation-skipping trusts; techniques for lifetime transfers of assets; use of charitable trusts and other deferred giving techniques; life insurance in estate plans; dealing with special assets, such as personal residences, art and other collectibles, farms and ranches, retirement benefits, and closely held businesses including family limited partnerships; planning for the payment of taxes, including both federal and state taxes; post mortem planning; fiduciary income tax planning; planning for possible changes in tax law; selection of beneficiaries, especially where there are no children, and the achievement of equity among family members and other beneficiaries; fundamental considerations in estate administration: comparison of wills, trusts, and other techniques; and ethical considerations in estate planning.

**LAW5 709 - (3)**
**Guns, Germs, and Lead: Public Health Law and Ethics**
This course will explore the legitimacy, design and implementation of a variety of policies aiming to promote public health and reduce the social burden of disease and injury. It will highlight the challenge posed by public health’s population-based perspective to traditional individual-centered, autonomy-driven approaches to bioethics and constitutional law. Other themes center on conflicts between public health and public morality and the relationship between public health and social justice. Illustrative topics include mandatory immunization, screening and reporting of infectious diseases, prevention of lead poisoning, food safety, prevention of firearm injuries, airbags and seat belts, mandatory drug testing, syringe exchange programs, tobacco regulation, and restrictions on alcohol and tobacco advertising.

**LAW5 711 - (3)**
**International and Foreign Legal Research**
*Prerequisite:* Legal Research and Writing
This course provides a survey of research resources, methods and strategies unique to international and foreign law. Topics to be examined include public international law (e.g., the law of treaties), private international law (e.g., commercial law), foreign law, as well as selected topics of international interest such as arbitration, human rights, intellectual property, environmental law, trade law, etc. The main purposes of this course are to (1) introduce students to the components of a complex international legal problem; (2) develop research skills using basic print sources, online databases and the Internet; and (3) offer strategies on how and where to find the law and information.
LAW5 712 - (3)
Patent and Licensing Clinic
Prerequisite: Intellectual Property: Patent
The clinic involves instruction and practical training in patent drafting as well as the negotiation and drafting of patent and software license agreements. Students will participate in class sessions covering these topics and will be assigned to one or more significant drafting and counseling projects in one or both of these two areas. Other functions which the clinic experience is expected to cover include evaluation of inventions and computer software for patentability and commercial value, counseling of UVA faculty inventors regarding patentability, inventorship, and the patenting process, preparation, filing and prosecution of provisional U.S. patent applications, dealing with patent examiners and researching current issues in the fields of intellectual property and technology transfer. Some exposure to international patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty may be possible. Resolution of disputes with licensees and possible infringers will be undertaken where appropriate.

LAW5 715 - (5)
American Expansion and American Law
This seminar will explore the various legal and constitutional issues that have arisen in the course of the territorial expansion of the United States from the eastern seaboard across the continent and into the Pacific and the Caribbean. Examples of the topics covered by the readings may include territorial acquisition (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican Cession, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands), Native American law and the removal of Native American populations, the regulation of slavery in the federal territories, the preservation of law and order in areas without effective civil authority, the legal status of indigenous inhabitants of acquired territories, clashes of legal culture along legal frontiers, and the formation of "creole" legal cultures.

LAW5 719 - (5)
Housing Law Clinic
Prerequisite: Second or third year status.
Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required.
This yearlong clinical course, offered in conjunction with the Legal Aid Justice Center, includes both a classroom seminar and supervised client representation in housing related cases and matters. The classroom component will focus on statutes and policies in Virginia and federal housing law, as well as procedural and evidentiary issues likely to be encountered in the litigation of housing cases. Instruction in client interviewing, negotiation and trial preparation (including mock trials) will also be provided. Throughout the year, students will also work with the Center’s organizational clients to influence the allocation of state and federal funds to support housing for low income people. This work will include working closely with organizations such as the Public Housing Association of Residents to develop written comments and public testimony concerning the federally mandated Consolidated Plan and Public Housing Plan, and to provide other advocacy support in furtherance of these objectives.

LAW5 729 - (3)
Gender and the Law
This seminar will investigate the legal and political significance of gender in contemporary culture. Readings will focus on the history of the feminist movement, as well as on current developments in feminist jurisprudence, and will include many of the central texts concerning the ways in which gender does and should shape our individual and collective destinies. The seminar will explore a range of issues that affect the lives of women and men, including education and employment opportunities, pregnancy related issues and parental rights, marriage and divorce, as well as topics more directly concerning the regulation of sexuality and sexual orientation.

LAW6 601 - (3)
First Amendment Clinic
Prerequisite: Any Constitutional Law II: First Amendment course, or Civil Liberties Conducted in conjunction with the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression (www.tjcenter.org), the First Amendment Clinic offers law students the opportunity to gain practical legal experience involving timely free speech and press issues. Supervised by the legal staff of the Thomas Jefferson Center, students enrolled in the Clinic work as a team in conducting legal research, meeting with clients, and co-counsel, and drafting legal memoranda and briefs. Assignments typically involve appellate-level litigation, although there are occasional trial-level opportunities. Students also work on a variety of non-litigation projects. Recent tasks of that sort have involved reviewing proposed municipal ordinances for potential First Amendment flaws, and the drafting for the American Bar Association of a handbook detailing media rights of access to the courtroom.

LAW6 603 - (3)
Current Issues in Federal Tax Policy
The seminar will cover a variety of significant federal tax policy issues currently under consideration in the Congress and in political and academic debates. Among these are current proposals to revise the present federal income tax or replace it, in whole or in part, with various forms of consumption taxes, including the so-called "flat tax," a value added tax used in many foreign countries, or a national retail sales tax. Attention will be given to current efforts by the Treasury to deal with "tax shelters" undertaken by corporations, and also by individuals, to reduce their federal income tax liability; efforts recently by U.S. corporations to go through a process of "inversions" so they become subsidiaries of new corporations organized in Bermuda or other countries having little or no income taxes; efforts to simplify the current income tax; to the relative tax burdens of single and married persons; to proposals to restructure the social security taxes and benefits; and to new problems involved in sales taxes and income taxes in international and interstate transactions via the Internet and e-mail.

LAW7 608 - (3)
Colloquium in American Legal History
This is a reading and discussion course in selected topics in the history and historiography of American law. Topics for consideration will include the law of slavery, Reconstruction, family law, immigration, citizenship, liberty of contract, freedom of speech, legal thought, and the civil rights revolution.

LAW7 609 - (3)
Persuasion for Advocates
This seminar will explore principles and techniques of persuasion as applied in the legal arena. After an initial review of techniques of persuasive oral advocacy, we will treat the application of those techniques in opening, closing, witness examination and oral argument. Other sessions will demonstrate the effective use of visual aids as persuasive tools and examine the application of persuasive principles in written advocacy. Lecture and discussion will be supplemented with copious videotape and audiotape examples of effective and ineffective advocacy.

LAW7 612 - (3)
Race and the Law
This course will examine the response of law to racial issues in a variety of contemporary legal contexts, with an emphasis on issues concerning African-Americans. Topics will likely include affirmative action, discrimination, criminal justice, voting rights, interracial relationships and adoption, and hate speech.

LAW7 617 - (3)
First Amendment Theory
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law and any First Amendment course or permission of instructor.
The seminar will consist of two stages. First, we will devote a few weeks to acquiring an overview of general writing about the freedom of speech, including both philosophical and historical treatments. After that, we will devote each session to a close critique of one (relatively short, usually recent) law review article on the subject. The principal objective of the seminar is to sharpen skills of close reading and critical analysis. After the introductory weeks devoted to general background, the workload will be light in terms of sheer pages but heavy in terms of the command students are expected to have of the specific arguments in each article.
LAW 7 619 - (3)  
**Supreme Court From Warren to Rehnquist**  
*Prerequisite or Concurrent: Constitutional Law*  
The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren is remembered as having been one of the most “activist” Courts in American history. During the years of Chief Justice Warren Burger, the Court seemed to lack a sense of direction, and the “counter-revolution” some observers had predicted never came about. Where do we see the Court under Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist going? Among the themes likely to be developed in this seminar are: (1) the origins of the Warren Court, that Court’s legacy, and the extent to which that legacy survives today; (2) the relation between presidential politics and the work of the Court; (3) the interplay between the Court and the country at large; (4) specific doctrinal developments; (5) the philosophies of the individual justices; and (6) voting blocs and behavior on the Court.

LAW 7 628 - (3)  
**High Technology Start-Ups and their Venture Capital Financing: Principles and Practice**  
*Prerequisite or Concurrent: Corporations*  
This course deals with legal and business issues that arise in the context of representing emerging growth technology companies, with a particular emphasis on corporate formation, governance and capital structure, key employee contracts, venture capital transactions and intellectual property. The course will provide an introduction to practice in this area through the eyes of an attorney who is active in Northern Virginia’s technology market and who practices with a Silicon Valley-based law firm. The course will include several practice exercises designed to introduce students, working in practice teams, to the process of structuring and executing transactions in this area.

LAW 7 630 - (3)  
**Law, Medicine, and Health Policy**  
This course will provide an overview of the health system in the United States with emphasis on the clinical and medical implications of health policy. It will compare and contrast the legal and medical perspectives on topics such as managed care, health care financing, public health, technology innovation, research on human subjects, professional licensure and credentialing, physician, hospital and insurer liability, and a variety of patient care issues.

LAW 7 634 - (4)  
**Child Advocacy Clinic**  
*Prerequisite: Second or third year status. Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required.*  
This clinical course is offered in conjunction with JustChildren, a program of the Legal Aid Justice Center in Charlottesville. Students enrolled in the Child Advocacy Clinic may represent children with legal issues in the areas of (1) education law; (2) laws governing access to services for incarcerated children; (3) mental health and developmental disabilities law; and (4) foster care and social services law. In some cases, students may work with the child’s Public Defender to develop sentencing options for the Juvenile Court that will meet the child’s needs. The seminar will also focus on the development of the practical skills needed to become an effective child advocate including interviewing, counseling, negotiation and trial advocacy.

LAW 7 639 - (3)  
**Environmental Ethics**  
This seminar focuses on the ethical dimensions of the choices we make, individually and collectively, affecting the environment. Jointly led by an ethicist and an environmental lawyer, it will examine a range of theories and views about the rights of animals and nature; deep ecology, ecocentrism, and place-based environmental ethics; and obligations to future generations. We will not only seek to come to terms philosophically with these theories and concepts but also explore how they might apply in actual policy settings.

LAW 7 640 - (3)  
**Intelligence Law and Policy**  
The seminar will provide background on the history of U.S. intelligence operations, and proceed to an overview of the present intelligence community structure including the creation, organization and functions of the National Security Council. Basic statutes and executive orders governing intelligence operations will be studied, along with the constitutional issues providing context for intelligence, such as separation of powers concerns. The executive department’s intelligence powers will be reviewed, along with the powers of congress to regulate in the area and its oversight mechanisms. Judicial review of intelligence issues provides several interesting issues concerning resolution of policy disputes, classified information, state secrets, and the national security limits on judicial action. Regulation of intelligence gathering by the executive branch and the role of inspector generals in the intelligence process will be covered. The seminar will cover intelligence collection at home and abroad including the framework for such powers and the rights of United States persons and aliens with respect to such activities. Fourth amendment considerations in a world of sophisticated electronic surveillance devices will be reviewed. Espionage and related statutes concerning classified and state secret information will be studied. Related issues include prepublication review, polygraph testing, and secrecy agreements. Both the Classified Information Procedures Act and FISA will be studied. The relationship of the intelligence gathering and analysis process to both Freedom of Information Act concerns and the Privacy Acts will be considered. The legal and policy bases for covert action, domestic and international, will be studied. Finally, the class will consider the future of intelligence from a legal perspective, including the relationship to law enforcement, narcotics interdiction, combating terrorism and counterintelligence.

LAW 7 641 - (3)  
**Law and Ethics of Psychiatric Care**  
This interdisciplinary seminar will address legal and ethical issues in psychiatric care. During the initial two or three meetings of the seminar, the instructors will orient the law students to the practice of psychiatry at the University and to basic medical concepts bearing on psychiatric practice. The following meetings will bring together residents, fellows and faculty from the Department of Psychiatry to explore such legal and ethical issues as coerced treatment, competence to consent to or refuse treatment (including life-sustaining treatment), surrogate decision-making and guardianship, constraints imposed by managed care, termination of treatment for patient misconduct, confidentiality, and the nature of psychiatric diagnosis. Efforts will also be made to identify areas of divergence and convergence in professional norms in law and medicine.

LAW 7 643 - (3)  
**Perspectives on Gender and the Family**  
The seminar explores the legal regulation of family relationships and gender roles from various academic perspectives, through an examination of legal literature dealing with contemporary issues in the field. The first few weeks of the semester will be devoted to an overview of the issues and debates, and of different scholarly viewpoints, including historical, feminist, law and economics, and social science and law perspectives. After that, we will focus each week on a single law review article.

LAW 7 644 - (3)  
**Special Topics in Mergers and Acquisitions**  
*Prerequisite: Corporations*  
This seminar will focus on certain advanced topics in mergers and acquisitions, including the treatment of bank acquisitions, joint ventures, and telecommunications acquisitions. We will also look at valuation and strategic purposes for mergers. Students will be expected to participate in the discussions and present a paper on a particular topic.

LAW 7 645 - (3)  
**Colloquium in International Relations Theory**  
This colloquium will explore contemporary thinking about international relations and international law. The goal is to introduce
students to a representative survey of current debates and cutting edge research. Classes will alternate between preparation for presentations by outside speakers (principally professors of law and international relations at other universities) and sessions in which distinguished scholars will discuss their work in progress with the class. Preparation will consist of review of the literature on which this scholarship rests and analysis of the papers to be presented.

LAW 646 - (3) Community Mental Health Law and Ethics
This seminar will explore legal and ethical issues presented in the daily interactions between services systems and individuals with chronic mental illnesses. Issues include mandatory outpatient treatment, advance treatment directives, relationships between services and housing, roles of representatives, and the federal disability system for financial management, confidentiality and violence prevention. Overarching themes are assurance of adequate services and methods of engaging patients in successful treatment. The seminar will be conducted with the assistance of local mental health service providers and will involve interaction with clients.

LAW 649 - (3) Great Cases in Bioethics
An ongoing conversation about the role of law in medical and scientific practice shaped the current complexion of Bioethics as an area of study. A number of legal cases stand as signposts for critical moments in the history of Bioethics. This seminar explores those cases. Each week will feature a presentation prepared by a student and a discussion period that focuses on one or more seminal cases. Among the topics that will be surveyed are: informed consent (Schloendorf, Cobbs, Canterbury); the "right to die" (Quinlan, Barber); refusal of medical treatment on religious grounds (Jehovah’s Witness and Christian Science Cases); sexual sterilization, birth control, abortion (Skinner, Griswold, Roe v. Wade); medical confidentiality (Tarasoff, Jaffe); assisted suicide and euthanasia (Quill, Kevorkian); disabled infants and medical futility (Baby K.); genetic technology (Moore, Buzanca); and end of life decisions by surrogates (Cruzan).

LAW 650 - (3) Strategy in Civil Litigation: Principles and Practice
Prerequisites: Civil Procedure
This seminar will concentrate on skills needed in effective pretrial advocacy. It will emphasize strategy in pleading, motions and discovery practice. Through frequent in-class exercises and preparation of litigation documents, the seminar will stress both the style and substance of winning litigation techniques. Materials will be a text and actual pleadings, motions and discovery papers used in a variety of civil cases. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, particularly Rules 1-39, 41, 45, 54, 56 and 68, will be examined and applied to various factual scenarios. Complaints, answers, motions to dismiss and for summary judgment, discovery practice, preparation of expert reports and awards of attorneys' fees and costs will all be discussed in depth.

LAW 655 - (3) Mental Health Law Clinic
Prerequisite: Second or third year status.
This yearlong clinical course will be offered in conjunction with the Legal Aid Justice Center. Students will represent mentally ill or mentally disabled clients in negotiations, administrative hearings, and court proceedings (to the extent permitted by law) on a variety of legal matters, including: social security, Medicaid, and disability benefits claims, disability discrimination claims, access to housing, advance directives for medical care, and access to mental health or rehabilitative services. Under the supervision of an attorney, students will directly perform all of the lawyer functions associated with their cases including client and witness interviews, factual development, legal research, preparation of pleadings, negotiation and courtroom advocacy.

LAW 656 - (2) Patenting and Licensing Clinic II
The clinic involves instruction and practical training in patent drafting as well as the negotiation and drafting of patent and software license agreements. Students will participate in class sessions covering these topics and will be assigned to one or more significant drafting and counseling projects in one or both of these two areas. Other functions which the clinic experience is expected to cover include evaluation of inventions and computer software for patentability and commercial value, counseling of UVA faculty inventors regarding patentability, inventorship and the patenting process; preparation, filing and prosecution of provisional U.S. patent applications; dealing with patent examiners; and researching current issues in the fields of intellectual property and technology transfer. Some exposure to international patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty may be possible. Resolution of disputes with licensees and possible infringers will be undertaken where appropriate.

LAW 657 - (3) Appellate Practice
This seminar will examine the role of appellate courts in our legal system and provide a practical introduction to appellate litigation. Topics will include: the role of appellate courts (federal and state) in the American legal order; their jurisdiction and the scope and standards of review applicable to review of inferior tribunals; the distinctive functions of appellate courts in relation to trial courts; the distinctive functions of the two appellate levels; and U.S. Supreme Court practice. Material is also included on the contemporary role of the appellate advocate and the essentials of effective oral advocacy during the "crisis of volume" that now faces appellate courts in the U.S. Our study of these topics will be supplemented with practical, in-class oral argument assignments aimed at giving students the opportunity to develop their oral advocacy skills.

LAW 658 - (3) Commercial Real Estate Transactions
This seminar focuses on the practical and legal issues associated with the development and finance of commercial real estate transactions. The course will cover an in-depth review of real estate acquisition and development contracts including joint venture agreements; a review of construction and permanent mortgage loan documentation including appraisals, title insurance, survey, and environmental indemnities; and a review of various forms of commercial leases including office, retail and triple net leases.

LAW 659 - (3) Law and Political Economy in the Antebellum United States
The period between 1800 and 1860 was a time of rapid economic and technological development in the United States. Not surprisingly, these developments prompted judges and legislators to adapt a wide variety of public and private law doctrines to these changing circumstances. How best to interpret these adaptations has long been a point of contention among legal historians. This seminar will seek to understand and then contribute to that debate by exploring the history and historiography of the relations between law, political ideology, and competing theories of economic development in the antebellum period.

LAW 660 - (3) Constitutional Design
This seminar explores the design of democratic governments under constitutions. Using some basic tools of public choice and political theory (which we will learn as we go along), the seminar addresses a number of institutional design decisions confronting constitutional democracies. These decisions relate to, for example, federalism and decentralization; proportional representation versus plurality rule; parliamentary versus presidential systems; separation of powers, administrative agencies, and judicial review; property rights and redistribution; and protecting minorities. In addition, the seminar touches on broader questions about the relationship between constitutionalism and democracy. Illustrations and case studies are drawn from American constitutional law and political institutions as well as from other constitutional democracies.

LAW 661 - (3) Theories of Property Rights
Prerequisite: Property
This seminar will be devoted to a closer examination of some theoretical issues regarding the nature and justification of
property rights including intellectual property rights. Topics to be covered include: What is property and intellectual property? What accounts for the emergence of property and intellectual property regimes? Are private property and intellectual property regimes justified? What is the role of the state in establishing property rights? When is the state obligated to compensate for interfering with private property rights?

**LAW7 665 - (3)**

**Environmental Liability Litigation**

This seminar will deal with both public enforcement of environmental standards and private suits that seek to curb environmental hazards or recover damage for harms attributed to such hazards. The practical process of bringing private actions for so-called toxic torts will receive particular attention, as will the different burdens of proof that private plaintiffs and government regulators must carry in order to end pollution or obtain penalties or compensatory relief. Special attention will also be given to the problem - involving both science and law - of proving that a pollutant or a product was in fact the cause of harm.

**LAW7 666 - (3)**

**Practical Trial Evidence: Principles and Practice**

**Prerequisite:** Evidence

This Principles & Practice class will explore the most commonly encountered evidentiary challenges in litigation today. Based on their combined 70 years of practice experience, the instructors have selected a number of the issues and problems in practical trial evidence that practicing attorneys must master to reach the top level of trial skills. These keys to success include forms of proof where the factual foundations are challenging, the law demands unexpected elements to support offered proof, or the unwritten aspects of trial practice interfere with "textbook" efforts to get proof in the record. Students will learn how to select among options to achieve evidentiary goals: different routes to obtain admission for the same or equivalent proof (and alternative objections to attain exclusion). The federal rules of evidence will be used in this class for most activities, and students will become familiar with the most important procedures that commonly face trial lawyers under these rules, along with several evidentiary issues where evolving case doctrines leave dramatic room for lawyering skill to make all the difference in determining whether items of proof are received, and thus whether cases are won or lost.

**LAW7 667 - (3)**

**Law and Religion**

**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law helpful. This seminar will consider the law that has developed under the establishment and free exercise clauses of the First Amendment. Given the highly contested condition of this area, we will not limit ourselves to discussing judicial decisions and doctrines, but will also consider historical and theoretical perspectives on the topic. The last few classes will be devoted to the presentation of papers prepared by participants in the seminar.

**LAW7 669 - (3)**

**Law and Literature**

This seminar will explore law, literature, and the multiple ways in which they are connected. We will focus on such topics as: the narrative turn within legal scholarship; the rhetorical and literary dimensions of legal texts and lawyers speech; methods of proof and persuasion in literary works; and literary representations of law and the legal. Texts will include excerpts from trials, cases, legal and literary scholarship, and works of fiction.

**LAW7 770 - (3)**

**Morality of Criminal Law**

Is it an essential presupposition of criminal responsibility that people have freedom of action and freedom of the will? Can we make sense of these ideas within our scientific world-view? To what extent does moral responsibility depend on sheer luck, and how would this affect the presuppositions of criminal responsibility? What kind of personhood, and ethical conception of the self, is assumed by criminal doctrine? Is there any conceptual and/or moral account of the action-omission distinction? What are the moral grounds, and the moral limits, of self-defense? These, and similar, questions will be addressed in the seminar. Each session will be devoted to a critical discussion of one article. We will read articles by Meir Dan-Cohen, Harry Frankfurt, J.J. Thomson, Thomas Nagel, Bernard Williams, Michael Moore, Francis Kamm, and others.

**LAW7 771 - (3)**

**Topics in Legislation and Legislative Process**

This seminar will explore various topics in the modern federal legislative process including regulation of political parties, theories of representation, the modern federal budget process, the filibuster and other procedural rules, term limits for lawmakers, congressional oversight, campaign finance reform, the influence of technology on elections, institutions, and the regulation of lobbying.

**LAW7 772 - (3)**

**Contract Theory and Commercial Practice**

This seminar will discuss recent advances in contract theory using relatively simple ideas from information economics, game theory and real options. The seminar will cover both commercial and financial contracts, and the manner in which each type of relationship addresses information imperfections and the need for flexibility in uncertain environments.

**LAW7 773 - (5)**

**Capital Post Conviction Clinic**

**Prerequisite or Concurrent:** Criminal Procedure (Investigation or Adjudication), Evidence. This yearlong clinic will provide students with the opportunity to assist in litigating a capital habeas case, where students can expect to gain intensive experience handling certain phases of post conviction litigation. The clinic will be centered around cases assigned to the Virginia Capital Representation Resource Center. Early in the semester, students will be assigned in groups to a particular case. Ordinarily, students will receive the case at, or close to, inception (i.e., after denial of direct appeal by the Virginia Supreme Court).

**LAW7 774 - (6)**

**Constitutional Law Scholarship and the Scholarly Process**

This year-long seminar is designed to introduce students to modern constitutional law scholarship and to the scholarly process. The central goal is to simulate the steps a junior faculty member would follow in writing his or her first article, with each student producing by the end of the year a substantial paper. The bulk of the first semester will be devoted to a critical reading of significant articles in modern constitutional law scholarship, broadly defined. As the semester progresses, students will be expected to begin searching for a topic within the realm of constitutional law about which to write, using selected readings as the jumping off point for their own work.

**LAW7 775 - (3)**

**International Ifs: Historical Hypotheticals**

This seminar will explore international law in a broader, more historically oriented version of the hypothetical - the "what if?" speculations associated with various crucial events in the politico-legal history of the 20th century international relations. What if, for example, the great powers of Europe had paid slightly more, or slightly less, attention to their alliance treaties in July and August of 1914? Would World War One have occurred at all? Would it have occurred but had a different outcome? To take a more contemporary example, what if the US Congress had challenged both the legal authority of the UN Security Council to pass a resolution authorizing the use of force in the Gulf War and the legal authority of the US President to commit troops to the Gulf War absent compliance with the War Powers Act?

**LAW7 776 - (3)**

**Refugee Law Clinic**

**Prerequisite:** Refugee Law (may be taken concurrently). Students represent individuals from around the globe who have experienced human rights abuses and are seeking asylum in the United States. Working in pairs, each student will be assigned to a client and act as co-counsel in assisting the partner’s client. Typical clients include a risk of persecution on the basis of political opinion, race, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, or gender. The clinic provides an opportunity for
students to sharpen lawyering skills by exploring issues like interviewing clients in a cross-cultural context, completing applications and affidavits that recount the person's experiences, researching legal issues and writing legal memoranda, and researching and documenting country conditions.

**LAW 777 - (3)**
**Advanced Intellectual Property**
*Prerequisite: Copyright, and one of the following: another IP course or concurrent enrollment in another IP course*

This is a seminar for intellectual property aficionados. It is for those who want to try to understand the structure of IP, the division of labor between intellectual property regimes, and how intellectual property law intersects with other laws and constitutional limits. Students also try their hand at some of today's most vexing IP problems.

**LAW 778 - (3)**
**Advanced Legal Writing**

This course will be taught in a small group setting and takes off where the first-year course ends. The goal of the course is to increase experience and mastery of writing skills that may be used in legal practice. Some of our time will be spent honing skills learned in the first-year course but we will spend the majority of our time on other matters that may be expected in practice but that are not covered earlier. We will work on opinion letters, letters to clients, e-mail, some legislative drafting, contract drafting and trial court motions and pleadings.

**LAW 779 - (3)**
**Natural Law**

For most people, the notion of "natural law" may come with a dusty, medieval aspect, but in recent decades a variety of ideas and positions have claimed to be (or have been accused of being) modern versions of "natural law." This class will consider a number of such ideas and positions with an eye to these questions: What is "natural law"? Is it necessarily a religious position? Is "natural law" (in one or more of its versions) plausible today? And what, if anything, is it good for? The class is intended to be exploratory, with an emphasis on discussion, rather than a forum for propounding any well-worked out views.

**LAW 780 - (3)**
**Law and Ethics in Neurological Care**

This interdisciplinary seminar will address legal and ethical issues in neurological care. During the initial two or three meetings of the seminar, the instructors will orient the law students to the practice of neurology at the University and to basic medical concepts bearing on neurological practice. The following meetings will bring together residents, fellows and faculty from the Department of Neurology to explore such legal and ethical issues as the definition of death, diagnosis of persistent vegetative state, competence to consent to or refuse treatment (including life-sustaining treatment) surrogate decision-making and guardianship, constraints imposed by managed care, and genetic testing and counseling. Efforts will also be made to identify areas of divergence and convergence in professional norms.

**LAW 781 - (3)**
**Issues in State and Local Taxation**

An examination of issues relating to the ways in which state and local governments tax, spend and borrow. Specific topics may include treatment of unfunded mandates, financing education and borrowing for public/private projects.

**LAW 782 - (3)**
**Corporate Control Transactions: Governance Issues**
*Prerequisite: Corporations*

This seminar will focus on how decisions are made by corporations in the context of control transactions. Course materials will include case studies, statutory and case law, law review articles, and financial economics articles. We will begin by surveying the current literature regarding the nature of the firm, agency problems and the relationships among the board of directors, management and shareholders. We will then consider specific control transactions, such as a seed financing, initial public offering, proxy battle, merger, sale and refinancing. We will also consider the roles of various entities and institutions, including legislators and judges, corporate lawyers and financial intermediaries, such as underwriters, venture capital partnerships and lenders. Students will be asked to write weekly short commentaries on the assigned reading.

**LAW 783 - (3)**
**Regulation of New Media**
*Prerequisite or concurrent: One of the following: Antitrust, Communications Law, Copyright Law, or Internet Law*

This seminar will examine recent trends in the regulation of new media, including the Internet, cable television, and wireless communications. The class will focus on several kinds of regulation, including intellectual property rights, the allocation of scarce broadcast resources, regulation of markets and commerce, content regulation, and antitrust, among others. Specifically, the course will address how regulatory proposals generated in response to the growth of new media represent differing values by virtue of both their content and their origins.

**LAW 784 - (3)**
**Law and Violence**

This seminar will draw on interdisciplinary perspectives to examine some of the ways in which law is bound up with violence, and the ways in which the law seeks to differentiate itself from extra-legal violence. Topics will include the death penalty, prison conditions, and police use-of-force, and we will also look at the ways in which the troubled relationship between law and violence plays out in the realm of international human rights and humanitarian law.

**LAW 785 - (3)**
**Venture Capital**
*Prerequisite: Corporations*

This seminar will consider the role of venture capital in the start-up environment from both a theoretical and practical perspective. Of particular focus will be how financial, legal and economic issues are dealt with in the contracts between venture capitalists and their limited partners and between venture capitalists and the firms in which they invest. The venture capital financing process will be analyzed from initial formation through exit strategy (e.g., public offering), with consideration given to the control structures and incentive mechanisms implemented at each stage of the process. Course materials will include case studies, statutory and case law, law review articles, and financial economics articles. The course will include guest presentations by industry participants.

**LAW 786 - (3)**
**Cognitive and Social Psychology for Lawyers**

In their short history, cognitive and social psychology have produced a rich understanding of how human beings think and how they interact with each other. It should therefore come as no surprise that these two fields have a number of applications to law. This course will explore those applications. Examples include: what effect common errors in judgment have on tort and contract law; how the perception of risk affects societal demand for regulation in environmental law; how organizational and group decision-making processes affect corporate governance; how social norms about fairness impede or facilitate negotiation and dispute resolution; how biases in judgment influence litigation strategies; and what studies of conformity mean for the development of international human rights law.

**LAW 787 - (3)**
**Intellectual Property Theories & Emerging Technologies**
*Prerequisite: One or more intellectual property classes*

What justifies the Intellectual Property system we have today? Are fast-emerging technologies helped, or hindered, by IP law? Do the traditional tools of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret present a coherent whole or an overlapping mess? This three credit seminar explores these and other questions using major economic and social theories of intellectual property advanced by modern and ancient writers.

**LAW 788 - (3)**
**Governance Issues**

This seminar will address how regulatory proposals generated in response to the growth of new media represent differing values by virtue of both their content and their origins.

**LAW 789 - (3)**
**Corporate Control Transactions**

This seminar will focus on how decisions are made by corporations in the context of control transactions. Course materials will include case studies, statutory and case law, law review articles, and financial economics articles. We will begin by surveying the current literature regarding the nature of the firm, agency problems and the relationships among the board of directors, management and shareholders. We will then consider specific control transactions, such as a seed financing, initial public offering, proxy battle, merger, sale and refinancing. We will also consider the roles of various entities and institutions, including legislators and judges, corporate lawyers and financial intermediaries, such as underwriters, venture capital partnerships and lenders. Students will be asked to write weekly short commentaries on the assigned reading.

**LAW 790 - (3)**
**Law and Ethics in Neurological Care**

This interdisciplinary seminar will address legal and ethical issues in neurological care. During the initial two or three meetings of the seminar, the instructors will orient the law students to the practice of neurology at the University and to basic medical concepts bearing on neurological practice. The following meetings will bring together residents, fellows and faculty from the Department of Neurology to explore such legal and ethical issues as the definition of death, diagnosis of persistent vegetative state, competence to consent to or refuse treatment (including life-sustaining treatment) surrogate decision-making and guardianship, constraints imposed by managed care, and genetic testing and counseling. Efforts will also be made to identify areas of divergence and convergence in professional norms.
This seminar, offered jointly with the Medical School, will address significant legal and policy issues relating to health and financial needs of the elderly. Participants will include physicians specializing in geriatric care and graduate students, as well as law students. Representative topics include financing of health care (Medicare and Medicaid), guardianship and other mechanisms of surrogate decision-making, nursing home regulation, elder abuse and neglect, end-of-life medical care (including physician-assisted suicide), employment discrimination, and income security (Social Security and employer-provided pensions).

**LAW7 792 - (3)**

**Constitutional Law in the Public Sector: Clinical Seminar**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law, second or third year status.*

This seminar offers students an opportunity to explore constitutional choices and litigation in the context of actual problems facing cities. The seminar will meet once a week for two hours throughout the semester. Students will initially explore case study materials outlining significant constitutional law, policy and evidentiary concerns of cities in areas such as affirmative action, property rights, and free speech. In week four of the seminar, students will select a research project from a pool involving an individual client city (in Virginia or elsewhere) or individual organizational client (such as Virginia First Cities, Virginia Municipal League, the National League of Cities or the International Municipal Law Institute). Projects targeted will include affirmative action and civil rights, local land use and environmental regulation, regulation of speech, use of municipal ordinances involving civil forfeiture and chronic nuisance, and the limits of local authority, through preemption by the state and federal governments.

**LAW7 793 - (3)**

**Derivative Securities and their Regulation**

This seminar covers the regulation of the $100 trillion-plus global markets in derivative securities. The definition of derivative securities, hedge funds including Long-Term Capital Management, the Orange County bankruptcy, derivative securities litigation, the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, financial engineering, speculation, systemic risk, and suitability will be studied.

**LAW7 794 - (3)**

**Constitutional Theory**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law*

This course will confront many of the major, transsubstantive questions of normative constitutional theory addressed by the scholarly literature over the last half-century. How majoritarian is our Constitution? In particular, is judicial review “counter-majoritarian”? What is the appropriate method of constitutional interpretation? Is it originalism, nonoriginalist textualism, or some type of nontexualist interpretive method? Are moral norms incorporated in the Constitution, or should judges and other constitutional interpreters eschew moral argument? To what extent are constitutional norms appropriately “underenforced”?

**LAW7 795 - (3)**

**Problems of International Law and Regulation**

*Prerequisite: International Relations is recommended, but not required.*

This seminar is designed for students who have completed one or more courses in international law, and want to understand international regulation as a system (of which international law plays a part). The seminar will give students exposure to contemporary scholarship, and a chance to try their hand at some of the more challenging international problems of our times. The seminar will divide its time between theory days and problem days. Subjects include problems from trade regulation, international administrative law (government networks), human rights, transnational finance, and others.

**LAW7 797 - (3)**

**Tort Theory**

This seminar will explore contemporary issues in tort law, including the proper scope of liability for accidental harm, problems of causation, and liability for inchoate and future loss. The focus of the seminar is on the rigorous evaluation of scholarly argument rather than on original research. The readings will consist of both classic works in the field and important current studies. After a several week overview of the field, each session will be devoted to an intensive study of one article.

**LAW7 798 - (3)**

**Lawyers, Law, and Film**

This seminar will explore some of the myriad connections between film and the legal domain. How have films influenced popular perceptions about and actual experiences of law and lawyers? How have films changed the ways in which lawyers and other legal actors work, the performances they give, the evidence they are expected to offer?

**LAW7 799 - (3)**

**Rights**

This seminar will examine the nature of and possible justifications for claims of right. Readings will be from both classical and contemporary sources, including the works of philosophers, legal theorists, and political theorists. Questions addressed will concern the nature of rights (e.g., their roles in moral and legal theory and reasoning, their proper analyses and constituent parts, their possible contents, etc.), the (alleged) general varieties of rights (e.g., moral, natural, human, conventional, institutional, legal, cultural), the possible properties of rights (e.g., imprescriptibility, inalienability, forfeitability, absoluteness, etc.), and possible justifications for claims that particular rights exist. In addition, we will conclude the seminar with a careful consideration of one kind of right - to many theorists the most important (or, perhaps, the only) kind - namely, property rights.
Ronald Aucutt, B.A., J.D.
R. Markham Ball, B.A., LL.B., M.A.
Andrew K. Block, Jr., B.A., J.D.
William A. Bradford, Jr., B.A., J.D.
Edgardo Buscaglia, M.A., Ph.D.
David W. Carr, Jr., A.B., J.D.
Charles Craver, B.A., J.D.
Judge B. Waugh Crigler, B.A., J.D.
Frank Cummings, B.A., J.D.
Claire E. Curry, B.A., J.D.
John E. Davidson, B.A., J.D.
Richard N. Dean, B.A., M.A., J.D.
Joseph Erdman, B.A., J.D.
Lawrence R. Fullerton, B.A., M.A., J.D.
Pare L. Gerou, B.A., J.D.
Judge Bernard S. Goodwyn, A.B., J.D.
William Gould, B.A., J.D.
D. Brock Greene, B.A., J.D.
Alex R. Gulotta, B.A., J.D.
Brad Handler, B.A., B.S., J.D.
Frederick T. Heblich, Jr., B.A., J.D.
Judge Stephan Helvin, B.A., LL.B
Michael J. Henke, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.
James Hingeley, A.B., J.D.
Frederick P. Hitz, B.A., J.D.
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David B. Isbell, B.A., LL.B.
Joseph F. Johnston, Jr., B.A., LL.B., M.A.
Richard C. Kast, B.A., J.D.
Judge Martin Langhorne Keith, B.A., J.D.
H. Lane Kneedler, A.B., LL.B.
James B. Kobak, Jr., A.B., LL.B.
Mark I. Levy, B.A., J.D.
Michael R. Lincoln, B.S., J.D.
Paul A. Lombardo, A.B., M.A., J.D., Ph.D.
Robert D. Luskin, A.B., J.D.
Robert S. MacWright, B.A., Ph.D., J.D.
David M. Malone, B.A., J.D.
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Elisa Massimino, B.A., M.A., J.D.
Richard E. Moore, A.B., J.D.
Alexia Morrison, B.A., J.D.
James M. Pates, B.A., J.D.
Judge Paul M. Peatross, B.A., J.D.
Judge Jane M. Roush, A.B., J.D.
Thomas G. Snow, B.A., M.A., J.D.
Bruce M. Steen, B.A., J.D., M.A.
Frank Stewart, A.B., LL.B.
Robert F. Turner, B.A., J.D.
William R. Waddell, A.B., LL.B.
Neal L. Walters, B.A., M.F.A., J.D.
Robert L. Weinberg, B.A., LL.B.
J. Joshua Wheeler, B.A., M.A., J.D.
Bruce R. Williamson, Jr., B.A., J.D.
Richard F. Williamson, B.A., J.D.
R. Craig Wood, B.A., M.Ed., J.D.

Retired Faculty
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Thomas F. Bergin, B.A., LL.B., Professor Emeritus
Mortimer M. Caplin, B.S., LL.B., J.S.D.,
Professor Emeritus
Edwin S. Cohen, B.A., J.D., Professor Emeritus
John A.C. Hetherington, A.B., LL.B., LL.M.,
Professor Emeritus
Peter C. Manson, B.A., LL.B., Professor Emeritus
John C. McCoid, B.A., LL.B., Professor Emeritus