11 • School of Law

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.

As of 2004-05, the J.D. student body is composed of 1,100 students from virtually every state, the District of Columbia, and numerous foreign countries. They hold undergraduate or graduate degrees from over 250 colleges and universities. The teaching faculty includes over 70 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 and part-time 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 full range of possibilities is analyzed and debated in classes, workshops, lecture programs, student organizations, and faculty-student informal exchanges. Faculty meet with and mentor students, exploring ideas and fostering understanding and creative scholarship. Interdisciplinary thinking comes naturally at Virginia, with a third of the faculty holding advanced degrees in fields such as psychology, economics, philosophy, history, and the social study of science and technology.

The Arthur J. Morris Law Library, with more than 879,000 volumes, is one of the largest law libraries in the country. While its primary mission is to support the Law School’s faculty and student body, it also provides service to the University and the legal community beyond the University. As a member of a global community of research organizations, it links the Law School to local, national, and international information sources. It is an instructional unit within the Law School responsible for teaching techniques of effective legal research and publishing materials that assist the researcher in understanding legal bibliography.

Address
School of Law
580 Massie Road
University of Virginia
P.O. Box 400405
Charlottesville, VA 22903-1789
(434) 924-7354
www.law.virginia.edu

Admission Information
Preliminary Education The study of law requires the constant application of a disciplined mind. Therefore, those courses are best suited to prelaw study that, either in content or method of instruction, 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 2004 Entering Class The 360 students who entered the first year of law study at the University of Virginia in August 2004 were selected from a total of 5,475 applicants. Of the entering students, 216 came from 44 different states, the District of Columbia, and 5 foreign countries (Pakistan, China, Korea, Ukraine, and India). The remaining members were from Virginia. This class also included 144 women students, and of the 294 students who identified their ethnicity, 62 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 3.63 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 169. 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 803 Virginia residents applied for admission, compared with 3,785 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 was over 5,500 in 2004-05; 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 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 pressure requiring employment when 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.

**LSDAS** The applicant should register with Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) 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 transferring 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 or upon vote of the law faculty, for courses 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 for 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** 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.

The applicant for admission as a special student must apply on forms available from the Admissions Office, supplemented with detailed information as to prior education, business experience, and general fitness to undertake the study of law. A statement explaining why the applicant is unable to qualify as a regular student must accompany the written application.

**Financial Aid Information**

Title IV Institutional Code: 003745

The University of Virginia School of Law assists its students in financing their legal education through a variety of resources, including scholarship assistance; Title IV federally sponsored programs such as Stafford Student Loans, Perkins Loans, and College Work-Study funding; and private sector educational loans. Most scholarship assistance is awarded on a combined basis of academic merit and financial need. Some scholarships are awarded solely on merit. Scholarships are awarded to first-year students and are typically renewed for the second and third years of law school, so long as the student’s academic progress is satisfactory. International students are eligible for scholarship and private loan assistance only.

**How To Apply for Financial Aid** All admitted first-year students are automatically considered for merit-based scholarship assistance, and a separate application is not required. Applicants who wish to be considered for need-based scholarships and federal loans must file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and complete the School of Law Institutional Application for Financial Aid. The recommended deadline for filing these forms is February 15. Rising second- and third-year students must submit a FAFSA and Institutional Application for Financial Aid to continue receiving need-based financial assistance. The recommended deadline for current students is April 15.
Students may borrow an annual maximum of $18,500 in combined subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans. While interest begins accruing immediately on Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, students may defer payment while enrolled and for a six-month grace period following graduation. The maximum amount a student can borrow under the Stafford Loan program is $318,500.

The University has established Bank of America as its preferred lender for all Stafford Loans, but students may choose to use any lender.

**Private-Sector Educational Loans**

Private-sector education loans are available to all students, regardless of need, to help meet any costs of education not covered by scholarship assistance or Stafford Student Loans. Private loans are available from a variety of lenders and are based on the applicant’s credit history and ability to repay. An eligible cosigner may be required. As with FFELP loans, the University has established the Bank of America as its preferred lender. Bank of America offers Guaranteed Access to Education (GATE) loans in partnership with First Marblehead Bank to both domestic and international students. Law students may, however, choose to obtain a private-sector educational loan from any lender.

**Outside Scholarships**

Students who receive scholarships from sources other than the University of Virginia must inform the Financial Aid Office in writing. Outside scholarships will not reduce the amount of any scholarship assistance from the School of Law, but may reduce students’ borrowing eligibility.

**Emergency Loans**

Emergency Loans can be obtained to cover unforeseen, educationally-related expenses that may arise during the academic year. The Law School offers emergency loans in amounts not to exceed $400. Students must provide a written request to the director of financial aid indicating the nature of the expense and the amount needed. These loans are interest free and are limited to one per academic year.

**Bar Examination Loans**

These loans are available through participating lenders during the final year of study and are based upon the student’s creditworthiness. 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 2004, for example, nearly 900 public- and private-sector law offices from 41 states and the District of Columbia conducted more than 7,400 interviews at the Law School from mid-September to late October. An additional 450 employers solicited résumés 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 2004, 330 out of 352 graduates had informed the Career Services Office that they had obtained jobs: 247 with law firms, 50 as judicial clerks; 18 with federal, city or state government agencies or public interest groups; 10 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 résumé writing. The offices also help students looking for jobs outside the formal interviewing process by corresponding with, and forwarding student résumés 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 mar-

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**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. The Law School Financial Aid Office works individually with students to develop realistic budgets that meet the costs of obtaining a legal education and to identify sources of financial support that will enable students to achieve their educational and professional goals.

Budgets for the 2005-2006 academic year are estimated as follows:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VA Resident</th>
<th>Non-Resident</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tuition &amp; Fees</td>
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<tr>
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The Law School’s Financial Aid Office is authorized to increase a student’s budget up to $2,500 toward the cost of any notebook computer upon request from the student and submission of supporting documentation (i.e., sales receipt or PC vendor’s price quote). Adjustments to a student’s cost of attendance may also be made to accommodate some nondiscretionary expenses such as child care and medical expenses not covered by insurance.

**Standard Forms of Financial Aid**

**Scholarships**

Scholarship assistance is provided through the generosity of alumni and friends of the School of Law and from general funds allocated by the school. Most scholarship assistance is awarded on a combined basis of academic merit and need, but some scholarships are awarded solely on merit. All admitted applicants will be considered for merit-based assistance, and no separate application is required. Scholarships are typically renewed for the second and third years of law school, so long as the student’s academic progress is satisfactory.

**Stafford Student Loan Program**

Stafford Loans are loans available to U.S. citizens and permanent residents in interest-subsidized and unsubsidized forms. The University participates in the Federal Family Educational Loan Program (FFELP) for Stafford Loans. To borrow subsidized Stafford Loan funds, students must demonstrate financial need under a standard needs analysis. Students may borrow up to $8,500 in subsidized Stafford Student Loans, with the federal government paying the interest on the loan while the borrower is in school and for a six-month grace period following graduation or withdrawal.
Residence, which provides loan assistance to graduates in public service positions.

The most popular locales for graduates of the classes of 2001-2003 include Washington, DC (299 graduates), New York City (210), Atlanta (66), Richmond (54), Boston, (48) Los Angeles (42), Chicago (36), San Francisco Bay Area (35), Houston (29), Philadelphia (25), McLean (20), Baltimore (19), and San Diego and Dallas (17 each).

The members of the Class of 2004 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 2004 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 these 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 $110,000.

Degree Programs

J.D. Degree

Candidates for the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree must successfully complete a minimum of 86 credits including all required first-year courses and a course in Professional Responsibility; satisfy the Writing Requirement; complete six residency semesters; and maintain a satisfactory record characteristic of a prospective member of the legal profession.

Residence The Law School, by virtue of regulations promulgated by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools, requires six semesters in residence 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 towards the J.D. degree, receives grades of D or better for at least nine 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 current 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 for candidacy for the 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 of Graduate Studies, School of Law, P.O. Box 400405, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4405.

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 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 for 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.

Degree Requirements for 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 credits 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 last class enrolled in the summer of 2002. 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 combined degree programs.

Limited Enrollment While in Residence While enrolled in the Law School, no student may be enrolled simultaneously in academic courses, as part of a degree-granting program or otherwise, at another institution without prior approval by the Curriculum Committee. Exception: students enrolled in External Combined-Degree Programs in Public International Law do not need Curriculum Committee approval.

Documentation for Combined Degree Programs Students must present documentation indicating acceptance into a combined 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 M.A. 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 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 Albert Choi.

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 participating 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 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 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.

**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 is required to meet the session and cumulative grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing. Grades are 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. (Government) Program**

This 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 Politics, 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 Politics, 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 12 of the 86 credits required for his or her J.D. degree in appropriate graduate-level work in the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics or other graduate offerings at the University. Similarly, with the approval of the graduate advisor of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Politics, 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.

**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 is required to meet the session and cumulative grading standards of both schools independently to remain in good standing. Grades are 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 credits 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 30-1 credits per year for the next two years, 10-1 credits 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 will be available during the first two years by application to the school at which the student is a resident. During the third and fourth years, The Darden School will provide for the third year with the Law School providing aid in the final year.

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 partici-
ularly 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.-M.P.H. (Public Health) Program**

The following program for a combined J.D.-M.P.H. 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 Law School 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 M.P.H. 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 M.P.H. 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 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.-M.P.H. program normally takes four years to complete.

**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 Architecture, in which the student may earn both the degrees of Master of Planning (M.P.) and the J.D. in four years’ time. This program is similar in format to the J.D.-M.B.A. program. Thus, a student must be independently admitted both to the Law School and to the Architecture School, Department of Planning. The student spends one full year in the Architecture school the program. Twelve credits earned in planning courses may be counted toward the J.D., and 20 credits earned in Law School courses may be counted toward the M.P. Prospective applicants to the Law School who are interested in the J.D.-M.P. program should write for detailed information to Daphne Spain, Chair, Department of Urban and Environmental Planning, School of Architecture, Campbell Hall, P.O. Box 400122 Charlottesville VA 22904-4122. The Law School faculty advisor for this program is Professor Thomas R. White III.

**J.D.-M.S. (Accounting) Program**

Persons admitted to the School of Law can earn both the J.D. and M.S. in Accounting degrees. Individuals must apply for admission to the McIntire School of Commerce in the usual manner. Commerce studies usually begin after the add/drop period. Commerce students will be expected to complete the requirements for all courses in which they are enrolled. Students must petition the assistant dean for academic services for permission to drop a course after the official add/drop deadline. Absolutely no drops will be permitted from short courses, full courses or seminars after the add/drop period has ended.

**Credit for Courses at Other Law Schools**

Except in the case of transfer students, University of Virginia law students may not transfer credit for law courses taken at other law schools unless advance approval is obtained. Students will be granted credit for course work completed at the other law school with a grade of D (or its equivalent) or better that does not duplicate course work already completed at Virginia. Students who have received an F grade in a course at Virginia will not be allowed to transfer credit for that course from another law school. No summer abroad program will be approved, including those sponsored by ABA-approved law schools.

**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 combined degree programs.

**Academic Regulations**

**Prerequisites** Students must meet all prerequisite requirements for courses they wish to enroll in or have a signed Prerequisite Waiver form on file in the Student Records Office.

**Attendance** Regular attendance is part of each student’s required work in courses and seminars. Regular attendance is defined as attending a minimum of eighty percent of class sessions. Each instructor, however, has authority to determine a higher standard of “regular attendance” for his or her courses and seminars. The failure of a student to attend regularly may be taken into account by the instructor in any manner for grading purposes. If, in consultation with the instructor, it is determined that the student’s absence from class is excessive and unwarranted, then the student (a) shall not be permitted to complete the work for the course, (b) shall not receive any academic credit for work performed in the course, and (c) shall receive the grade of “WF” (Withdrawn Failing). If a student is frequently absent from classes in general, the assistant dean for academic services may deny residence status for that semester, or may require withdrawal from the Law School.

**Change of Courses** Students may add and drop courses at will during the add/drop period. Once the add/drop period ends, except for good cause such as sickness or other circumstances beyond a student’s control, students will be expected to complete the requirements for all courses in which they are enrolled. Students must petition the assistant dean for academic services for permission to drop a course after the official add/drop deadline. Absolutely no drops will be permitted from short courses, full courses or seminars after the add/drop period has ended.

**Credit for Courses at Other Law Schools**

"Regular attendance" for his or her courses means that the student is required to attend a minimum of eighty percent of class sessions. Each instructor, however, has authority to determine a higher standard of regular attendance for his or her courses and seminars. Regular attendance is defined as attending a minimum of eighty percent of class sessions. Each instructor, however, has authority to determine a higher standard of regular attendance for his or her courses and seminars. The failure of a student to attend regularly may be taken into account by the instructor in any manner for grading purposes. If, in consultation with the instructor, it is determined that the student’s absence from class is excessive and unwarranted, then the student (a) shall not be permitted to complete the work for the course, (b) shall not receive any academic credit for work performed in the course, and (c) shall receive the grade of “WF” (Withdrawn Failing). If a student is frequently absent from classes in general, the assistant dean for academic services may deny residence status for that semester, or may require withdrawal from the Law School.

**Credit for Courses at Other Law Schools**

Except in the case of transfer students, University of Virginia law students may not transfer credit for law courses taken at other law schools unless advance approval is obtained. Students will be granted credit for course work completed at the other law school with a grade of D (or its equivalent) or better that does not duplicate course work already completed at Virginia. Students who have received an F grade in a course at Virginia will not be allowed to transfer credit for that course from another law school. No summer abroad program will be approved, including those sponsored by ABA-approved law schools.

**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 combined degree programs.
Credit for Graduate Courses at the University
Second- and third-year law students may supplement their law school curriculum with courses from other schools and departments of the University. To qualify for credit toward the J.D. degree, the course must be graduate level, non-language, directly relevant to the student's intellectual development in the study of law, and must not be graded on a pass/fail basis. With the approval of the assistant dean for academic services, students may apply up to six 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.

Limited Employment While in Residence
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. When 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. Such a course may be excessive even if the person works fewer 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 to cover 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 of this policy.

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
(Second- and Third-Year Students)
All second- and third-year 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 combined degree. Such a petition is routinely granted once it is shown 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 Students)
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, first- and elective courses totalling at least 14, but no more than 16, credits. First-year students are not allowed to enroll in more than 16 credits per semester or to enroll in non-law courses under any circumstances.

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 indifference, 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. A student is usually granted only one leave of absence.

Activities and Awards
Student Activities
Action for Better Living (ABLE) is a student-run service organization that provides student volunteers opportunities to help the disadvantaged children in the Charlottesville community. ABLE volunteers have the opportunity to provide weekly after-school tutoring services to children of all ages in both reading and math. Other ABLE volunteers become "big siblings" to children in the community. The program matches up law students with "little siblings" to create one-on-one relationships. The goal of this program is to provide mentorship, friendship, and support to underprivileged kids on a consistent weekly basis.

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) 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 (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.

Health Law Interest Group is open to all law, L.L.M., medical, graduate, and undergraduate students. Its purposes are: to explain what Health Law is, to give students a better view of the different areas of Health law, to introduce types of classes we have available and to promote a healthy environment. We sponsor many speakers and seminars in the health law field throughout the year and organize social activities with medical and other graduate students. We also plan to participate in pro bono activities with the UVa Medical Center.

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 of International Law’s 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 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 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 is a social networking group for couples connected with the law school. It was designed to foster a sense of community among students and their significant others, to function as a support group, and to create networks to help facilitate a smooth transition into life in Charlottesville.

Law Christian Fellowship (LCF) is a nondenominational Christian fellowship dedicated to understanding the person and claims of Jesus Christ. LCF remains uniquely committed to presenting Christianity to the UVA Law School and the surrounding Charlottesville community through service, outreach and fellowship. Room 156D.

Legal Assistance Society 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. The 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 of each year.

Post-Conviction Adjudication Project (P-CAP) 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 Beaman 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 three-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.

Saint Thomas More Society is an organization of law students, lawyers and judges who are practicing members of the Roman Catholic Church. The Society is dedicated to assisting in the spiritual growth of its members, encouraging them to apply the ideals exemplified by St. Thomas More in their daily lives and fostering high ethical principles in the legal profession and in the community of Catholic lawyers.

Student Bar Association As the official representative of the Law School body, the SBA advises the dean of student life, 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 Juridical Committee, Honor Committee, and Student Council, all of whom serve on the SBA.

Students United to Promote Racial Awareness (SUPRA) is 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, on three years attendance at the Law School, and who have otherwise met high standards of integrity and dedication.

The Rex E. Lee Society (REELS) seeks to promote high ethical and moral values in the study and practice of law. The organization serves as a resource for the law school and provides assistance and information to members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) who are studying or interested in studying law at the University of Virginia.

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. Articles 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, institutions, and libraries in more than 40 countries. The Journal selects its members through writing tryouts held each 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 competing legal, judicial, and political perspectives. An array of issues are addressed, including—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, 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 Families serves to provide support to, and promote the interests of those students facing the challenges of attending law school while raising children. Among our primary objectives are promoting social interaction and the sharing of information among interested persons, including both current and prospective parents. Issues of specific concern include child care, medical resources, and family activities or community events, with particular emphasis on low-cost options to help those on a tight budget. We also provide support to the law school admissions staff by encouraging individuals with families to apply for admissions and attend the University of Virginia School of Law and serving as an information resource for prospective students.

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 seek to achieve these goals through service projects and fundraisers benefiting 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 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 student note in a current volume of the Virginia Journal of International Law.

Faculty Award for Academic Excellence Presented to the student who has had the most outstanding academic record during his or her three years in Law School.

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 Kramer/Herbert Bangel 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 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 graduate or graduates who have produced outstanding work in the field of law and economics.

Mary Clalbourne and Roy H. Ritter Prizes These four prizes for character, honor, and integrity were established in 1985 by C. Willis Ritter, ’55 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 the student with the highest academic record after five semesters.

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 offered 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 interests of the faculty members.

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

LAW1 603 - (4) Civil Procedure
This course covers the procedures courts use in deciding lawsuits that do not involve criminal misconduct. Much of it is concerned with the process of litigation in trial courts, from the initial documents called pleadings, through the pre-trial process, especially the process of discovery in which parties obtain information from one another, to trial itself. Another important topic concerns the jurisdictional rules that determine in which court a lawsuit may be brought.

LAW1 605 - (4) Constitutional Law
This course is an introduction to the structure of the U.S. Constitution and the rights and liberties it defines. Judicial review, federalism, congressional powers and limits, the commerce clause and the 14th Amendment are covered, as are the equal protection and due process clauses.

LAW1 606 - (4) Contracts
This course is an examination of the legal obligations that attach to promises made in a business contract or otherwise, including the remedies that may be available for promises that are not kept. The course examines the legal requirements for enforceable contracts, including consideration, consent and conditions, and the effect of fraud, mistake, unconscionability, and impossibility.

LAW1 609 - (3) Criminal Law
This course explores the basic principles of Anglo-American criminal law, including the constituent elements of criminal offenses, the necessary predicates for criminal liability, the major concepts of justification and excuse, and the conditions under which offenders can be liable for attempt. Major emphasis is placed on the structure and interpretation of modern penal codes.

LAW1 620 - (2) Legal Research and Writing
The basic skills course in the first-year curriculum, the course covers fundamental legal research techniques and two styles of legal writing. The fall semester focus is on preparing objective office memoranda and in the spring semester students produce an appellate brief. Students also present an appellate oral argument before a panel of alumni, faculty, and upper-class students.

LAW1 623 - (4) Property
The course is a general introduction to property concepts and different types of property interests, particularly real property. The course surveys present and future estates in land, ownership and concurrent ownership. Leasehold interests, gifts and bequests, covenants and servitudes, conveyancing, various land use restrictions, eminent domain, and intellectual and personal property issues are also considered.

LAW1 629 - (4) Torts
The course in Torts examines liability for civil wrongs that do not arise out of contract. It explores three standards of conduct: liability for intentional wrongdoing, negligence, and liability without fault, or strict liability. The course also examines other issues associated with civil liability, such as causation, damages, and defenses. Particular areas of tort law such as battery, medical malpractice, and products liability, as well as debates about tort reform, are also part of the standard coverage of the course.

LAW2 600 - (3) Schools, Race, and Money
This course examines the "right" to equal educational opportunity, and considers the various legal efforts at the state and federal level to improve the educational opportunities available to elementary and secondary students. Primary concentration is on school desegregation, school finance litigation, and school choice, but will also include the federal government's role in expanding the educational opportunities of low-income and disabled students. Issues to be addressed include the educational ramifications of desegregation and school finance litigation; the institutional capability of courts, either state or federal, to achieve change in these areas; the influence of race on school finance reform; and market-based alternatives to improving the equity and adequacy of the public education system.
LAW2 604 - (3)
Quantitative Methods
This course provides an introduction to the basic mathematical tools that a lawyer needs. The topics covered are drawn principally from probability, statistics, and finance. The course emphasizes 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 is 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, lock-ups, earn-outs and the allocation of risks by the acquisition agreement. Relevant accounting and tax issues are covered briefly.

LAW3 602 - (3-4)
Administrative Law
An introduction to the federal regulatory and administrative process. The course begins with a brief examination of the reasons for creating regulatory agencies and the constitutional constraints on Congress’s authority to delegate lawmaking power. It also explores the limits of presidential power to control how delegated functions are performed by subordinate officers. It then turns to the procedures by which regulatory agencies and administrative bodies operate, and concludes with a comprehensive examination of judicial review of administrative action, examining private as well as governmental means of implementing and enforcing federal regulatory requirements.

LAW3 603 - (3)
Admiralty
This course examines the basic substantive and procedural doctrines in federal admiralty law and compare them to analogous doctrines in other areas of law. Among the topics covered are: jurisdiction in admiralty, carriage of goods by sea, salvage, general average, collision, maritime torts for personal injury and death, and environmental law on navigable waters.

LAW3 605 - (3)
Agency and Partnership
This course deals with the agency relationship and its consequences, focusing on such topics as contractual authority, vicarious liability, and fiduciary obligation. The course also serves as an introduction to the partnership as the primary non-corporate business organizational form involving co-ownership. The course includes discussion of limited liability partnerships and limited liability companies. Although the course uses litigated cases as the primary material, it aims to provide future transactional lawyers with the basic tools necessary to help clients structure their affairs in a manner consistent with their business goals, including minimizing unwanted liability.

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 is given to arbitration, its theoretical and statutory foundations, and its procedures. The role of lawyers in ADR applications is examined. Comparisons are made of various ADR methods with traditional litigation and with one another, particularly regarding effectiveness in specific context. Negotiation and mediation simulations are conducted by students.

LAW3 609 - (3)
American Legal History
This course examines principally non-constitutional dimensions of American legal development between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. Topics 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 610 - (3)
American Legal History: Social Movements and the Law
This course covers 10th- and 20th-century Supreme Court decisions interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment and situates them in socio-historical context. The course revolves around questions of how law mediates social relations and how judicial intervention affects social relations and social movements. Topics include segregation and other forms of status-based discrimination, women's suffrage, women in the workplace, school desegregation, anti-poverty and anti-war activism, and reproductive rights.

LAW3 611 - (3)
Bankruptcy (Law & Business)
Prerequisite: Accounting, Corporate Finance, Corporations.
This course concerns corporate bankruptcy and reorganization, and focuses on the reorganization of financially distressed firms under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The emphasis of the readings and class discussion is less on bankruptcy case law and more on the economic fundamentals of financial deal-making and restructuring.

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 to prepare students to provide counsel or conduct litigation in the antitrust area, to introduce the history of the law’s efforts to identify those private arrangements or practices inconsistent with competition, and 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. Particular attention is paid to multi-claim multi-party litigation, including class actions, as well as the problem of parallel state and federal court litigation. The course also considers other aspects of the civil litigation process, such as the right to trial by jury. In addition, the course may explore issue and claim preclusion and appeals in greater depth.

LAW3 617 - (3)
Contracts II
Prerequisite: Contracts.
This course is a continuation of the study of basic contract law and theory, but coverage is both broader and deeper. Topics may include: the identification and interpretation of the terms of agreement (parol evidence and plain meaning rules), defining the terms of performance (implied and express conditions), mistake and excuse (unilateral and mutual mistake, impossibility, commercial impracticability, the right to cure), conduct constituting breach (anticipatory repudiation, the right to adequate assurances, remedies (foreseeability, mitigation, liquidated damages, sales of goods remedies), and third party rights (intended and incidental beneficiaries, assignment and delegation, and novation). Although considerable emphasis is placed on doctrines in both the common law and Uniform Commercial Code, this course is not intended as a substitute for a course on the sale of goods.

LAW3 618 - (3)
Civil Rights Litigation
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.
This course examines the arc of federal civil rights law, beginning with the Reconstruction statutes, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1985, with particular emphasis on § 1983. Studied in some detail are: constitutional and non-constitutional rights enforceable under § 1983; qualified and absolute immunities; governmental liability for the acts of individual officials; monetary and injunctive relief; and attorney's fees. Also examined is the civil rights legislation enacted during the 1960s and 1970s, focusing on Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Titles IV and IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Briefly considered are more recent civil rights statutes including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Equal Pay Act.

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 telecommunic-
tions media—wireline and wireless telephone carriers, but 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. Major themes of the course include: how to manage a “scarce” resource; 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 and regulation; and, the conflict between different regulators.

LAW 620 - (3) Commercial Law: Sales and Sales Finance

This is a core course in the area of commercial law, and builds upon the first-year courses in contracts and property. The law governing the sale of goods is found primarily in Article 2 of the UCC, but also in the rules governing international trade, which is a rapidly growing area. This course focuses on the basic principles of sales law, including the rights of creditors, owners and purchasers; warranties of title and quality (breach of warranty by a seller is a form of “product liability” where the damages are economic rather than personal injury); performance stage controversies and remedies of buyers and sellers; methods of payment in exchange for goods; and the financing of sales transactions, both domestically and internationally. The course includes some analysis of the drafting of key sales documents, with an emphasis on the business setting of sales transactions. Because this is an area governed primarily by statute, the course strongly emphasizes principles of statutory construction.

LAW 621 - (3) Secured Transactions

This course covers the essential provisions and structure of Revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The law of secured transactions facilitates the taking of security interests by creditors to secure loans they make to debtors. Among the issues covered in this course are how creditors receive security interests in debtor’s property (“the attachment process”); how they obtain priority over competing creditors asserting interests in the same collateral (the “perfection” process); how creditors maintain security interests in collateral transferred by the debtor, acquired by the debtor, and acquired by debtor after debtor’s name or corporate status changes; and how creditors maintain security interests in proceeds of collateral. The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge of the Code sufficient to enable them to structure secured transactions and litigate secured claims successfully. The course is taught with an emphasis on Code mastery, while underscoreing the policy objectives and business contexts relevant to secured transactions generally.

LAW 622 - (3) Bankruptcy

This course explores in detail some of the legal, theoretical, and practical issues raised by a debtor’s financial distress. Principal emphasis is 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.

LAW 626 - (3) Nonprofit Organizations

The course surveys 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 examines the formation, dissolution, and governance of nonprofits, considers state regulation of charitable solicitations, and analyzes tax and tax policy issues related to nonprofits.

LAW 627 - (3) Complex Civil Litigation

This course addresses 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. While the class action is given primary attention, other topics include discovery, judicial control of complex cases, trial, and prejudgment. The professional and social context of this type of litigation are emphasized. The course is particularly useful to students interested in litigation concerning products liability, securities regulation, and civil rights.

LAW 628 - (3) Constitutional History II: From Reconstruction to Brown

This course examines, from a historical perspective, constitutional developments from the enactment of the Civil War amendments to the Brown decision involving school desegregation. The emphasis is on the historical perspective and the integration of social and political history with legal developments. Some of the issues addressed include: the enactment and early judicial interpretation of the Civil War amendments, the rise and demise of the Lochner era, the Court-packing crisis, the origins of the modern judicial concern with civil rights and civil liberties (including rights of free speech, criminal procedure, and free exercise of religion), and the Brown decision. In addition to placing constitutional developments into their broader historical perspective, the course focuses on the consequences of Supreme Court decision making and how influential were particular Court rulings at transforming social reality.

LAW 629 - (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.

LAW 640 - (2) 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 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, and firm valuation.

LAW3 641 - (4) Corporations
This course considers the formation and operation of corporations and compares corporations to other business forms. It examines the roles and duties of those who control businesses and the power of investors to influence and litigate against those in control. The course also addresses the special problems of closely held corporations and issues arising out of mergers and attempts to acquire firms. The course uses both new tools derived from the corporate finance and related literatures 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 include bail and pretrial 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 is given to statutory federal rules, the course emphasizes 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 are the law of searches and seizures, police interrogation, and the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination. Both the basic doctrine and underlying themes are covered.

LAW3 646 - (3) Employment Law: Contracts, Torts, and Statutes
In contrast to the traditional labor law course, this course is 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 coverage varies somewhat from year to year, such topics as contract and 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 may be considered. Also discussed may be other topics in this exceptionally broad field, including FMLA, COBRA, WARN, OSHA, UI, and workers' compensation.

LAW3 647 - (3) Employment Discrimination
This course focuses 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 also examines 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.
This course examines the federal copyright statute which protects rights in intellectual and artistic property. Some of the specific topics covered 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 include database protection; the legality of videotaping or photocopying copyrighted material including television programs, books, and 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 the analytic tools for understanding the structure and role of political philosophy in normative debate. Explored are the foundations of contemporary liberalism as it finds expression in the work of John Rawls. At least half of the course is devoted to understanding Rawls' liberal theory of the state. The remaining portion of the course is devoted to a number of critiques and alternatives to liberalism. Among the authors discussed 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 that continue to evolve daily. This introductory course provides a basic grasp of those laws, the policies that underlie them, and the legal practice that has grown up around them. Addressed are both conservation (the Endangered Species Act) and pollution control (the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts). Although the primary focus is on federal legislation and regulatory programs, some local, state and international dimensions are also explored. The materials and class discussions seek to illuminate not only current environmental law and policy, but also likely future developments such as increased use of emissions trading. Attention is paid to the interactions among key players in the development and application of the law, such as industry, agriculture, NGOs, courts, Congress, agencies and departments.

LAW3 652 - (2) European Legal Systems
This course traces 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 includes a study of contemporary scholarly doctrine and jurisprudence of the courts. The course also examines the ongoing process of harmonization of private law in the European Union.

LAW3 653 - (3-4) 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 covers questions of relevance, hearsay, privilege and expert testimony, among others, and it focuses largely on problems arising in concrete factual settings, as opposed to traditional case analysis. Major emphasis is 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 focuses on the legal regulation of marriage and other intimate relationships, and the parent-child relationship. Substantial time is 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 decision makers, including Congress and the state courts. It examines 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. Also considered are the extent to which state courts are obliged to adjudicate questions of federal law and 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
This course explores the scope and structure of federal crimes, which are different in important respects from the much larger
body of state criminal law. The course covers the jurisdiction of the federal government over crime, including constitutional limitations; the emerging law of federal mens rea; four crimes that illustrate the enormous reach of the federal criminal law (the Mann Act, mail fraud, the Hobbs Act, and the Travel Act); and RICO, the most important organized crime statute in history. Broader policy questions, such as federal enforcement policies and the merits of the federalization of crime, are emphasized.

LAW 366 - (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 are 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 is also considered, as is income tax considerations unique to decedents.

LAW 366 - (3)
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. Particular attention is 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.

LAW 366 - (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. Covered are such issues 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.

LAW 369 - (3)
Health Care Law
This course provides an introduction to the landscape and government regulation of the healthcare market. The course first examines the three groups—healthcare providers, health insurers, and patients—around which the modern U.S. healthcare system is organized. It then examines how the government regulates relationships within and between these groups. Important themes that are covered include federal v. state authority over health care and the rising cost of health care. This course is not intended as an introduction to bioethics; rather it focuses on health care institutions and statutes.

LAW 367 - (3)
Immigration Law
This course provides an introduction to the complex substantive provisions of U.S. immigration laws and the procedures used to decide specific immigration-related issues. Considerable attention is 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, including the struggle against terrorism.

LAW 367 - (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 is on the link between traditional insurance law doctrine and modern ideas about the functions of private law.

LAW 367 - (3)
International Taxation
Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax.
A survey of the income tax aspects of foreign income earned by U.S. individuals and entities, and of U.S. income earned by foreign individuals and entities. The principal focus is on U.S. domestic law, but some attention is devoted to the varying approaches that countries adopt towards common questions of international tax policy as well as to the application of bilateral income tax treaties. The course seeks to develop a contextualized understanding of the relevant rules through an examination of the political and economic forces underlying these rules and through the analysis of case studies and problems modeled on real world transactions.

LAW 367 - (3)
International Business Transactions
This course deals with domestic and international legal regimes that affect or regulate transnational business transactions. Topics include institutional relationships, finance and capital markets, the regulation of technology transfer and international investment, and competition law.

LAW 367 - (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 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. It also focuses 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.

LAW 368 - (3)
International Law
This course examines foundational subjects in public and private international law. Topics include 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, and the basis of international jurisdiction and sovereign immunity. Where relevant, the course will include a focus on current events.

LAW 369 - (3)
Employment Law: Principles and Practice
Prerequisite: Employment Law, Employment Discrimination Law.
This course examines employment law doctrine and theory from a practical perspective. Problems drawn from litigated cases and counseling practice illustrate how attorneys use these doctrinal rules and theoretical principles to control the legal consequences of their clients’ employment relationships. Topics include 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.

LAW 368 - (3)
Judicial Role in American History
A survey of leading American Supreme Court judges from Marshall through the Burger Court. The course consists of lectures and readings, along with discussions of topics on contemporary issues.

LAW 368 - (2)
Jurisprudence
The course focuses on selected issues mostly within what is broadly termed analytical and normative jurisprudence. Treatment ranges 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 684 - (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.

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 - (2)  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. A basic understanding of financial statements is particularly important for practices that involve investment banking, initial public offerings, and the issuance of securities. The course includes 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 are delineated.

LAW3 690 - (2)  Advanced Legal Research
Prerequisite: 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 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 internet in legal research; and nontraditional approaches to finding legal information.

LAW3 693 - (3)  International Criminal Law
Introduces a variety of problems posed by the investigation or prosecution of criminal laws in the international arena, and 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 money laundering, the forfeiture of illegally obtained assets, U.S. laws impacting on U.S. business overseas, 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.

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

LAW3 696 - (3)  Constitutional History I: Articles of Confederation Through the Civil War
This course traces the history of American constitutional law development from the Articles of Confederation through the Civil War. Topics 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 explores various legal issues that arise in the context of the new genetic technologies. The course offers an introduction to the basic biology of human genetics and the objectives of the Human Genome Project, including the history of genetic research in the U.S., 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 surveys genetic privacy and access to genetic information, including questions of population screening and use of DNA as a unique identifier; forensic use of genetic information, particularly in the context of litigation; 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; alteration and ownership of biologic forms, where genetic engineering raises intellectual property issues; and 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 explores the legal regulation of how land may be used, with an emphasis on the constitutional and environmental dimensions of land use law. Topics include constitutional constraints on land use regulation, including those imposed by the First 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 focuses primarily on the public regulation of land, it also addresses public ownership and private, market-based alternatives to regulation.

LAW3 719 - (4)  Government Contract Litigation: Disputes and Remedies
This course focuses on contract litigation before the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, using an actual Army Contract Appeals Division case file as an example. Topics include jurisdiction, pleadings and motions, written discovery, depositions, hearings, brief writing, ADR and settlement agreements, and post-hearing procedures and appeals.

LAW3 720 - (2)  Advanced Topics in the Law of War I & II (JAG)
The course provides an in-depth study of specific topics in the law of war building upon foundations laid during the core instruction. Discussions and readings consider and compare U.S. and international perspectives on the law of war including views of U.S. allies, the U.N., the ICRC and NGOs. Topics include sources of contemporary law of war, in-depth consideration of the principles of the law of war and targeting, issues associated with battlefield status, regulation of internal armed conflicts, the interface between human rights law and the law of war, and mechanisms to enforce the law of war. The ICRC’s casebook How Does Law Protect in War serves as the text.

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.

LAW 3 725 - (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 negotiation process is examined 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.

LAW 4 600 - (3)
Issues in Poverty Law
This seminar examines poverty in the U.S. and the ways in which the law, both intentionally and unintentionally, affects impoverished individuals and communities. Addressing historical and contemporary perspectives on poverty and poverty law, it considers a variety of topics, including welfare law and policy; the allocation of power between the states and the federal government in the provision and administration of programs for the poor; access to affordable housing and healthcare; the regulation of work; law enforcement in poor communities; poverty expressed by wealth versus income; and the status of economic class in the adjudication of constitutional and other claims. These topics are accompanied by an exploration of broader questions regarding access to legal representation, access to the courts, and the ways in which impoverished communities perceive and experience the law, the legal profession, and legal institutions.

LAW 4 601 - (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.

LAW 4 602 - (3)
Local Government Law
This course examines both the theoretical bases for decentralized government and the specific functions of local governments in the American legal and political system. The course utilizes legal cases as well as political and social theory in considering the proper distribution of powers among federal, state, regional, and local institutions. Specific topics include the formation and constitutional status of local and other non-State governments; the capacity of local governments to provide essential government services such as education and policing; the environmental impacts of local land use regulations paying special attention to issues of urban sprawl; the existing distribution of resources across metropolitan areas; and the impact of race on the structure of metropolitan governance.

LAW 4 603 - (3)
Mass Media Law
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.
A survey of the constitutional implications of mass media enterprises, including newspapers, radio, and television. Attention is paid to First Amendment issues, but there is some discussion of the regulatory economics of the broadcasting and newspaper industries.

LAW 4 604 - (3)
Mental Health Law
This course addresses legal issues that pertain to the treatment of individuals with mental illness or mental retardation. The course explores 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 includes periodic guest lecturers from the disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social work, and social services, as well as presentations by relevant legal practitioners. Topics include the nature of psychiatric diagnoses and mental disorders, the right to treatment and community services, professional liability for malpractice, civil commitment, relationships between criminal and civil justice systems, benefits eligibility, protection against discrimination, and client competence and surrogate decision making for incompetent clients.

LAW 4 608 - (3)
National Security Law
This course is a comprehensive introduction, blending relevant international and national law, that defines national security and presents information about the causes of war and traditional approaches to preventing war. It examines the historical development of the international law of conflict management and institutional modes of conflict management, and the prohibition of war as an instrument of national policy. It also examines several case studies of specific national security issues, and examines war crimes and the Nuremberg principles, and the new international criminal court as well as the Yugoslav and Rwanda tribunals. It examines terrorism, the post-9-11 war against terrorism, American Security Doctrine, nuclear weapons and their effects, and general arms control negotiations. It briefly addresses the security aspects of oceans law, then examines in detail the national institutional framework for the control of national security, including the authority of Congress and the president to make national security decisions, and the war powers and constitutional issues in the debate on interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

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—three of them authored by the same Chief Justice, John Marshall. The course can be viewed as a study of legal history, but it is also a story about contemporary 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 a second theme of the course.

LAW 4 610 - (3)
Oceans Law and Policy
This course begins by examining the goals of oceans policy, outlining both community and U.S.’ interests; providing several frameworks for analysis; then defining oceans claims and their political, economic, and strategic context. The course includes 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. 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, and organization of the national oceans policy process and the future of oceans policy.

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 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 4 619 - (3)**

**Refugee Law**

*Prerequisite:* Immigration Law or permission of the instructor.

This course examines in detail the basics of refugee law and the procedures involved in adjudicating claims to political asylum. Topics may include: 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).

**LAW 4 620 - (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. Topics include damages measurement, injunctive relief, declaratory judgments, restitution, and punitive civil remedies.

**LAW 4 622 - (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. Both applications in the criminal context (e.g., obscenity, parole, sentencing) and in civil law (e.g., desegregation, trademarks, custody) are considered. Psychology and sociology are the social sciences emphasized.

**LAW 4 623 - (3)**

**Securities Regulation**

*Prerequisite:* Corporations.

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 applies basic principles of financial economics as analytic tools.

**LAW 4 624 - (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, 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.

**LAW 4 627 - (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.

**LAW 4 629 - (3)**

**Personal Injury Law**

*Prerequisite:* Torts.

This course begins by examining 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.

**LAW 4 630 - (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 inter-relating testamentary and inter vivos transactions including contracts to make wills; the effect of change on dispositive descriptions and limitations in wills including problems pertaining to common law lapsed and the anti-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.

**LAW 4 632 - (3)**

**Virginia Practice and Procedure**

The course, and in-depth study of the workings of litigation in Virginia, is organized and presented primarily for students who intend to practice law in the Commonwealth. 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; a study of the Rules of Court; and the procedural statutes and applicable case law.

**LAW 4 633 - (3)**

**Real Estate Transactions: Principles and Practice**

*Prerequisite:* Federal Income Tax recommended, but not required.

This course is about making deals to acquire or develop long-lived income producing assets, focusing specifically on financing techniques for the equity piece of investment in income producing real estate. Financial structures used to invest in real estate, principally pass-thru entities taxed as partnerships are analyzed with multi-family residential projects used for analytic purposes. Attention is paid to development issues, including site acquisition and evaluation, environmental regulation, market analysis and obtaining public approvals. The use of publicly held investment vehicles to finance real estate ventures is discussed, including the use of REITs and UPREITs, investment by tax exempt institutions and issues raised by debt securitization. Attention is also paid to debt structures and relationships between creditors and investors; protection of equity investors in troubled projects; special problems with leverage, possibly including leveraged leases; defaults and workouts.

**LAW 4 634 - (3)**

**Intellectual Property: Unfair Competition**

This course examines how legal rules affect the production and dissemination of commercial information. It covers trademark law, trade secrets, trade dress, the right of publicity, and misappropriation law. For trademark law, the course further examines 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.

**LAW 4 635 - (2)**

**Advanced Trusts and Estates**

*Prerequisite:* Property, Trusts & Estates.

The course covers 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.

**LAW 4 636 - (3)**

**Partnership Tax**

*Prerequisite:* Federal Income Tax.

This course examines the basic principles in the application of the federal income tax to partnerships and their partners. 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 also examines and compares 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 639 - (3) Administrative Law Theory and Policy
**Prerequisite:** Administrative Law.
This seminar explores the theory and policy of administrative law. In particular, it addresses issues of what makes administrative action legitimate, how administrative agendas get set, and how agencies respond to influence from others—both other political actors and outside interest groups. Most of the reading consists of articles from a variety of disciplines—political theory, administrative behavior theory, public choice theory, and law and economics.

LAW4 642 - (2) International Sales
This course examines sales and payments law in the context of international transactions. Topics 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). It also takes a comparative approach by looking at the way different legal systems handle similar doctrines of sales law, such as warranties and risk of loss, and examines Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code.

LAW4 643 - (2) Conflict of Laws
This course examines the rules and principles that govern the resolution of multi-jurisdictional conflicts of laws in the U.S. The central issue throughout the course is, simply, what law governs a multi-jurisdictional dispute? It considers various theoretical bases for choice of law principles, as well as the principal constitutional limitations on choice of law. It also devotes some class time to advanced issues of in personam and in rem jurisdiction, the Erie doctrine, and 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 the emergent World Trade Organization, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and various institutions of U.S. trade policy. Also considered are extraterritorial aspects of major regulatory schema, such as antitrust and intellectual property.

LAW4 654 - (3) Pre-Trial Litigation: Principles and Practice
This course deals with civil litigation from the initial pleadings through discovery and a wide variety of motion practice events. Students draft pleadings, conduct discovery activities, and make a number of motions. Motion practice covered includes 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.

LAW4 656 - (3) Ideas of the First Amendment
**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law.
This course develops skills of close critical reading, as well as an understanding of the central ideas of the First Amendment tradition. The emphasis is on how those ideas emerged in various historical periods from particular political, legal, and intellectual struggles. Philosophical and polemical essays are studied as well as judicial opinions, including essays and opinions by John Milton, James Madison, John Stuart Mill, Learned Hand, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis Brandeis, and Alexander Meiklejohn. The course explores how the ideas of these thinkers bear on issues of contemporary First Amendment controversy.

LAW4 659 - (3) Foreign Relations 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. Topics 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. Current events, such as events relating to the post-September 11 war on terrorism and the 2003 war in Iraq, are also examined.

LAW4 661 - (3) Employment Law Clinic
**Prerequisite:** Employment Law or Employment Discrimination Law recommended, but not required.
This year-long course gives first-hand 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. Motions and trial advocacy skills are taught and refined in the context of an employment discrimination case. In cooperation with the Legal Aid Justice Center and local attorneys, students participate throughout the year in litigating actual employment cases, which may include wrongful discharge actions, unemployment compensation claims, employment discrimination charges, or any other claims arising out of the employment relationship. It may also be possible for students to argue some motions (with appropriate Third Year Practice Certification).

LAW4 663 - (3) Federal Land and Natural Resource Law
**Prerequisite:** Environmental or Administrative Law recommended, but not required.
The seminar surveys the laws and policies governing the management of lands and natural resources under Federal ownership (some one-third of the nation’s continental land area). Beginning with a brief review of the history of federal land policy, the seminar focuses on issues relating to public lands in the east and west including national forests and parks, minerals, timber, fish and wildlife, endangered species, water, recreation, preservation of unique values, and occupancy uses. Various resource development issues are discussed in the context of federal-state jurisdictional powers over federal lands and resources and the applicability of the National Environmental Policy Act to activities on the federal lands.

LAW4 664 - (3) Prosecutorial Function: Principles & Practice
**Prerequisite:** Criminal Investigation.
The course examines the theoretical, ethical, and doctrinal principles and the practical constraints governing the exercise of the prosecutorial function at both state and federal levels. It focuses on such topics as the interplay between prosecutors and investigators, the nature of “prosecutorial discretion,” the political dimension of the prosecutorial function, issues and controversies surrounding the independent counsel statute, the use and abuse of the grand jury, criminal discovery, and the special obligations of the prosecutor as trial counsel.

LAW4 665 - (3) Appellate Litigation: Principles and Practice
This course deals with the most significant aspects of appellate practice, with a focus on the doctrines and rules applicable in the federal courts of appeals. The chief focus is on basic, first-level appellate process, using the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure and applicable case law principles to illuminate the practical issues in handling any appeal, state or federal. Students draft several sections of appellate papers, including motions and component parts of briefs, such that partial submissions are made at intervals throughout the term. A full-dress brief is submitted late in the semester, and oral argument taken on that case.
LAW4 677 - (2)  
Analysis of the Military Criminal Legal System (JAG)  
This course provides an in-depth critical examination of the military criminal legal system. A comparative and historical approach is used to explore the military justice system's divided loyalty between constitutional safeguards and the military mission. Discussion of possible changes that might improve the system is encouraged.

LAW4 678 - (3)  
Internet Law  
This course explores many of the different legal issues surrounding the internet. Particular consideration is given to whether and how the internet challenges existing legal categories and concepts. For example, how well do traditional notions of property fit the new territory? Will existing legal doctrine channel the development of the internet or will the sometimes novel demands of the internet force change in existing legal doctrine? Or both? The following substantive areas are included: copyright, patent, trademark, privacy, personal jurisdiction, torts, cyber crime, antitrust, sales, communications law, and taxation.

LAW4 681 - (2)  
Professional Sports and the Law  
This course examines the application of a variety of legal principles to the business of professional sports. The focus is on the application of contract law, antitrust law, and to some extent arbitration and labor law, on disputes and legal issues relating to the sports industry. Particular attention is given to professional sports leagues and individual sports. (Neither the application of law to amateur sports nor the application of tax law to sports is covered.)

LAW4 683 - (3)  
Duty to Obey  
This course examines debates concerning our (alleged) moral duty to obey the law (and, more generally, our "political obligations"). It explores the justifications that have been offered for the various kinds of legal disobedience. Readings are from contemporary sources in political philosophy and legal theory, and consider arguments concerning consent, fairness, justice, associative responsibilities, civil disobedience, conscientious refusal, violent resistance, and revolution.

LAW4 689 - (3)  
Environmental Lawyering: Principles and Practice  
Prerequisite: One of the following: Administrative Law, Environmental Law, or a course in litigation. This is a course about the tasks of lawyers representing clients in environmental disputes, from rulemaking to litigation to negotiation. Although focused on environmental problems, the course develops skills of general use in crafting and implementing strategies for clients in high visibility matters affecting the public interest. The course develops several case scenarios based on actual proceedings, including a rulemaking interpreting requirements of the Clean Water Act for local watersheds, litigation over threats to an endangered aquatic species and an enforcement action under the Clean Air Act.

LAW4 695 - (2)  
CaseFiles and Contracts  
A variety of issues in basic Contracts law are presented through CaseFiles. None of these CaseFiles have been taught before at UVa and there are few, if any, precedents that were read in the first-year Contracts course. Each day, the class considers a different CaseFile, with the final examination being a memo analyzing a specific CaseFile For a fuller description of the CaseFile Method, please see: www.CaseFileMethod.com.

LAW4 697 - (2)  
Intellectual Property: Trademark  
This class provides a thorough understanding of the application of trademark and unfair competition law to real life legal practice in a dynamic environment incorporating case studies and practical situations. This course covers the law that governs how brands may be legally protected, with topics including: trademarks as distinguished from other forms of intellectual property; trademark searching and clearance; federal and state registration of trademarks; the common law origin of trademark protection in the law of unfair competition; trademark infringement and dilution actions; the relationship between the allocation of domain names on the internet and protection of trademarks; and international treaties relating to trademarks.

LAW4 698 - (3)  
Introduction to Jewish Law  
This course reviews the development of Jewish law; its moral, socioeconomic, and political underpinnings; and its jurisprudential tradition in two areas: family law and criminal law. It covers several specific topics, 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. In addition, the law of capital punishment directly from Tractate Sanhedrin of the Talmud, the authoritative classical source of Jewish law, is reviewed.

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. It looks at three sorts of interests: participation, including various restrictions on the franchise itself; aggregation, including 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 governance, such as 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 covers the requirements of those federal causes of action, with particular attention to the cause of action under Rule 10b(5) and the role of class actions. One objective is 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 are addressed through a comparison of the financing, delivery and operation of health systems in different countries throughout the world. The course focuses 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 uses the U.S. health care system as a basis for comparison. Throughout, the legal and economic systems, as well as particular case studies, are examined. Topics include insurance, reimbursement mechanisms, the management of data and privacy, and public-private mix.

LAW4 710 - (3)  
Aging and the Law  
This course addresses significant legal and policy issues relating to health and financial needs of the elderly. Representative topics include ethical issues raised in representing elderly clients, financing of health care (Medicare and Medicaid) and the estate planning and legal questions that health care costs pose for elderly clients, guardianship and other mechanisms of surrogate decision-making, nursing home regulation, special housing needs for elderly individuals and the availability of assisted living facilities, elder abuse and neglect, end-of-life medical care (including physician-assisted suicide), employment discrimination, and income security (Social Security and employer-provided pensions).

LAW4 711 - (3)  
Bioethics and Jewish Law  
This course examines the approach of Jewish law to bioethical issues. After an introduction to the basic concepts, values, and sources of Jewish law, the application of Jewish law to several bioethical topics—including the duty of medical treatment, abortion, artificial insemination, euthanasia, organ transplanta-
tion, and cloning—are examined. Reading assignments come from classical sources of Jewish law, rabbinic response, modern scholarly discussions, and Israeli case law. No prior training in either Jewish law or bioethics is assumed.

**LAW4 712 - (3)**

**Corporations (Law & Business)**

*Prerequisite: Accounting, Corporate Finance.*

This course considers the formation and operation of corporations and will compare corporations to other business forms. It examines the roles and duties of those who control businesses and the power of investors to influence and litigate against those in control. Also addressed are the special problems of closely held corporations and issues arising out of mergers and attempts to acquire firms. The course uses 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.

**LAW4 714 - (3)**

**Legal Issues in Corporate Finance**

*Prerequisite: Accounting, Corporate Finance, Corporations.*

This course examines legal issues associated with financing choices made by corporations. The main objective is in understanding how and why different financing choices affect the value of the firm, how the courts have viewed such choices, and what, if any, changes may be necessary in our and the courts’ perspectives. Topics include debt securities and the role of protective covenants, the impact of bankruptcy in firm valuation, firms’ choice over different dividend policies, and legal and financial issues in change of control transactions.

**LAW4 722 - (3)**

**First Amendment Freedoms**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

This elective sequel to the required introductory course focuses significantly on First Amendment doctrine and theory, including free speech, freedom of the press, and religion.

**LAW4 724 - (3)**

**Germs and Justice: Infectious Diseases and the Law**

This course examines legal issues associated with efforts to prevent or limit the spread of infectious diseases. It begins with a historical overview of early infectious disease treatment and prevention methods, how the existence of infectious diseases has influenced the development of public health law, and the effectiveness and impact of public health law measures designed to control infectious diseases. It then moves to current issues such as the use of voluntary and mandatory quarantine; identification and notification requirements; mandatory screening, testing, and treatment; and the government’s role in combating infectious diseases, including its regulation of vaccine and medication research and development and proprietary rights to the products of this research and development. It also addresses some international issues and how proposed responses to bioterrorism come from classical sources of Jewish law, rabbinic response, modern scholarly discussions, and Israeli case law. No prior training in either Jewish law or bioethics is assumed.

**LAW4 733 - (3)**

**Jurisprudence, Sex, and Gender**

This course investigates the bodies of jurisprudence that regulate and construct sex, sexual orientation, and gender in contemporary culture. Like other social institutions, law explicitly assumes that there are two sexes and two sexual orientations, and it implicitly, but powerfully, acknowledges the existence of two distinct genders. The emergence and development of constitutional and statutory rules concerning classifications based on sex and sexual orientation, and the ways in which they interact with formal and informal gender norms are studied. The course explores a range of issues that affect the lives of men and women, whether straight or gay or both, including education and employment opportunities, military service, marriage and divorce, pregnancy related questions and parental rights, and the criminal regulation of sexuality and sexual orientation.

**LAW 4 738 - (3)**

**International Financial Architecture**

This course focuses on the history and evolution of one of the world’s oldest securities markets—the market for sovereign debt. The central question is that of how this market works to tackle sovereign insolvencies. Unlike with corporations, sovereigns cannot declare bankruptcy; over the years, there have been numerous proposals for a sovereign bankruptcy court to be established. This course examines the viability of some of the leading proposals, as well as market alternatives.

**LAW4 745 - (2)**

**Comparative Corporate Governance**

This course begins with a characterization of the issues relating to corporate governance, including the principal-agent problem, nexus-of-contract theory, shareholder supremacy versus stakeholders’ interests, and limited liability. The course then moves to a comparative legal analysis, examining the structure of the corporation in various jurisdictions (U.S., EU, Societas Europea, France, Germany) with discussions of, among other topics, the board system versus the two-tier system, the role of the shareholders’ meeting, and the role of auditors. Other topics include the sources of applicable rules and regulations; protection of shareholders’ rights; composition of corporate boards, including co-determination on the board level; and corporate groups, especially multinational groups.

**LAW5 601 - (3)**

**Indochina War: Legal and Policy Issues**

*Prerequisite: International Law or National Security Law recommended, but not required.*

Few national security law issues have been more controversial or more misunderstood than America’s tragic involvement in Indochina. Not only is it useful to review the old Indochina debates in the light of recent evidence (e.g., what really happened in the Gulf of Tonkin in August 1964?), but the conflict provides a rich case study for examining a diverse range of broader national security legal and policy issues, including the legal regulation of the initiation of coercion and the conduct of military operations, the role of Congress in the use of military force, and legal regimes governing war crimes and the treatment of prisoners of war.

**LAW5 602 - (3)**

**American Legal History**

This seminar provides an opportunity to investigate problems in American legal history and to learn from one another. Students will write a 40-page research paper, evaluate five or six papers written by classmates, and participate in weekly discussions of important works written from different historiographical, theoretical, and methodological perspectives. Each student also has a weekly appointment time to discuss with the instructor a topic, an appropriate method, and a plan of work. Papers may focus on the eighteenth, the nineteenth, or the twentieth centuries.

**LAW5 605 - (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, and concludes with a mini moot court, which 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**

*Prerequisite: National Security Law or International Law recommended, but not required.*

This interdisciplinary seminar explores 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. Recent studies by Yale Professors Donald Kagan and Bruce Russett, and by University of Hawaii Professor Rudy Rummel are 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 are examined to test competing theories.

**LAW5 607 - (3)**

**Hallmarks of Distinguished Advocacy**

Each class session begins with a discrete 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, audio tapes from Supreme Court arguments and other materials.
designed to illustrate both superb and disastrous oral work. The second half gives students an opportunity to perform, and be critiqued on, short oral advocacy exercises.

**LAW5 610 - (3)**  
**Business Reorganization under Chapter 11**  
**Prerequisite:** Bankruptcy recommended, but not required.

This seminar focuses on the practical and strategic applications of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Examined are applicable statutory and case law with particular emphasis on hypothetical and actual fact situations to demonstrate how the Chapter 11 process works. Legal and tactical considerations confronting debtors and creditors in a business reorganization are analyzed so that students can appreciate the negotiation, litigation and transactional components of a Chapter 11 case. At the conclusion of the semester, students participate in a mock Chapter 11 plan confirmation hearing presided over by a U.S. 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**

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 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 include social security reform, campaign finance reform, the property rights movement, and promotion of democracy.

**LAW5 617 - (3)**  
**Secured Transactions (Law & Business)**

This course is an introduction to debt financing, with particular emphasis on the use and enforcement of security interests in collateral and on the priority structure of creditor claims against a business organization. The course takes a transactional (deal-making) rather than litigation perspective. Although the focus is on personal property security interests (and UCC Article 9), the course also discusses some pertinent provisions of state statutes governing mortgages and of the federal Bankruptcy Code. As part of the law and business track, the course assumes familiarity with accounting, valuation, and corporate finance concepts and methodology.

**LAW5 618 - (3)**  
**Securities Regulation (Law & Business)**  
**Prerequisite:** Accounting, Corporate Finance, Corporations.

The course examines the federal statutes and regulations relating to the sale of securities and the duties of issuers, underwriters, brokers, dealers, officers, directors, controlling persons and other significant market participants. The focus throughout is on compliance rather than litigation. Securities markets are important areas of study for accounting and finance. Moreover, the Securities and Exchange Commission and other federal regulators oversee the accounting and financial professions.

**LAW5 619 - (5)**  
**Criminal Defense Clinic**  
**Prerequisites:** Third-year status, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law or Criminal Procedure, Evidence, Professional Responsibility, and eligibility for Third Year Practice Certification. Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required.

The Criminal Defense Clinic is designed to provide 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 engages 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**  
**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 625 - (3)**  
**Corporate Financial Transactions**

This year-long seminar concerns corporate decision-making in financial transactions. It focuses on governance issues and the allocation of control among the board of directors, management and other constituencies. Topics include debt and equity financing, venture capital, initial public offerings, mergers and acquisitions, shareholder activism, executive compensation, spin-offs and financial distress. Course materials include case studies, statutory and case law, law review articles, and financial economics articles.

**LAW5 630 - (3)**  
**Environmental Practice Clinic**

The Southern Environmental Law Center supervises up to three students per semester, who engage in supervised environmental practice activities at the Center. Attorneys at the Center 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 are 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 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 640 - (3)**  
**Employment Law: Health and Safety**

While hundreds of thousands of employees every year suffer accidental injuries, occupational diseases, or become victims of violence in the workplace, injury rates have fallen steadily over the last century. What role has legal regulation played in this decline? How might existing laws be better designed to improve workplace health and safety without imposing unduly large regulatory burdens on employers? This course considers such questions as it examines legal responses to work-related health and safety issues. The worker’s compensation system and the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) are studied in some detail. Course coverage also includes topics such as workplace violence, drug testing, smoking, and health insurance. Designed to complement the companion offering on Employment Law: Contracts, Torts & Statutes.

**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.
LAW 647 - (3)  
**International Human Rights Law Clinic**  
*Prerequisite:* Second- or third-year status and a course in International Human Rights Law or International Law, or instructor permission.  
This course provides first-hand experience in human rights advocacy under the supervision of international human rights lawyers. Projects are designed to give students practical experience with the range of activities in which lawyers engage to promote respect for human rights; to help students build the knowledge and skills necessary to be effective human rights lawyers; and to integrate the theory and practice of human rights. Class sessions provide the opportunity to discuss human rights law concepts and lawyering practice, and the legal, strategic, ethical and theoretical issues raised by the project work. The clinic also provides instruction in and development of international human rights law research and writing skills. There is no live-client representation.

LAW 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 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, and antitrust issues. Russia is used as an example of an emerging market presenting particular characteristics and problems that provide important insights into emerging markets elsewhere in the world.

LAW 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 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 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. Some time is also spent 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 include the recent decisions in the SBC/Ameritech and Boeing/McDonnell Douglas mergers.

LAW 652 - (3)  
**Appellate Litigation Clinic**  
*Prerequisite:* Third year status. This year-long 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 are examined. Fundamentals of oral and written appellate advocacy are discussed, with a focus on each student’s individual work project.

LAW 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.

LAW 659 - (3)  
**Alternative Dispute Resolution: Representing Clients in Mediation**  
Basic approaches to mediation are explored through readings, exercises, discussion, and role play. Topics 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 are demonstrated and students participate in role playing to sharpen their own skills both as advocates and neutrals. Mediation skills training is conducted over a weekend in the middle of the semester and is a requirement for completion of the course.

LAW 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, 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? Lobbying presents equally difficult issues. Finally, 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.

LAW 662 - (3)  
**Legislative Drafting and Public Policy**  
In this seminar, students draft legislation and supporting documentation on an issue of particular interest to the student. Where possible, students contact a staff member of the Virginia Office of the Attorney General, General Assembly, or Division of Legislative Services with an interest in the issue being researched. Topics researched in past semesters have included domestic violence, euthanasia, sexual harassment, gun control, recycling, oil spill liability, migrant farm workers, hostile corporate takeovers, sexually-transmitted diseases, fetal abuse, 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.

LAW 664 - (3)  
**Comparative Law**  
This seminar examines the issues of institutional design and structure that confront the modern legal world. It introduces 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 considers the influence of ideology on law, the reform process, and the realization of institutional change in constitutional, civil, criminal and administrative law. It also examines the impact of international institutions such as the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights on domestic law.

LAW 666 - (3)  
**Legal Regulation of Research on Human Subjects**  
This seminar probes the ethical and legal dimensions of scientific research when human beings are research subjects. In addition to historical background on the Nuremberg Code, the Belmont Report, and other sources of normative statements about the ethical and legal boundaries of research, the course investigates the federal regulatory apparatus under which research is currently conducted, including the role of Institutional Review Boards in approving scientific investigations; scientific integrity and misconduct, including the legal significance of conflicts of interest and fraud in research; special entities and populations affected by research including research on fetuses and fetal tissue, children, the cognitively impaired, the aged, prisoners, and other institutionalized populations; genetic research, with particular reference to the confidentiality of genetic informa-
tion it generates; and liabilities that arise for providers and health care institutions who provide experimental treatment as part of a therapeutic regimen.

**LAW5 671 - (3)**  
**Psychiatry and Criminal Law**  
This interdisciplinary seminar focuses 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. The course includes 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 explore contemporary issues in forensic psychiatry, including adjudicative competency (e.g. competency to stand trial, competency to waive rights), criminal responsibility (e.g. the insanity defense, diminished capacity), mental health expert testimony, mental disorder and violence, criminality and mental illness, capital cases, juvenile offenders, and sex offenders.

**LAW5 676 - (3)**  
**Tobacco Policy Research Seminar**  
Participants in this interdisciplinary seminar review and discuss recent empirical research bearing on laws and policies regarding prevention of smoking and the regulation of cigarettes and other tobacco products, including taxation and pricing, advertising and promotion, youth access, FDA jurisdiction, effects of anti-smoking media campaigns and warnings, and environmental tobacco smoke restrictions. Many sessions 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 are drawn from medicine, economics, psychology, political science, and other disciplines.

**LAW5 680 - (6)**  
**The Prosecution Clinic**  
**Prerequisite:** Third-year status, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Criminal Adjudication or Criminal Investigation, Evidence, Professional Responsibility, Trial Advocacy, and eligibility for Third Year Practice Certification. Constitutional Law and Negation Institute are recommended, but not required.

This year-long clinical course exposes 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 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 witnesses and other witnesses; and relationships with defense counsel. Ethical issues include discovery and exculpatory evidence, duty not to prosecute on less than probable cause, ex post facto situations, prosecution of multiple defendants and joint trial, witness recantation and preparation, and improper argument at trial.

**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 are illustrated, and students are 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. Instruction in the practice and technique of advocacy is provided during each class session. All sections are scheduled at least one full mock trial in which each student serves as individual or co-counsel.

**LAW5 686 - (2)**  
**Trial Advocacy Institute**  
The Trial Advocacy Institute of the National Trial Advocacy College is offered each January through the offices of Virginia Continuing Legal Education (CLE) in cooperation with the Law School. 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 twenty years.

**LAW5 687 (3)**  
**Lawyers and Justice: Ethics in Public Interest Lawyering**  
This seminar focuses on how ethical and moral considerations intersect with the practice and theory of law. Several categories of lawyering are covered, including "impact," or class-action litigation in which lawyers seek to alter social and/or economic relations through test cases; government lawyering, where the relationship between policy and law is inextricable; lawyering for specific status groups, such as women or the poor; and legal services lawyering, which typically involves the representation of indigent clients. Using legal, historical, sociological, and philosophical readings as points of departure, the seminar explores questions such as: Whose conception of justice should control decision-making in public interest lawyering? How should cause lawyering be defined? What models of lawyering are most appropriate for advancing particular social causes? Who is the client in class-action litigation? How should inadequate representation be defined in the context of public interest law?

**LAW5 691 - (3)**  
**Free Expression in Cyberspace**  
The first part of the course addresses the nature of expression in new media, potential liability for threats and incitement on the Internet, remedies against digital defamation, the status of obscenity and child pornography in cyberspace, the increasingly complex issues of "indecent" Internet material and material that is "harmful to minors," and regulation of commercial speech (including "spam" or junk e-mail) on the Internet.

**LAW5 694 - (3)**  
**Criminology**  
This seminar examines the complex ways in which law is used to regulate the level of individual violence in society. Topics include the uses of criminal law (e.g., deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation), public health law (gun control, drug and alcohol restrictions), mental health law (involuntary hospitalization) and tort law (liability for failure to prevent violence). Legal theory and empirical research receive equal emphasis.

**LAW5 695 - (3)**  
**Current Legal Ideas**  
This seminar explores the greatest hits in legal thinking over the last several years, focusing each week on an article pushing at the edge of some envelope in legal theory. Law and economics, legal feminist theory, and First Amendment theory are all fair game—whatever looks most interesting.

**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. Legal analyses focus on the topics of these treaties, but also examined are relevant U.S. domestic law and some international trade law. The course includes a series of simulated international negotiating and drafting sessions.

**LAW5 700 - (3)**  
**Supreme Court Justices and the Art of Judging**  
**Prerequisite:** Constitutional Law.

Key figures on the modern Supreme Court are the focus of this seminar. Considered are selected justices, including their background before coming to the Court, their major decisions, their jurisprudence, their interaction with other justices, and their legacy.

**LAW5 704 - (5)**  
**Negotiation and Public Practice Clinic**  
**Prerequisite:** Third-year status; second-year students may apply. Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required.

This year-long clinical course provides students with an opportunity to develop practical skills in negotiation, legal writing, litigation, legislation, public policy, and politics through an internship in local government. Students work under the supervision of a city or county attorney in the Charlottesville area and 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.

**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 an interdisciplinary series of seminars designed to develop students' understanding and appreciation of the ethical and moral issues and the cultural and historical contexts that shape them. The seminars focus on the ethical and moral dimensions of particular fields of study, such as law, business, medicine, and public policy. Each seminar takes a particular issue or a group of closely related issues as the central focus. The seminars are designed to engage students in active and critical discussion, and to foster a sense of responsibility among students for the ethical and moral dimensions of their work and their lives.

The seminars are open to students in the second year of law school, and to students in the third year of law school who have completed the seminars in the previous year. Students are expected to attend all sessions of the seminar, and to participate actively in the discussions. Each seminar is designed to meet for a total of six hours per week, over a period of ten weeks. The seminars are graded on a pass/fail basis, and no credit is awarded.

The seminars are taught by faculty members from a variety of disciplines, and are organized and led by a faculty coordinator. The coordinator is responsible for selecting the seminar topics, assembling the faculty team, and overseeing the seminar's administration.

The seminars are designed to provide students with a deeper understanding of the ethical and moral issues that are central to their work and their lives. They are intended to help students develop the skills and the values necessary to navigate the complex ethical and moral challenges that they will face in their professional careers.

The seminars are also designed to provide students with an opportunity to engage in critical and constructive discussion with their peers, and to learn from the perspectives of faculty members from a variety of disciplines. The seminars are intended to foster a sense of community among students, and to help students develop the skills and the values necessary to work effectively with others in a variety of settings.

The seminars are also intended to help students develop the skills and the values necessary to work effectively with others in a variety of settings. The seminars are intended to foster a sense of community among students, and to help students develop the skills and the values necessary to work effectively with others in a variety of settings.
cal 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 considers the principal tax and non-tax aspects of estate planning, with emphasis on sophisticated tax planning techniques for wealthy individuals. Topics covered 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 deferred giving techniques; life insurance; dealing with special assets and closely held businesses; planning for the payment of 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; comparison of wills, trusts, and other techniques; and ethical considerations.

**LAW5 709 - (3)**

**Guns, Germs, and Lead: Public Health Law and Ethics**

This course explores 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 highlights 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 712 - (3)**

**Patent and Licensing Clinic I**

*Prerequisite: Intellectual Property: Patent. This clinic involves instruction and practical training in patent drafting as well as the negotiation and drafting of patent and software license agreements. Students are assigned to one or more significant drafting and counseling projects in one or both of these two areas. Other functions which the clinic covers include evaluation of inventions and computer software for patentability and commercial value; counseling 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 is undertaken where appropriate.*

**LAW5 719 - (5)**

**Housing Law Clinic**

*Prerequisite: Second- or third-year status; Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required.*

This year-long clinic, 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 focuses 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) is also provided. Throughout the year, students 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 includes 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 providing other advocacy support in furtherance of these objectives.

**LAW5 720 - (3)**

**Gender and the Law**

This seminar investigates the legal and political significance of gender in contemporary culture. Readings focus on the history of the feminist movement, as well as on current developments in feminist jurisprudence, and include many of the central texts concerning the ways in which gender does and should shape our individual and collective destinies. The seminar explores 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 614 - (3)**

**Airline Industry and Aviation Law**

An introduction to the Transportation Code, the domestic and international airline industry, and the manner in which business responds to legal demands, and vice versa, using the dynamic and highly capitalized aviation industry as a focal point. Attention also is given to key current issues including foreign control of airlines, Homeland Security issues, and other similarly timely topics. Frequent visitors from industry join in the class.

**LAW6 615 - (2)**

**Commercial Law: Payment Systems**

A core course in the area of commercial law, this course explores the law governing various payments systems, including checks, letters of credit, credit cards, ATM and debit cards, wire transfers and internet banking. Covered are such topics as: check fraud; identity theft; negotiable instruments; the use of letters of credit in both domestic and international trade; bank liability for “aiding and abetting” customer fraud; consumer protection issues; guarantees and the law of suretyship; and the legal relationship between a bank and its customers. Also examined is the business context within which the legal rules are applied. Some emphasis on litigation strategy and the drafting of agreements to contain risk from the bank’s perspective is included.

**LAW6 656 - (3)**

**Equality and the Law**

This seminar concerns itself with the following questions: How does the American legal system attempt to create equality? How does our understanding of equality differ for various protected groups? What is the relationship between constitutional and non-constitutional rights? To what extent have governmental actions succeeded in creating equality? Legal scholarship addressing these questions in various contexts—particularly race and gender—comprises the texts for the course.

**LAW6 697 - (2)**

**Jury Trials in America: Understanding and Practicing before a Pure Form of Democracy**

The seminar immerses students in the world of jury trials, and examines the history of our jury and current perceptions of its role, jury selection processes from summoning through voir dire, factors affecting juror performance during the trial, jury management challenges such as increasing juror comprehension in complex litigation and juror privacy, and current policy debates concerning jury proceedings.

**LAW7 601 - (3)**

**First Amendment Clinic**

*Prerequisite: One of the following: Constitutional Law II: Church and State, Constitutional Law II: Freedom of Speech and Press, or Civil Liberties.*

Conducted in conjunction with the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression (www.tjcenter.org), this clinic offers 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 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.

**LAW7 660 • (3)**

**Current Issues in Federal Tax Policy**

*Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax.*

The seminar covers 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” or a national retail sales tax. Attention is given to current efforts by the Treasury to deal with “tax shelters” undertaken by corporations and individuals to reduce their federal income tax liability; efforts by U. S. corporations to go through a process of “inversions” so they become subsidiaries of new corporations organized in countries having little or no income taxes; efforts to simplify the current income tax; the relative tax burdens of single and married persons; proposals to restructure social security tax benefits; and new problems involved in sales taxes and income taxes in international and interstate transactions via the Internet.

**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 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 explores principles and techniques of persuasion as applied in the legal arena. Following an initial review of techniques of persuasive oral advocacy, the course will treat the application of those techniques in opening, closing, witness examination and oral argument. Other sessions demonstrate the effective use of visual aids as persuasive tools and examine the application of persuasive principles in written advocacy.

**LAW7 612 • (3)**

**Race and the Law**

This course examines the response of law to racial issues in a variety of contemporary legal contexts, with an emphasis on issues concerning African-Americans. Likely topics include affirmative action, criminal justice, voting rights, interracial relationships and adoption, and hate speech.

**LAW7 617 • (3)**

**First Amendment Theory**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law, any First Amendment course.*

The seminar begins with an overview of general writing about the freedom of speech, including both philosophical and historical treatments. After that, each session is devoted to a close critique of one (relatively short, usually recent) law review article on the subject.

**LAW7 619 • (3)**

**Supreme Court from Warren to Rehnquist**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

The seminar begins with an overview of general writing about the freedom of speech, including both philosophical and historical treatments. After that, each session is devoted to a close critique of one (relatively short, usually recent) law review article on the subject.

**LAW7 626 • (3)**

**Feminism and the Free Market**

Feminist theory has exhibited great ambivalence concerning women’s participation in market activities. The increasing percentage of women in the labor force meets with approval, but controversy rages over whether women should be permitted to profit financially from their uniquely feminine capacities. In a variety of contexts, arguments are advanced that particular goods and services should be in part or in whole beyond the exchange process. This seminar examines possible reasons for limiting the scope of the market domain, including assertions that certain human attributes are inherently priceless and that specific forms of market interactions degrade even willing participants. Seminar meetings include discussions of surrogacy contracts, market exchanges of sexual services, and the role of contracts in intimate and familial relationships.

**LAW7 628 • (3)**

**Emerging Growth Companies and 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 provides 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 also includes several practice exercises designed to introduce students, working in practice teams, to the process of structuring and executing transactions in this area.

**LAW7 632 • (3)**

**Readings in the Religion Clauses**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

This seminar begins with an overview of writings about the freedom of religion, including both philosophical and historical treatments. Following weeks consist of a close critique of one (relatively short) law review article on the subject. The principal objectives are to sharpen skills of close reading and critical analysis as well as to deepen understanding of the difficult issues surrounding the freedom of religion.

**LAW7 634 • (5)**

**Child Advocacy Clinic**

*Prerequisite: Second- or third-year status.*

Negotiation Institute recommended, but not required.

This year-long clinic 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 education law; laws governing access to services for incarcerated children; mental health and developmental disabilities law; and 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 also focuses on the development of the practical skills needed to become an effective child advocate including interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and trial advocacy.

**LAW7 639 • (3)**

**Environmental Ethics**

This seminar focuses on the ethical dimensions of the choices we make, individually and collectively, affecting the environment. It examines a range of theories and views about the right relationship between humans and the world in which we find ourselves. These include utilitarian theories (including economic approaches); religious and cultural perspectives; environmental justice; ecocentric and biocentric theories; theories of the rights of animals and nature; deep ecology, ecofeminism, and place-based environmental ethics; and obligations to future generations. The course not only seeks to come to terms philosophically with these theories and concepts but also explores how they might apply in actual policy settings.

**LAW7 640 • (3)**

**Anti-Terrorism, Law, and the Role of Intelligence**

In the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the Bush Administration’s doctrine of
pre-empting future such attacks, this seminar will examine the current posture of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) to supply the intelligence information on which a decision to launch a pre-emptive strike must be based. Specifically examined are the USA PATRIOT ACT; the Creppy Memorandum closing special immigration proceedings to the press and public; the U.S. military order creating military tribunals; and the Odah, Padilla, and Hamdi cases. The seminar attempts to define a meaningful role for both law enforcement and intelligence faced with the threat on U.S. soil of terrorist acts by armed sub-national groups and will sketch what may be a changing role for the courts in dealing with the legal and constitutional disputes that a ceaseless war against an “ism” will present.

LAW 7 641 - (3)
Law and Ethics of Psychiatric Care
This interdisciplinary seminar addresses legal and ethical issues in psychiatric care. After an introduction to the practice of psychiatry at the University and to basic medical concepts bearing on psychiatric practice, the goal is to 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 are also 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 initial focus is on the issues and debates, and of different scholarly viewpoints, including historical, feminist, law and economics, and social science and law perspectives. After that, each week has as its focus a single law review article.

LAW 7 644 - (3)
Special Topics in Mergers and Acquisitions
Prerequisite: Corporations.
This seminar focuses on certain advanced topics in mergers and acquisitions, including the treatment of bank acquisitions, joint ventures, and telecommunications acquisitions. It also looks at valuation and strategic purposes for mergers.

LAW 7 645 - (3)
Colloquium in International Relations Theory
This colloquium 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 alternate between preparation for presentations by outside speakers (principally professors of law and international relations at other universities) and sessions in which distinguished scholars discuss their work in progress with the class.

LAW 7 649 - (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. This seminar explores a number of legal cases that stand as signposts for critical moments in the history of Bioethics. Among the topics 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 (Tarsosoff, Jaffe); assisted suicide and euthanasia (Quill, Kevorkian); disabled infants and medical futility (Baby K.); genetic technology (Moore, Buzanaca); and end of life decisions by surrogates (Cruzan).

LAW 7 650 - (3)
Strategy in Civil Litigation: Pleading and Procedure
Prerequisites: Civil Procedure.
This seminar concentrates on skills needed in effective pretrial advocacy. It emphasizes strategy in pleading, motions and discovery practice, and stresses both the style and substance of winning litigation techniques. Materials include 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, are 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 are all discussed in depth.

LAW 7 655 - (3)
Mental Health Law Clinic
Prerequisite: Second- or third-year status.
This year-long clinic is offered in conjunction with the Legal Aid Justice Center. Students 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 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 7 656 - (2)
Patent and Licensing Clinic II
This clinic involves many of the same projects as P&L I, but students can choose to work exclusively with patent attorneys drafting, filing, and prosecuting patent applications (and associated tasks like prior art searches and evaluations, meeting with faculty inventors, and preparing information disclosure statements), or working exclusively with licensing agents to draft license agreements, negotiate licensing terms and conditions, prepare confidentiality agreements and marketing documents. Other possible functions may 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 is undertaken where appropriate.

LAW 7 657 - (3)
Appellate Practice
This seminar examines the role of appellate courts in our legal system and provides a practical introduction to appellate litigation. Topics 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. The sustained focus throughout is on the finer points of appellate advocacy and helping students be effective advocates, both orally and in writing, in appellate courts.

LAW 7 658 - (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 covers 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 7 659 - (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 U.S. 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
seeks 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 766 - (3)**

**Environmental Liability Litigation**

This seminar deals 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 receives 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 is also given to the problem — involving both science and law — of proving that a pollutant or a product was in fact the cause of harm.

**LAW 764 - (3)**

**Supreme Court: October Term 2003**

An examination of the Supreme Court by discussing selected cases from October Term 2003. Cases drawn from different areas of the law, both statutory and constitutional, are discussed in the context of the legal issues resolved as well as broader questions about the Supreme Court, its rules and role, and its methods of deciding cases.

**LAW 665 - (3)**

**Practical Trial Evidence: Principles and Practice**

**Prerequisite:** Evidence.

This course explores the most commonly encountered evidentiary challenges in litigation today. The 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 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 are used in this class for most activities, and students become familiar with the most important procedures that commonly face trial lawyers, 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.

**LAW 669 - (3)**

**Law and Literature: Cross Disciplinary Perspectives**

This seminar explores law, literature, and the multiple ways in which they are connected. It focuses 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 profession. Texts include excerpts from trials, cases, legal and literary scholarship, and works of fiction.

**LAW 772 - (3)**

**Contract Theory and Commercial Practice**

This seminar discusses recent advances in contract theory using relatively simple ideas from information economics, game theory and real options. The seminar covers 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.

**LAW 773 - (5)**

**Capital Post-Conviction Clinic**

**Prerequisite:** Criminal Adjudication or Criminal Investigation, Evidence.

This year-long clinic provides students with the opportunity to assist in litigating a capital habeas case, where they gain intensive experience handling certain phases of post conviction litigation. The clinic is centered around cases assigned to the Virginia Capital Representation Resource Center. Ordinarily, students receive a particular case at, or close to, inception (i.e., after denial of direct appeal by the Virginia Supreme Court).

**LAW 777 - (3)**

**International Ifs in the Mid-Twentieth Century**

This seminar undertakes a variety of "what if?" speculations associated with crucial events from the middle of the twentieth century, with special attention paid to the potential role of international law. Could free-trade treaties and a more enlightened international currency policy have prevented the Great Depression? If France and Great Britain in the 1930's had enforced the Treaty of Versailles against Germany, or had triggered the series of alliance treaties supposedly protecting Czechoslovakia at the time of the Munich crisis, would World War II have been avoided? Could a different version of the treaty founding the United Nations have averted the Cold War? In the context of developing these and other case studies, the role of international law (and other factors) in the actual events are examined to develop a typology of questions to ask in rigorously pursuing associated legal-historical hypotheticals, and debate whether one speculation about an alternative course of events can ever be more valid than any other speculation.

**LAW 776 - (3)**

**Refugee Law Clinic**

**Prerequisite:** Immigration Law.

Students in this year-long clinic represent individuals from around the globe who have experienced human rights abuses and are seeking asylum in America. Working in pairs, students are assigned to a client. Typical clients claim 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 asylum applications and affidavits that recount the person's experiences, researching legal issues and writing legal memoranda, and researching and documenting country conditions, and possibly representing the client during interviews or proceedings to decide the asylum claim.

**LAW 777 - (3)**

**Advanced and International Intellectual Property**

**Prerequisite:** Intellectual Property: Copyright.

This is a seminar for intellectual property aficionados and those who want to understand more deeply the underlying structure of IP and also try their hand at some of today's most vexing IP problems. This seminar includes a particular focus on the international aspects of intellectual property protection.

**LAW 778 - (3)**

**Advanced Legal Writing**

This course is taught in a small group setting and takes off where the first-year course ends. The goal is to increase experience and mastery of writing skills that may be used in legal practice. Some time is spent honing honing skills learned in the first-year course but the majority is spent on other matters that may be expected in practice. Topics may include letters to clients, legislative drafting, contract drafting, trial court motions and pleadings, settlement documents, and judicial opinions.

**LAW 780 - (3)**

**Law and Ethics in the Practice of Neurology**

This interdisciplinary seminar addresses legal and ethical issues in neurological care. The class begins with an orientation to the practice of neurology at the University and to basic medical concepts bearing on neurological practice, and then it brings 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 are also made to identify areas of divergence and convergence in professional norms.

**LAW 781 - (3)**

**Issues in State and Local Taxation and Fiscal Policy**

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 783 - (3)**

**Corporate Control Transactions: Governance Issues**

**Prerequisite:** Corporations.

This seminar focuses on how decisions are made by corporations in the context of control transactions. Course materials include case studies, statutory and case law, law review articles, and financial economics articles. It begins with a survey of the current lit-
erature regarding the nature of the firm, agency problems, and the relationships among the board of directors, management and shareholders. It then considers specific control transactions, such as a seed financing, initial public offering, proxy battle, merger, sale and refinancing. Also considered are the roles of various entities and institutions, including legislatures and judges, corporate lawyers and financial intermediaries, such as underwriters, venture capital partnerships and lenders.

**LAW7 784 - (3)**

**Regulation of New Media**

*Prerequisite or concurrent: One of the following: Antitrust, Communications Law, Copyright Law, or Internet Law.*

This seminar examines recent trends in the regulation of new media, including the Internet, cable television, and wireless communications. The focus is 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 addresses how regulatory proposals generated in response to the growth of new media represent differing values by virtue of both their content and their origins.

**LAW7 788 - (3)**

**Venture Capital**

*Prerequisite: Corporations.*

This seminar considers the role of venture capital in the start-up environment from both a theoretical and practical perspective. Of particular focus is 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 is 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. The course includes guest presentations by industry participants.

**LAW7 789 - (3)**

**Advanced Topics in Civil Procedure and Evidence**

*Prerequisite: Evidence.*

This seminar addresses a number of salient and controversial issues in the design of civil litigation, from filing to judgment. The approach is eclectic, but the emphasis is on game theory, law and economics, and incentives analysis in general. Topics include: evidence destruction, “document retention” policies, perjury, obstruction of justice, the encouragement of settlement, mandatory versus voluntary disclosure, and various proposals for discovery reform.

**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 are studied.

**LAW7 794 - (3)**

**Constitutional Theory**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

This course confronts 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, nonoriginalism, textualism, or some type of nonessentialist 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”? A course divides 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 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 gives 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 divides 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 796 - (3)**

**Theoretical Perspectives on Property**

*Prerequisite: Property.*

This seminar considers the theoretical foundations of property rights regimes from a sociological, historical, political, and comparative perspective. It examines the emergence of property rights, their form, enforcement, and distribution. Major questions include: What is property? What determines the form of property rights? What are the roles of the state, the law, and custom in the creation, acquisition, enforcement, and distribution of property rights? Applications will include real property, intellectual property, property rights in people, and property rights in contracts and organizations.

**LAW7 797 - (3)**

**Tort Theory**

This seminar explores 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 is on the rigorous evaluation of scholarly argument rather than on original research. Readings consist of both classic works in the field and important current studies. After a several-week overview of the field, each session is devoted to an intensive study of one article.

**LAW7 798 - (3)**

**Lawyers, Law, and Film**

This seminar explores 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, and the evidence they are expected to offer?

**LAW7 800 - (3)**

**Employee Pension and Health Benefit Plans: Current Key Issues**

This seminar examines some of the current key issues in the federal regulation of employee pension and health benefit plans. Employee rights; fiduciary standards; remedies; federal preemption; funding standards and retirement security; funding with employer stock; anti-discrimination and qualified plan requirements; and legislative policy issues are considered.

**LAW7 801 - (3)**

**Advanced Issues in Criminal Justice**

*Prerequisite: Criminal Adjudication or Criminal Investigation.*

This seminar examines a number of topics in substantive Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, and evaluates the connections between substance and procedure in the administration of the Criminal Justice System. Topics may include police interrogation techniques and false confessions, prosecutorial charging decisions, white collar investigations, plea bargaining, racism in law enforcement, RICO and the law of conspiracy, evidentiary issues in sexual assault cases, and the ethics of prosecution and defense.

**LAW7 802 - (3)**

**Civil Rights History from Plessy to Brown**

*Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

This course explores the various meanings of civil rights in the fifty years that preceded Brown v. Board of Education. Examining civil rights cases from Plessy v. Ferguson through World War II and beyond, the emphasis is on recreating the uncertainties that characterized civil rights doctrine in the 1940s—a decade during which the old Lochner framework was discredited but still lingering, racial issues were increasingly salient on the public scene, and no single doctrinal approach to civil rights was ascendant. It will explore how both the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Section and the NAACP’s Legal Defense and Educational Fund approached the issues of labor and class that had dominated conceptions of civil rights prior to the 1940s, and whether and how they incorporated those conceptions into their own.

**LAW7 803 - (3)**

**Federal Criminal Practice**

*Prerequisite: Criminal Law.*

This seminar takes a practical approach to the investigation and adjudication of complex federal crimes. Students trace the evolution of
a criminal investigation, from its genesis through its courtroom conclusion, and survey the law governing a number of specific investigative techniques including wiretaps and other non-consensual electronic surveillance, efforts to identify criminal uses of the Internet such as child pornography and identity fraud, and the use of confidential informants. Also explored are the standards governing the investigative power of the grand jury, such substantive criminal statutes as RICO, the USA Patriot Act, and statutes proscribing corporate crime. Several specific provisions of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines including the departure available to defendants who provide substantial assistance to law enforcement, the “career criminal” recidivist provisions, and the disparity between sentences for trafficking in different illegal drugs are reviewed, as is the federal death penalty and the controversy surrounding its application.

LAW 7804 - (3)

Health Care Policy
This course begins with an examination of the nature of demand for and supply of health care. The focus is on the U.S., but international markets are also discussed. The bulk of the course examines current and important topics in health care policy, including medical malpractice and tort reform, the large uninsured population, prescription drug policy, drug patents and the AIDS crisis, the threat of antibiotic resistance, the FDA approval process, and controlling epidemics such as SARS.

LAW 7805 - (3)

Statutory Interpretation in the Post-New Deal State
This seminar explores the academic and judicial debate concerning appropriate methods of statutory interpretation, with the focus on the hermeneutic, public choice, and constitutional assumptions that inform the modern debate. The seminar undertakes a critical evaluation of the statutory interpretation scholarship of leading contemporary commentators including Stephen Breyer, Paul Campos, Ronald Dworkin, Frank Easterbrook, William Eskridge, Jerry Mashaw, Richard Posner, Antonin Scalia, and Jane Schacter. Topics include the canons of construction, dynamic statutory interpretation, the use of legislative history, purposive interpretation, and textualism.

LAW 7807 - (3)

Economic Foundations of Commercial Law
This seminar examines the economic principles of commercial law and contracts, with emphasis on the methodology of information economics, political economy and options theory. It explores a range of commercial transactions: sale of goods, payment mechanisms, letters of credit and secured financing all of which are to some extent regulated by the Uniform Commercial Code. The seminar is designed to be valuable for future practitioners of commercial transactions, as well as students with academic interest in commercial law.

LAW 7808 - (3)

Employment and Labor Law: A Global Perspective
This research seminar explores a variety of topics at the intersection of employment and labor law with international law and business. Examined are a diverse range of materials on such issues as international conventions on labor rights (e.g., ILO standards), comparative studies of national labor laws (e.g., Asian countries vs. EU countries vs. the US), labor side agreements contained in international treaties (e.g., NAFTA), public and private efforts to enforce labor standards around the world (e.g., corporate codes of conduct relating to sweatshops), and the extra-territorial application of US employment and labor laws.

LAW 7809 - (3)

Pre-Trial Litigation: Principles and Practice
This course deals with civil litigation from the initial pleadings through discovery and a wide variety of motion practice events. Students draft pleadings, conduct discovery activities, and make a number of motions. The emphasis is on the creation of clear and effective pleadings, and powerful briefs. Readings include leading cases on the procedural doctrines (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.

LAW 7811 - (3)

Colloquium in Business Law
Prerequisite: Corporations.
This colloquium explores scholarly analysis and critiques of U.S. law as it affects the organization and management of business organizations. The emphasis is on corporate and securities laws including recent developments such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and implementing regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The goal is to introduce students to significant scholarly and professional analysis of the U.S. legal system as it affects business organizations. Sessions alternate between presentations by distinguished scholars or practitioners of U.S. corporate and securities laws and preparatory sessions in which background materials are read and discussed.

LAW 7812 - (3)

Intellectual Property Colloquium
Prerequisite: Intellectual Property: Copyright, plus prior or concurrent enrollment in at least one other intellectual property course. This colloquium is intended for students interested in the cutting-edge of intellectual property law and theory. Class time focuses on a series of presentations by invited speakers, principally intellectual property scholars from other law schools.

LAW 7813 - (2)

Selling or Acquiring a Closely Held Business
Prerequisite: Corporations.
The focus is on developing the negotiating, drafting and other lawyering skills required for an attorney advising a client selling or purchasing a closely held business. The course involves individual drafting exercises and simulated client interview/strategy discussions and negotiation exercises by student teams acting as counsel to the buyer or seller, interspersed with discussions of the business acquisition process and analysis of publicly available documentation of actual acquisition transactions and selected court opinions.

LAW 7814 - (2)

Advanced Contract Theory Research
Prerequisite: Contracts.
This seminar provides the opportunity to write a closely supervised research paper focused on a particular contract doctrine (or set of doctrines). The objective of each paper will be to determine whether the case law conforms to the description of the doctrine found in the scholarship, and whether the theories of a particular doctrine are consistent with the litigation patterns evidenced in the case law. Students are encouraged to formulate their own critical analysis of the doctrine and scholarship, but primary emphasis is placed on fine-grained analysis of primary legal materials and scholarship. The seminar is particularly well-suited to students who may be considering a teaching career in contracts, commercial or business law. Possible topics include offer and acceptance, duress, fraud, misrepresentation, incapacity, parole evidence, conditions and waivers, impossibility, excuse, frustration, and third party beneficiary law.

LAW 7815 - (3)

Rules
Law, in one conventional definition, is a set of rules created and enforced by a government. Paying special attention to compliance, this seminar seeks to enrich our understanding of conventional legal rules by examining sets of rules in less conventional, and predominantly non-legal, settings: sports, love, the military, school desegregation, plagiarism, the creation of constitutional courts, Nazi Germany, international politics, and life at the law school.

LAW 7816 - (3)

Public and Private Rights in American Law
Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.
This seminar explores various manifestations of the distinction between public and private rights in American law. During the Lochner era, the courts allowed regulation of industries affected with a public interest, but insulated certain private rights, such as contractual freedom, from regulation. But in spite of the New Deal-inspired assumption that the public and the private are ultimately indistinguishable, these categories continue to infuse many areas of law and continue to frame debates in these areas. The course situates the debate about public and private rights historically, and examine various areas where the contest continues, including standing to vindicate public and private rights, punitive damages, legislative retroactivity, state action, and the right to privacy.
International Law and the Scholarly Process

Prerequisite or corequisite: International Law.

This year-long seminar is designed for students who are interested in going into law school teaching and who also have some interest in international studies. In the first semester, the seminar consists of reading and analysis of a variety of law review articles relating to international law, about which students prepare and defend brief "thought papers" and begin researching and drafting an article of publishable quality. These draft articles are presented to the class during the second semester for discussion and critique. Final drafts are due at the end of the second semester.

Advocacy Clinic for the Elderly

Prerequisite: Second- or third-year status.

This year-long clinic trains students to provide legal services to older persons. Under the supervision of an attorney, students represent elderly clients in negotiations, administrative hearings, and court proceedings on a variety of legal matters including basic wills and powers of attorney, guardianships, consumer issues, Medicaid and Medicare benefits, nursing home regulation and quality of long term care, elder abuse and neglect, and advance medical directives. Students develop the practical skills needed to become effective elder advocates, participating in client interviewing, counseling, negotiation, and trial advocacy. Additionally, students engage in advocacy for the elderly at the system level, which may involve policy analysis and advocacy work with partnering organizations including the Jefferson Area Board for Aging (JABA), the Legal Aid Justice Center, the Virginia Elder Rights Coalition, and the Senior Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association. Students also participate in interdisciplinary projects in the field of elder law.

Regulation and Deregulation of U.S. Industries

The deregulation of the energy and telecommunications industries was one of the most controversial governmental acts in the U.S. and the U.K. in the 1980s and 1990s. This seminar covers the deregulation of such industries with emphasis on the legal and financial impacts, the relationship between federal and state regulatory jurisdiction, the challenges to deregulation and, particularly, issues such as market power, price caps, stranded costs, the California energy crisis, the collapse of Enron and Global Crossing, and the "crunch" on companies such as AT&T, Duke Energy, Pacific Gas and Electric, The Williams Companies, and others. The seminar also covers Wall Street's "behind the scene" role in deregulation.

Nonprofit Institutions

This seminar examines the creation and operation of nonprofit institutions, both in the domestic and international arenas. Among the issues discussed are the entrenchment of traditional government functions to nonprofit firms, venture philanthropy, and the role that nonprofits play in the coordination of self-interested as well as altruistic behavior.

Readings in Criminal Justice

The principal objectives of this seminar are to sharpen skills of close reading and critical analysis as well as to deepen understanding of the criminal justice system. Several weeks are devoted to acquiring an overview of some of the most important issues in criminal law and criminal procedure, followed by a close critique of one law review article on each topic.

African-American Lawyers from the Civil War to the Present

This seminar explores the history of the African-American lawyer from the nineteenth century to the present. Special attention is given to the place of the black lawyer in the African-American community, the relationship of black lawyers to the larger predominantly white legal community, and the role of black lawyers in the Civil Rights Movement.

Cultural Property

This seminar examines the legal regimes that regulate interests in cultural property. Among the topics discussed are the repatriation of antiquities, the rights of artists to control or profit from their works, and the enforcement of limitations on access to documents of significant public interest.

Urban Law and Policy

This course examines the legal, economic, and political forces that have shaped American metropolitan areas, with particular attention to the policies that have shaped American cities and suburbs. Issues such as sprawl, racial segregation, housing, education, land use, concentrated poverty, and community economic development are considered. In addition to legal literature, participants will read widely in the urban planning and policy literature.

China, Koreas, and the United States

This seminar examines international law and U.S. foreign policy relevant to China and Korea. Topics include the status of Taiwan, the Korean War, the accession of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) to the World Trade Organization, North Korea’s obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, human rights in the PRC, the Law of the Sea regarding various territorial claims in the South China Sea, and U.S. counter-proliferation policy towards North Korea. The overall aim is to explore whether the future course of events in northeast Asia is more likely to lead to peaceful re-unifications of long-divided nations or to armed conflicts that involve not only those nations but also the U.S.
adversarial norms, and ideological stakes, in such trials. Texts include trial transcripts, cases, briefs, works of non-fiction, works of literature, and films.

**LAW7 834 - (3)**  
**International Dispute Resolution**  
This course, focusing on the development of and advocacy before international dispute settlement bodies, is a companion to existing advocacy offerings. It stresses the difference in context and method between advocacy settings and expectations in domestic tribunals in the U.S. and those settings and expectations in international tribunals. Discussion includes the importance of the international context for all aspects of dispute resolution—including negotiation, litigation, and formation of dispute settlement systems. The necessity for sensitivity to cultural differences and expectations in international lawyering is also discussed. As a tool to explore advocacy in international settings, the course focuses on international trade disputes, including, in particular, the World Trade Organization and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

**LAW7 835 - (3)**  
**Business Transactions and the Scholarly Process**  
This year-long seminar is designed for students who are interested in going into law school teaching and also wish to produce significant scholarship in business transactions, including a wide range of financial and commercial contracts. The first semester entails reading and analysis of successful law review articles in various private law subject areas. Class discussion relies heavily on informed student participation, which is a factor in the evaluation of student performance in the course. Also in the first semester, students begin researching and drafting an article of publishable quality, which are presented to the class during the second semester for discussion and critique. Final drafts are due at the end of the second semester.

**LAW7 836 - (3)**  
**Public Health Law and Chronic Disease**  
Chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease (heart disease and stroke), cancer, and diabetes, are among the most prevalent, costly, and preventable of all health problems and account for seven out of ten deaths in the U.S. This course explores how law can be used as a method to prevent and control chronic disease. It examines the legal frameworks that have developed to work with public health systems and consider structural changes that could be made to those frameworks to deal better with chronic disease. Specific issues such as prevention of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, asthma, obesity, cancer, or complications of diabetes; and health promotion, such as reducing tobacco use, increasing physical activity, and improving nutrition, are examined.

**LAW7 837 - (3)**  
**Advanced Topics in Criminal Law and Procedure**  
This seminar covers major topics in criminal law and criminal procedure. After a systemic look at the criminal process from the vantage points of some leading academics in the field, the seminar concentrates on a number of topics, including sexually violent predator laws, federal drug kingpin statutes, justice, and federal constitutional limits on sentencing. As important as legal doctrine is, it is vital to understand how prosecutors and defense attorneys present (or should present) these kinds of technical but immensely important issues to the courts, as well as the considerations, both of law and policy, that motivate the courts in their approach to such issues.

**LAW7 838 - (3)**  
**Executive Compensation**  
This course examines current topics in policy research and practice concerning executive compensation. Students learn about how compensation is set, the main components of compensation, how executive compensation differs from compensation of other highly-skilled workers, how responsive executive compensation is to firm performance, and the nature of executive compensation in the nonprofit sector. The class is a mix of lectures, talks by outside academic researchers, and discussions with practicing lawyers, compensation consultants, board members, and executives themselves.

**Faculty**

**Office of the Dean of the School of Law**

John C. Jeffries, Jr., B.A., J.D., Dean  
Arnold H. Leon Professor of Law  
Emerson G. Spiess Professor of Law  
Elaine M. Hadden, B.A., Associate Dean for Management and Finance  
David H. Bibeck, A.B., J.D., Director, Law School Foundation  
M. Susan Palmer, B.A., J.D., Associate Dean for Admissions  
James E. Ryan, B.A., J.D., William L. Matheson & Robert N. Morgenthau Distinguished Research Professor, Academic Associate Dean  
Gary F. Banks, B.A., M.Ed., Chief Information Officer  
Cary Bennett, B.S., Assistant Dean for Academic Services and Registrar  
Kimberly Carpenter Emery, B.A., J.D., Assistant Dean for Public Service  
Troy W. Dunaway, B.A., M.B.A., Assistant Dean for Business and Finance  
William S. Hopson IV, B.A., LL.B., Senior Assistant Dean for Career Services

**Professors**

Kenneth S. Abraham, A.B., J.D., Robert E. Scott Distinguished Professor of Law  
Barbara E. Armacoost, B.S., M.T.S., J.D.  
Richard D. Balnave, B.A., M.A., J.D.  
Lillian R. BeVier, B.A., J.D., John S. Shannon Distinguished Professor of Law  
Vincent Blasi, B.A., J.D., James Madison Distinguished Professor of Law, Roy L. and Rosamond W. Morgan Research Professor  
Richard J. Bonnie, B.A., LL.B., John S. Battle Professor of Law  
O. Whitfield Broome, A.B., M.S., Ph.D., Kaulback Professor of Commerce and Professor of Law  
D. Ruth Buck, B.A., M.Ed., J.D., Co-Director of Legal Research and Writing  
Jonathan Z. Cannon, B.A., J.D.  
George M. Cohen, B.A., J.D.  
Anne M. Coughlin, B.A., M.A., J.D., O.M. Vicars Professor of Law  
Barry Cushman, B.A., M.A., J.D., Ph.D., Percy Brown, Jr., Professor of Law, F. Palmer Weber Research Professor of Civil Liberties and Human Rights  
Michael P. Dooley, B.A., J.D., William S. Potter Professor of Law  
Earl C. Dudley, Jr., B.A., LL.B.  
Kim A. Forde-Mazrui, A.B., J.D., Justice Thurgood Marshall Research Professor of Law  
Charles J. Goetz, A.B., Ph.D., Joseph M. Hartfield Professor of Law  
John C. Harrison, B.A., J.D. D. Lurton Massie, Jr., Professor of Law, Horace W. Goldsmith Research Professor
A. E. Dick Howard, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Oxon.), White Burkett Miller Professor of Law and Public Affairs
John C. Jeffries, Jr., B.A., J.D., Dean, Arnold H. Leon Professor of Law, Emerson G. Spies Professor of Law
Emmund W. Kitch, B.A., J.D., Mary and Daniel Loughran Professor of Law, E. James Kelly - Class of 1965 Research Professor
Michael J. Klarmen, B.A., M.A., J.D., D.Phil., James Monroe Distinguished Professor of Law
Kevin A. Kordana, B.A., J.D.
Peter W. Low, A.B., LL.B., Hardc Dillard Professor of Law, Earle K. Shave Research Professor
M. Elizabeth Magill, B.A., J.D., John V. Ray Research Professor
Julia D. Mahoney, B.A., J.D., David H. Ibbeken ’71 Research Professor of Law
Paul G. Mahoney, B.A., J.D. Brokaw Professor of Corporate Law, Albert C. BeVier Research Professor
David A. Martin, B.A., J.D., Warner-Booker Distinguished Professor of International Law, Class of 1963 Research Professor
Charles W. McCurdy, B.A., Ph.D., Professor of History and Law
Richard A. Merrill, A.B., LL.B., M.A. (Oxon.), Daniel Caplin Professor of Law
Jennifer C. Mnookin, A.B., J.D., Barron F. Matheson & Robert N. Morgenthau of Law, Edward F. Howrey Research Foundation Professor of Law
Henry L. and Grace Doherty Charitable Foundation Professor of Law
Mary Harrison Distinguished Professor
Director of Legal Research and Writing Professor
University Professor, Professor of Law
McCoy II Professor of Law
Walter L. Brown Professor of Law, Class of ’41 Research Professor
Henry L. and Grace Doherty Professor (Oxon.), Daniel Caplin Professor of Law

Associate Professors
Rosa Ehrenreich Brooks, A.B., M.St., J.D.
Risa Goluboff, A.B., M.A., J.D.
Deena Hurwitz, B.A., J.D.
Mitchell Kane, B.A., J.D., M.A.
Anup Malani, B.S.F.S., M.A., J.D.
Karen M. Moran, B.A., J.D., Co-Director of Legal Research and Writing
Thomas B. Nachbar, A.B., J.D.
Richard Schragger, B.A., M.A., J.D.
Stephen F. Smith, B.A., J.D.
April W. Triantis, B.A., J.D., LL.M.
Timothy Wu, B.Sc., J.D.

Adjoint and Part-time Faculty
Rajesh Aggarwal, B.A., M.A., Ph.D
Benjamin C. Ackley, B.A., LL.B.
Andrew K. Block, Jr., B.A., J.D.
William A. Bradford, Jr., B.A., J.D.
David V. Carr, Jr., A.B., J.D.
Graeme Cooper, B.A., LL.M., J.S.D.
Charles Craver, B.A., J.D.
Judge B. Waugh Crigler, B.A., J.D.
Frank Cummings, B.A., J.D.
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Neil Duxbury, LL.B., Ph.D.
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Herbert Hausmaninger, Dr. Jur.
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Judge Stephan Helvin, B.A., LL.B.
Michael J. Henke, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.
James Hingeley, A.B., J.D.
Roger Hood, B.Sc., D.C.L., Ph.D.

Jean B. Hudson, B.A., J.D.
David B. Isbell, B.A., LL.B.
Richard C. Kast, B.A., J.D.
H. Lane Kneedler, A.B., LL.B.
Michael R. Lincoln, B.S., J.D.
Paul A. Lombardo, A.B., M.A., J.D., Ph.D.
Denise Lunsford, B.A., J.D.
Robert S. MacWright, B.A., Ph.D., J.D.
Byron F. Marchant, B.S., J.D.
Thomas Massaro, S.B., Ph.D., M.D., M.S.
Timothy J. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D.

Retired Faculty
Neill H. Alford, Jr., B.A., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor Emeritus
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
Stanley D. Henderson, A.B., 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
Daniel J. Meador, B.S., LL.B., LL.M., Professor Emeritus
Larry B. Wenger, B.A., J.D., M.L.S., Professor Emeritus