



Law School Catalog

Vanderbilt
University
2017/2018

Containing general information
and courses of study
for the 2017/2018 session
corrected to 30 July 2017
Nashville

The university reserves the right, through its established procedures, to modify the requirements for admission and graduation and to change other rules, regulations, and provisions, including those stated in this bulletin and other publications, and to refuse admission to any student, or to require the withdrawal of a student if it is determined to be in the interest of the student or the university. All students, full time or part time, who are enrolled in Vanderbilt courses are subject to the same policies.

Policies concerning noncurricular matters and concerning withdrawal for medical or emotional reasons can be found in the *Student Handbook*, which is on the Vanderbilt website at vanderbilt.edu/student_handbook.

NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

In compliance with federal law, including the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, Executive Order 11246, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 as amended by the Jobs for Veterans Act, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, as amended, and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, Vanderbilt University does not discriminate against individuals on the basis of their race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, military service, covered veterans status, or genetic information in its administration of educational policies, programs, or activities; admissions policies; scholarship and loan programs; athletic or other university-administered programs; or employment. In addition, the university does not discriminate against individuals on the basis of their gender expression consistent with the university's nondiscrimination policy. Inquiries or complaints should be directed to Anita J. Jenious, J.D., Director and Title IX Coordinator; the Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and Disability Services Department; Baker Building; PMB 401809, 2301 Vanderbilt Place; Nashville, TN 37240-1809. Telephone (615) 322-4705 (V/TDD); FAX (615) 343-4969.

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Law School Calendar 2017/2018

FALL SEMESTER 2017

Classes and orientation for first-year and LL.M. students / Monday 14 August to Friday 18 August

Classes begin for upper-level J.D. students / Monday 21 August

Thanksgiving holiday / Saturday 18 November to Sunday 26 November

Classes end / Friday 1 December

Examinations begin / Monday 4 December

Fall semester ends / Friday 15 December

SPRING SEMESTER 2018

Classes begin / Monday 8 January

Spring holidays / Saturday 3 March to Sunday 11 March

Classes end / Friday 20 April

Examinations begin / Monday 23 April

Spring semester ends / Friday 4 May

Commencement / Friday 11 May

Academic Regulations

THE Vanderbilt University Law School offers a program designed to educate lawyers for careers in many professional areas. The school encourages students to acquire a broad knowledge of law and a thorough understanding of the legal system. Emphasis is placed on the development of analytical ability and other intellectual capabilities. This kind of education is the best preparation not only for the variety of career opportunities available to Law School graduates, but also for the changing character of American legal practice expected in the future.

A legal education at Vanderbilt allows for a high degree of individual choice and adaptability, centered on a basic core of fundamental subject matter, intellectual development, and legal skills.

J.D. Degree Requirements

The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) must

- * have pursued full-time resident Law School study for a period of six semesters, enrolled for a minimum of 10 credit hours each semester (or, in the case of students requiring more than six semesters, the equivalent);
- * have completed, with a grade point average of 2.0 or above, 88 semester hours of credit, no more than 5 of which may be earned by participating in credit-bearing extracurricular activities;
- * have completed the courses listed as required;
- * have paid all financial obligations due the university;
- * be of good moral character;
- * receive the favorable recommendation of the faculty for the degree.

It is the sole responsibility of the student to plan a schedule that will ensure the accumulation of 88 semester hours and completion of all other requirements for the degree. However, the Office of Academic Life provides services to support degree attainment. An advisory session is held in the 1L fall semester to assist students in selecting a spring elective and in the 1L spring semester to assist with course selection for subsequent years. Students are encouraged to track their individual academic records through YES, and to use all available resources when selecting courses. Consulting with faculty and meeting with the assistant dean for academic life are recommended. Other than the degree audit in the fall semester of the 3L year, no formal conferences or official approvals are required after the first year.

Credit Hours

Vanderbilt Law School adheres to the ABA Standard 310 definition of a credit hour. For purposes of this standard, a credit hour comprises fifty minutes of classroom or direct faculty instruction and two 60-minute hours of out-of-class student work per week for a period of 15 weeks (one exam week is included), or at least an equivalent amount of work for other academic activities such as externships, clinics, simulation courses, and extracurricular courses.

Required Work

First Year. A passing grade in all first-year courses is required.

Constitutional Law I. Completion of the course in Constitutional Law I with a passing grade is required.

Professional Responsibility. Completion of a course in Professional Responsibility with a passing grade is required.

Experiential Learning Requirement. Each student must receive at least one credit hour of instruction of experiential learning generally regarded as experience that is reasonably similar to that of a lawyer advising or representing a client or engaging in lawyering tasks that are necessary for effective, ethical, and responsible participation in the legal profession. This requirement increased to six credit hours beginning with the 2016 entering J.D. class. While subject to change, courses include: Advanced Evidence and Trial Advocacy, Drafting and Analysis of Business Documents, E-Discovery and Information Governance, Entertainment Industry Transactions, Environmental Annual Review, Intellectual Property Licensing, International Law Practice Lab, Legal Interviewing and Counseling, Legal Problem Solving, Legal Project Management, Mediation, Negotiated Public M & A, Negotiation, Negotiation and Drafting of Key Corporate Documents, Patent Litigation Practicum, Technology in Legal Practice, Transactional Practice Workshop, Trial Advocacy, Externships, and all Legal Clinics.

Substantial Research Project. All students are required to complete a **substantial research paper** in order to obtain the J.D. For most students, this requirement is satisfied by completing a course designated in each semester's official course listings as a Seminar. If, however, a student has a special reason to pursue a topic outside the scope of available Seminars, the student may satisfy the requirement by completing the course listed in the course catalog as "Supervised Research Project."

In order to qualify as a substantial research paper, whether written for a Seminar or as a Supervised Research Project, the student's paper must present a fair and accurate description of the factual setting that gives rise to the issue being addressed, explain adequately existing law and doctrine, and develop a normative thesis that not only analyzes current doctrine but presents a reasoned view of how policy should respond to the presented issue. The paper must be well-researched with all sources cited properly (in Blue Book form or similar convention) and make appropriate use of relevant literature—primary sources and secondary literature. While rigid rules about the length of the papers are not warranted, an expectation exists that such papers would normally be at least 30–40 pages in length.

The Supervised Research Project course aims to provide students flexibility in pursuing topics that would otherwise not be available to them through Seminars during their second and third years. Although it demands less by way of scheduled class time, supervised research is otherwise meant to provide the student with the same experience of researching and writing a major paper as is provided by Seminars, which includes familiarizing oneself with existing scholarship on the chosen subject. Accordingly, any student who opts to satisfy the substantial research paper requirement by means of a Supervised Research Project must—in addition to producing a paper meeting or

exceeding the above-stated standards—adhere to the following procedures and expectations in order to receive credit:

- The student must submit a written proposal outlining the research project for which he or she seeks supervision to a full-time faculty member no later than the last day of scheduled classes in the first semester of the student's third year of Law School.
- The full-time faculty member must agree, on the basis of the proposal, to serve as supervisor. Only full-time faculty (including visiting faculty) may act as supervisors. Neither adjunct faculty nor legal writing instructors may act as supervisors.
- By the conclusion of the drop/add period each semester, the student must complete and return to the Academic Life Office a supervised research form signed by the student and the faculty supervisor. The completed form must include a brief description of the proposed research project. Only after the form has been received by the Academic Life Office will the course be added to the student's schedule.
- The faculty's expectation for a Supervised Research Project is that the student will work closely with the faculty supervisor in refining the research topic, identifying existing literature on the subject, and developing his or her own thesis. This process will typically involve the student turning in at least one complete draft of the research paper for comments from the supervising faculty member prior to submitting the final draft. A student will not satisfy this expectation if, after obtaining faculty approval, he or she has little or no contact with the faculty supervisor prior to submitting a paper for credit.

(Note: Students completing significant research papers should be aware of awards, prizes and competitions. A number of opportunities are available to achieve recognition and, in some instances, a financial award, for achievement in a research and writing project. Often a paper written in connection with a course or Supervised Research Project will be eligible for a prize. The deadline for papers to be considered for VLS awards and prizes is typically the last day of spring semester classes even if the deadline for the course is later.)

Students are encouraged to plan their legal education carefully, consult the faculty when appropriate, and study the course offerings and advisory documents made available each semester. Each individual student bears the responsibility for fulfilling all graduation requirements. The faculty, deans, assistant dean for academic life, and administrative personnel are available for consultation, but no official approval of courses is required after the first year. The assistant dean for academic life meets with all third-year students in the fall semester to review their credits and discuss any necessary requirements for graduation.

Good Moral Character Degree Requirement

The student must meet the standard of personal and professional integrity traditionally associated with the profession of law (good moral character). The faculty, in accordance with established Law School procedures, may remove a student from the J.D. program at any time for failure to meet the standard of good moral character required for the degree. Sanctions other than suspension or expulsion may be imposed by the faculty.

(Note: In addition to a bar examination, there are character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.)

Good Standing

To remain in good standing, a full-time student must be enrolled each semester in a program of at least 10 credit hours, must receive a passing grade in at least 9 credit hours each semester, and must maintain a cumulative average of 1.7 or above. Failure to remain in good standing in any semester after the first semester results in automatic withdrawal from the school. Students must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above to graduate.

Leave of Absence and Part-Time Status

Any student wanting to suspend temporarily the normal six-semester program without withdrawing from the school and any student wanting to register for fewer than 10 credit hours in a semester must submit a written statement explaining the reasons for the request and obtain the approval of the assistant dean for academic life. Failure to do so may result in automatic withdrawal. Leaves of absence will be identified by a notation on the student's transcript. A student with part-time status must maintain a cumulative average of 1.7 or above.

Transfer Credit

Vanderbilt students in their second- or third-year may transfer up to six graduate course credits from other Vanderbilt schools or ABA-accredited law schools toward their J.D. degree program if approved by the assistant dean for academic life.

Students who transfer to Vanderbilt University Law School from an ABA-accredited law school at the beginning of their second year are limited to 30 letter-graded law credits transferred from their previous law school. Four semesters of full-time work in residence at Vanderbilt are required of transfer students to receive a J.D. degree. Transfer students are not eligible for dual degree programs or to transfer additional credits from other law schools, but they may transfer six graduate course credits from among Vanderbilt non-law electives.

Students enrolled in dual degree programs are limited to the number of transfer credits allowed by each school. In general, the Law School will accept a maximum of 12 graduate-level credit hours toward the J.D. degree.

Dual Degree Programs

The Law School offers eight formal dual degree programs. Students can receive a J.D. and M.S.F. (Master of Science in Finance) in three years; a J.D. and M.B.A., a J.D. and M.T.S. (Master of Theological Studies) or a J.D. and M.P.P. (Master of Public Policy) after four years; a J.D. and M.Div. (Master of Divinity) after five years; a J.D. and M.D. or a J.D. and Ph.D. in Law and Economics after six years; and a J.D. and Ph.D. in Neuroscience after seven years. In addition, arrangements between the Law School and the Graduate School allow J.D. students to pursue an individualized dual program in any discipline offering the M.A. or Ph.D. All dual degree students must apply to and be accepted by both schools.

LL.M. Degree Requirements

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) must have

- pursued full-time resident Law School study for a fall and spring semester, in that order, during one academic year, enrolling for a minimum of 10 credit hours each semester;
- completed the courses listed as required;
- for the course track, earned at least 24 credit hours, not to exceed 28 total credits;
- for the thesis option, earned at least 24 credit hours, including 4-7 credits for a scholarly research project, not to exceed 28 total credits;
- for the law and business track, earned at least 27 credit hours, not to exceed 30 total credits;
- completed all academic requirements;
- maintained at least a 2.0 cumulative grade point average in the required work, and receive the favorable recommendation of the faculty for the degree; and
- paid all financial obligations due the university.

Required Work

All LL.M. students are required to achieve a passing grade in Introduction to Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis in the United States, and Life of the Law—LL.M.

Credit Hours

Vanderbilt Law School adheres to the ABA Standard 310 definition of a credit hour. For purposes of this standard, a credit hour comprises fifty minutes of classroom or direct faculty instruction and two 60-minute hours of out-of-class student work per week for a period of 15 weeks (one exam week is included), or at least an equivalent amount of work for other academic activities such as externships, clinics, simulation courses, and extracurricular courses.

Academic Policies and Procedures

Registration

Students must register for each semester during the specified registration period. Students who register after the designated period may find courses unavailable to them. Students who attempt to register after the first five days of classes may be denied permission to register. Students may not register for overlapping classes.

Adding, Dropping, Auditing Courses

Students may add or drop courses during the open enrollment period without obtaining permission. After this period, students will not normally be permitted to add courses to their schedules, and withdrawal from any course will require the approval of the professor. Courses dropped after the first week of classes will be recorded on the student's transcript as a *W*. This applies to individual courses as well as withdrawals or leaves of absence that occur after the first week of class.

For courses with limited enrollments, permission to withdraw requires the approval of the professor and may be denied for good reason, as when a student may have accepted responsibility for a seminar presentation or as a team member. It is the student's responsibility to be aware of different withdrawal policies for different courses at the onset of the course.

Students may audit courses with the consent of the instructor. Students enrolled for degree status may audit law courses

without charge. The same regulations for adding and dropping courses apply to requests for audit of courses.

No course changes will be permitted after the last class meeting. All requests for course changes should be referred to the Academic Life Office.

Attendance

Regular class attendance is required. Excessive absences may result in automatic withdrawal from the course, exclusion from the final examination with a failing grade, or a reduction in grade, all at the discretion of the faculty member involved.

Grading Scale

The grading scale of the Law School is as follows:

A+	4.3	A	4.0	A-	3.7
B+	3.3	B	3.0	B-	2.7
C+	2.3	C	2.0	C-	1.7
D+	1.3	D	1.0	D-	0.7
F	0.0				

Other Regulations

Other regulations are stated in other chapters of this bulletin and in other documents and publications, such as the *Vanderbilt University Student Handbook*, as well as the *Law School Student Handbook*. Amendments and additions to academic regulations and other regulations may be enacted by the faculty or otherwise instituted by appropriate authority at any time.

Admissions Policies. Vanderbilt Law School Admissions Policies may be found at law.vanderbilt.edu/prospective-students/.

Students who wish to transfer to or visit at Vanderbilt Law School must submit the following documentation: law.vanderbilt.edu/prospective-students/transfers--visiting-students.php

Student Resources and Support Services

Vanderbilt Law School's Office of Academic Life provides an array of services and support to students:

law.vanderbilt.edu/academics/about-us.php

law.vanderbilt.edu/academics/academic-support-resources.php

Commencement

The university holds its annual Commencement ceremony following the spring semester. Degree candidates must have successfully completed all curriculum requirements and have passed all prescribed examinations by the published deadlines to be allowed to participate in the ceremony. A student completing degree requirements in the summer or fall semester will be invited to participate in Commencement the following May; however, the semester in which the degree was actually earned will be the one recorded on the diploma and the student's permanent record. Financially cleared students unable to participate in the graduation ceremony will receive their diplomas by mail and should make arrangements through the University Registrar's Office.

The Honor System

Vanderbilt students are bound by the Honor System, which was inaugurated when the university opened its doors. Fundamental responsibility for preservation of the system inevitably falls on the individual student. It is assumed that students will demand of themselves and their fellow students complete respect for the Honor System. All work submitted as a part of course requirements is presumed to be the product of the student submitting it unless credit is given by the student in the manner prescribed

by the course instructor. Cheating, plagiarizing, or otherwise falsifying results of study are specifically prohibited under the Honor System. The system applies not only to examinations but also to written work and electronic documents submitted to instructors. The student, by registration, acknowledges the authority of the Honor Council of the Law School.

The university's Graduate Student Conduct Council has original jurisdiction in all cases of non-academic misconduct involving graduate and professional students. Students are expected to become familiar with the *Vanderbilt University Student Handbook*, which is available online at the time of registration.

Confidentiality of Student Records

Vanderbilt University is subject to the provisions of federal law known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (also referred to as FERPA). This act affords matriculated students certain rights with respect to their educational records. These rights include:

The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of the day the university receives a request for access. Students should submit to the University Registrar written requests that identify the record(s) they wish to inspect. The University Registrar will make arrangements for access and notify the student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. If the University Registrar does not maintain the records, the student will be directed to the university official to whom the request should be addressed.

The right to request the amendment of any part of their education records that a student believes is inaccurate or misleading. Students who wish to request an amendment to their educational record should write the university official responsible for the record, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it is inaccurate or misleading. If the university decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the student will be notified of the decision and advised of his or her right to a hearing.

The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records to third parties, except in situations that FERPA allows disclosure without the student's consent. These exceptions include:

- Disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A "school official" is a person employed by the university in an administrative, supervisory, academic or research, or support staff position (including university law enforcement personnel and health staff); contractors, consultants, and other outside service providers with whom the university has contracted; a member of the Board of Trust; or a student serving on an official university committee, such as the Honor Council, Student Conduct Council, or a grievance committee, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.
- Disclosure to parents if the student is a dependent for tax purposes.
- Disclosure to appropriate individuals (e.g., parents/guardians, spouses, housing staff, health care personnel, police, etc.) where disclosure is in connection with a health or safety emergency and knowledge of such information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals.
- Disclosure to a parent or legal guardian of a student information regarding the student's violation of any federal, state, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the institution, governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance if the university has determined that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to the use or possession and the student is under the age of twenty-one at the time of the disclosure to the parent/guardian.

FERPA provides the university the ability to designate certain student information as "directory information." Directory information may be made available to any person without the student's consent unless the student gives notice as provided

for below. Vanderbilt has designated the following as directory information: the student's name, addresses, telephone number, email address, student ID photos, date and place of birth, major field of study, school, classification, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weights and heights of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student, and other information that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Any student who does not wish disclosure of directory information should notify the University Registrar in writing. No element of directory information as defined above is released for students who request nondisclosure except as required by statute. The request to withhold directory information will remain in effect as long as the student continues to be enrolled, or until the student files a written request with the University Registrar to discontinue the withholding. To continue nondisclosure of directory information after a student ceases to be enrolled, a written request for continuance must be filed with the University Registrar during the student's last term of attendance.

The request for nondisclosure does not apply to class rosters in online class management applications, or to residential rosters—or rosters of groups a student may join voluntarily—in online, co-curricular engagement applications, or rosters of other information on the websites of student organizations that a student may join. Neither class rosters in online class management applications, nor residential rosters in online co-curricular engagement applications, are available to the public.

As of January 3, 2012, the U.S. Department of Education's FERPA regulations expand the circumstances under which students' education records and personally identifiable information (PII) contained in such records—including Social Security Numbers, grades, or other private information—may be accessed without consent. First, the U.S. Comptroller General, the U.S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or state and local education authorities ("Federal and State Authorities") may allow access to student records and PII without consent to any third party designated by a Federal or State Authority to evaluate a federal- or state-supported education program. The evaluation may relate to any program that is "principally engaged in the provision of education," such as early childhood education and job training, as well as any program that is administered by an education agency or institution.

Second, Federal and State Authorities may allow access to education records and PII without consent, to researchers performing certain types of studies, in certain cases even when the university objects to or does not request such research. Federal and State Authorities must obtain certain use-restriction and data security promises from the third parties that they authorize to receive PII, but the authorities need not maintain direct control over the third parties.

In addition, in connection with Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems, State Authorities may collect, compile, permanently retain, and share without student consent, PII from education records, and may track student participation in education and other programs by linking such PII to other personal information that they obtain from other Federal or State data sources, including workforce development, unemployment insurance, child welfare, juvenile justice, military service, and migrant student records systems.

If a student believes the university has failed to comply with FERPA, he or she may file a complaint using the Student Complaint and Grievance Procedures as outlined in the

Student Handbook. If dissatisfied with the outcome of this procedure, students may file a written complaint with the Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202-5920.

Questions about the application of the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act should be directed to the University Registrar or to the Office of General Counsel.

Student Complaint Procedure (Pursuant to ABA Accreditation Standard 510)

The ABA Standards of Legal Education establish accreditation standards to ensure that law schools meet certain legal educational requirements to qualify an individual to be eligible to sit for the bar examination. The standards may be accessed at www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/standards.html.

Vanderbilt Law School wants to hear any student concerns about significant problems that directly implicate the school's program of legal education and its compliance with ABA Accreditation Standards (for example, a failure to provide students with notice of the graduation requirements and the curriculum to meet those requirements, or inadequate library resources to support student scholarship and research). Any student having such a complaint should submit it in writing to the associate dean for academic affairs.

When filing a complaint, the student must describe the subject of the complaint, provide a citation to the relevant ABA standard(s), and include his/her full name and address.

When a formal written complaint is received, the associate dean will investigate and will attempt to resolve the matter within 30 days. Upon completing the investigation of the complaint, the associate dean will communicate the school's findings and, if appropriate, the school's intended actions to the complainant.

If the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome or resolution, that individual has the right to appeal the decision. The complainant should submit written comments to the dean within two weeks of the communication of the findings of the initial investigation. The dean's decision will be communicated to the complainant within 30 days, if possible, and that decision will be final. The Law School will maintain a complete written record of each complaint and how it was investigated and resolved. These records will be maintained in a confidential manner in the Dean's Office for a period of seven years. The school will not in any way retaliate against an individual who makes a complaint, nor permit any faculty member, administrator, or other student to do so.

This procedure does not in any way eliminate or limit other Law School and university processes for filing other kinds of complaints.

Vanderbilt Directory

Individual listings in the online People Finder Directory consist of the student's full name, Vanderbilt email address, and campus mailing address, if available. Students may elect to add additional contact information to their listings, including school, academic classification, local phone number, local address, permanent address, cellphone, pager, and fax numbers. Student listings in the People Finder Directory are available to the Vanderbilt community via logon ID and e-password. Students may choose to make their online People Finder listings available to the general public (i.e., viewable by anyone with access to the Internet), or to block individual directory items.

Students who have placed a directory hold with the University Registrar will not be listed in the online directory.

Directory information should be kept current. Students may report address changes, emergency contact information, and missing person contact information via the Web by logging in to YES (Your Enrollment Services) <https://yes.vanderbilt.edu> and clicking on the Address Change link.

Official University Communications

Certain federal statutes require that information be delivered to each student. Vanderbilt delivers much of this information via email. Official electronic notifications, including those required by statutes, those required by University policy, and instructions from University officials, will be sent to students' Vanderbilt email addresses: *user.name@vanderbilt.edu*. Students are required to be familiar with the contents of official University notifications, and to respond to instructions and other official correspondence requiring a response. Some messages will include links to the YES Communications Tool, which is a secure channel for official communication of a confidential nature.

The university makes every effort to avoid inundating students with nonessential email (often called "spam"), and maintains separate lists from which students may unsubscribe for announcements of general interest.

The University

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, who gave a million dollars to build and endow Vanderbilt University in 1873, expressed the wish that it "contribute...to strengthening the ties which should exist between all geographical sections of our common country."

A little more than a hundred years later, the Vanderbilt Board of Trust adopted the following mission statement: "We reaffirm our belief in the unique and special contributions that Vanderbilt can make toward meeting the nation's requirements for scholarly teaching, training, investigation, and service, and we reaffirm our conviction that to fulfill its inherited responsibilities, Vanderbilt must relentlessly pursue a lasting future and seek highest quality in its educational undertakings."

Today, as Vanderbilt pursues its mission, the university more than fulfills the Commodore's hope. It is one of a few independent universities with both a quality undergraduate program and a full range of graduate and professional programs. It has a strong faculty of more than 3,600 full-time members and a diverse student body of more than 12,700. Students from many regions, backgrounds, and disciplines come together for multidisciplinary study and research.

The 330-acre campus is about one and one-half miles from the downtown business district of the city of Nashville, combining the advantages of an urban location with a peaceful, park-like setting of broad lawns, shaded paths, and quiet plazas.

Off-campus facilities include Vanderbilt Dyer Observatory, situated on a 1,131-foot hill six miles south.

The schools of the university offer the following degrees:

College of Arts and Science. Bachelor of Arts.

Blair School of Music. Bachelor of Music.

Divinity School. Master of Divinity, Master of Theological Studies.

School of Engineering. Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Science, Master of Engineering.

Graduate School. Master of Arts, Master of Fine Arts, Master of Liberal Arts and Science, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy.

Law School. Master of Laws, Doctor of Jurisprudence.

School of Medicine. Master of Education of the Deaf, Master of Health Professions Education, Master of Public Health, Master of Science in Applied Clinical Informatics, Master of Science in Clinical Investigation, Master of Laboratory Investigation, Master of Science in Medical Physics, Master of Science (Speech-Language Pathology), Doctor of Audiology, Doctor of Medical Physics, Doctor of Medicine.

School of Nursing. Master of Science in Nursing, Doctor of Nursing Practice.

Owen Graduate School of Management. Master of Accountancy, Master of Business Administration, Master of Management in Health Care, Master of Science in Finance.

Peabody College. Bachelor of Science, Master of Education, Master of Public Policy, Doctor of Education.

No honorary degrees are conferred.

University Courses

By tackling pressing real-world problems and addressing big questions, University Courses educate the whole student and promote lifelong learning. The courses leverage the natural synergies across Vanderbilt's ten schools and colleges, giving students the opportunity to reach beyond their area of study and interact with faculty at the intersection of disciplines. Each course promotes trans-institutional learning while providing opportunities to embrace diverse perspectives. For more information, visit vu.edu/university-courses.

Prior Degrees

It is the policy of Vanderbilt University to verify prior educational credentials for all admitted students who intend to matriculate. All matriculated students must provide official copies of transcripts and any other required supporting documentation to Vanderbilt University as part of the prior degree verification process. The Office of the University Registrar will review transcripts and other supporting documentation for authenticity and to confirm degrees earned prior to matriculation at Vanderbilt. Offers of admission are contingent on a student providing the required documentation. Students who are not able to provide evidence of prior degrees will not be permitted to register for subsequent terms and may be subject to dismissal from the university.

Mission, Goals, and Values

Vanderbilt University is a center for scholarly research, informed and creative teaching, and service to the community and society at large. Vanderbilt will uphold the highest standards and be a leader in the

- quest for new knowledge through scholarship,
- dissemination of knowledge through teaching and outreach,
- creative experimentation of ideas and concepts.

In pursuit of these goals, Vanderbilt values most highly

- intellectual freedom that supports open inquiry,
- equality, compassion, and excellence in all endeavors.

The mission of Vanderbilt University Law School is to educate leaders who contribute to the advancement of justice. To achieve this goal, we provide students with a rigorous program of legal education, in an intellectually vibrant community of teaching and scholarly excellence, that prepares them for admission to the bar and for effective, ethical, and responsible participation as members of the legal profession.

Learning Outcomes

In furtherance of our mission, Vanderbilt University Law School has established learning outcomes that shall, at a minimum, include competency in the following:

- Knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law;
- Legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem-solving, and written and oral communication in the legal context;
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system; and
- Knowledge and understanding of the workings of the regulatory state.

Accreditation

Vanderbilt University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges to award bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees. Contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30033-4097, call (404) 679-4500, or visit sacscoc.org for questions about the accreditation of Vanderbilt University.

Please contact the commission only in relation to Vanderbilt's noncompliance with accreditation requirements. Normal inquiries about admission requirements, educational programs, and financial aid should be directed to the university.

The Law School is also accredited by the American Bar Association to award the doctor of jurisprudence degree. The contact information is:

The American Bar Association
321 North Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60654
(312) 988-5000
Website: americanbar.org

Financial Information

TUITION for the academic year 2017/2018 is \$54,526. Students registering for fewer than 10 credit hours pay tuition at the rate of \$2,726 per hour. Tuition is payable in two equal installments, at the beginning of the fall semester and at the beginning of the spring semester.

Rates for tuition and fees are set annually by the Board of Trust and are subject to review and change without further notice.

A nonrefundable fee of \$70 is due when the application for admission is filed. A \$1,000 deposit, required on acceptance of an offer of admission, is also not refundable but is credited toward tuition. The student health insurance plan carries an annual fee of approximately \$3,253. Students pay annual activities and recreation fees of approximately \$457. Students must complete registration on the first day of classes each semester.

Payment of Tuition and Fees

Tuition, fees, and all other university charges incurred prior to or at registration are due and payable in full at registration. All charges incurred after classes begin are due and payable in full by the last day of the month in which they are billed to the student. If payment is not made within that time, the student will incur financial penalties.

Refunds of Tuition and Other Charges

University policy for the refund of tuition charges provides a percentage refund based on the time of withdrawal. Students who withdraw officially or who are dismissed from the university for any reason may be entitled to a partial refund in accordance with the established schedule shown below. Fees are not refundable.

Fall 2017 Withdrawal/Refund Schedule

Week 1	August 23–August 30	100%
Week 2	August 31–September 6	90%
Week 3	September 7–September 13	85%
Week 4	September 14–September 20	80%
Week 5	September 21–September 27	75%
Week 6	September 28–October 4	65%
Week 7	October 5–October 11	60%
Week 8	October 12–October 18	50%
Week 9	October 19–October 25	45%
Week 10	October 26–November 1	40%

Fall Break *October 12–13*

No refund after November 1, 2017

Spring 2018 Withdrawal/Refund Schedule

Week 1	January 8–January 15	100%
Week 2	January 16–January 22	90%
Week 3	January 23–January 29	85%
Week 4	January 30–February 5	80%
Week 5	February 6–February 12	75%
Week 6	February 13–February 19	65%

Week 7	February 20–February 26	60%
Week 8	February 27–March 14	50%
Week 9	March 15–March 21	45%
Week 10	March 22–March 23	40%

Spring Break *March 3–11*

No refund after March 23, 2018

For the summer 2018 withdrawal/refund schedule, please see <https://finance.vanderbilt.edu/stuaccts/withdrawal-schedule>

Tuition Payment Plan

Students can spread payment over ten monthly installments, interest free, by enrolling in the VANDYPlan, currently administered by Higher One. The deadline to enroll in the VANDYPlan is August 31, 2017 (payments begin May 15). Enroll at tuitionpaymentplan.com/vanderbilt.

Late Payment of Fees

All charges not paid by the specified due dates will be assessed a late payment fee of \$1.50 on each \$100 owed (minimum late fee of \$5).

Financial Clearance

The payment deadline for fall semester 2017 charges is August 31, 2017. Any balance not paid by the payment deadline will be assessed a 1.5% late payment fee (minimum \$5) on August 31 and monthly thereafter. Diploma and transcripts will be held until all balances are paid. If a student's account is not paid by August 31, 2017, the student's YES access may not be available and the student may not be allowed to register or attend classes.

Activities and Recreation Fees

The required student activities and recreation fees entitle students to use the facilities of Sarratt Student Center and the Student Recreation Center. The fees also cover admission to certain social and cultural events and subscriptions to certain campus publications. Specific information on these fees is published annually in the *Student Handbook*. By payment of an additional fee, students and their spouses may use their identification cards for admission to athletic events.

Transcripts

Academic transcripts are supplied by the University Registrar on written authorization from the student. Transcripts are not released to students with delinquent accounts. All new students are charged a one-time transcript fee of \$100. There is no charge to alumni for transcripts.

Employment

The study of law is demanding and is designed to occupy the student's full time. It is unwise to allow efforts to be diluted by outside work during the critical first year. The student is better advised to seek a loan for needed expenses than to impair the quality of preparation for the profession.

Opportunities for part-time work after the first year are available in the Law School, elsewhere in the university, and in Nashville. Vanderbilt Law School policy states that a student may not work more than twenty hours a week while enrolled as a full-time law student.

Financial Aid

An appreciable amount of financial aid is available to students in the Law School. The two principal forms of aid are scholarships and loans. Only the latter carry an explicit obligation to repay. Scholarship aid is normally confined to some portion of tuition, but this limitation does not apply to loan funds. A large portion of funds available for scholarship and loan purposes results from the generosity of law firms and alumni/ae.

To apply for financial aid, the applicant must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA and the PROFILE form. Applications should be completed no earlier than January 1 but as soon after that as possible, preferably by February 15. Later submission of this information is likely to influence awards. Prospective law students must have a clear credit history in order to qualify for some of the loan programs available to professional school students.

Scholarships

In addition to the scholarships available from general Law School funds, the following specific scholarships are available to law students. Selection for these scholarships is made by the Law School except where otherwise indicated. Students who apply for financial aid by registration with FAFSA and PROFILE will automatically be considered for any of the following scholarships for which they may be eligible. No separate application is necessary except for the John W. Wade, Elliott Cheatham, John S. Beasley, and Patrick Wilson scholarships.

1990 LAW SCHOOL CLASS SCHOLARSHIP. The 1990 Law School Class Scholarship was established by William H. "Hal" Hess (J.D. 1990) to provide financial support based on academic merit for deserving students at the Law School. Hess provided the challenge gift to inspire philanthropy from his classmates in honor of his 25th Reunion of the Law School Class of 1990.

1991 LAW SCHOOL CLASS SCHOLARSHIP. The 1991 Law School Class Scholarship was established in 2011 by multiple donors to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School. Donors established this fund to demonstrate their support for current law students and in celebration of their 20th reunion.

1994 LAW SCHOOL CLASS SCHOLARSHIP. The 1994 Law School Class Scholarship was established to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School by donors to demonstrate their support for current law students and in celebration of their 20th Reunion of the Law School Class of 1994.

BAKER DONELSON SCHOLARSHIP. The Baker Donelson Scholarship was established in 2011 by multiple donors to provide scholarship support to deserving students at the Law School.

MICHAEL S. BARNES SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 1992 by members of the graduating class of 1969 to honor the memory of their classmate, Michael S. Barnes.

JOHN S. BEASLEY SCHOLARSHIP. The John S. Beasley Honor Scholarships were established to recognize the legacy established by John Beasley (B.A. 1952, J.D. 1954) during his service as associate dean and professor of law at Vanderbilt from 1962–72. A Beasley Scholarship is awarded to a member of an incoming class who has been selected as having the personal qualities, promise, and potential to make a mark upon

the legal profession and the Law School. The recipient is chosen on the basis of merit without regard to financial need and receives a generous tuition scholarship award.

THOMAS W. BEASLEY DEAN'S LEADERSHIP AWARDS. The Thomas W. Beasley Dean's Leadership Awards were established by Thomas W. Beasley (J.D. 1973). These awards will be given to Beasley Scholars receiving scholarship assistance from the Tom Beasley Endowment Fund which supports Law School students who are military veterans.

THOMAS W. BEASLEY SCHOLARSHIP. Thomas W. Beasley (J.D. 1973) established this scholarship to be awarded to deserving law students who are veterans of the armed forces of the United States and, in appropriate cases, to students who continue on active service in the military after starting law school at Vanderbilt.

J. GILMER BOWMAN JR. MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. A scholarship fund endowed by Mrs. J. Gilmer Bowman Sr. in honor of her son, James Gilmer Bowman (J.D. 1954). Income from this fund is used to award scholarships on the basis of academic standing and financial need.

ENOCH BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND. A scholarship fund endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Eggleston Brown in the name of her husband. Income from this fund is used to award scholarships in the Law School.

EDWARD R. BURR SCHOLARSHIP. Donated by Ruth Burr Puryear (B.A. 1928) in memory of her father, a prominent Nashville banker from 1891 until his death in 1940. Income from this fund will provide scholarships to students who demonstrate high scholastic achievement and good citizenship.

BARNEY D. BYRD ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2006 by Barney D. Byrd (J.D. 1979) to provide scholarship assistance based on merit to deserving students who might not otherwise have the opportunity to attend the Law School.

ELLIOTT E. CHEATHAM SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of Professor Cheatham and funded principally by contributions from five of his former students and from past scholars, the scholarship currently provides an annual stipend of \$5,000 in addition to any other scholarship assistance for which the student is eligible. The recipient is selected primarily on the basis of academic record, demonstrated leadership ability, and aptitude for legal studies.

BETH AND JOHN COLVIN SCHOLARSHIP. The Beth and John Colvin Scholarship was established by Beth E. and John M. Colvin Jr. (B.A. 1955, M.S. 1958, J.D. 1965) to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School.

JUDGE ALLEN COX SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of Judge Cox, a 1909 graduate of Vanderbilt who served on the Federal Court of the Northern District of Mississippi for twenty-eight years. Income from the fund endowed by Judge Cox's grandson, Allen C. Dunstan (B.A. 1968, J.D. 1973), is used for a scholarship awarded annually.

HELEN STRONG CURRY SCHOLARSHIP FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW. The Helen Strong Curry Scholarship for International Law was established with funds made available from estate of Miss Jean Curry Allen (B.A. 1944) to support scholarships in international law.

JONATHAN K. CUTCLIFF SCHOLARSHIP. The Jonathan K. Cutcliff Scholarship was established in 2011 by Lee S. Cutcliff (B.A. 1961, LL.B. 1967) of Charlottesville, Virginia, to provide financial support to deserving students enrolled in the School of Law. The scholarship was established in memory of his son and in honor of the 50th undergraduate reunion of the Class of 1961.

MARK DALTON 1975 LAW SCHOOL CLASS SCHOLARSHIP. The Mark Dalton 1975 Law School Class Scholarship was established in 2017 by classmates and other donors in honor of Mark's service as chair of the Vanderbilt Board of Trust. This scholarship provides financial support based on need or merit for deserving students at the Vanderbilt Law School.

JUDGE MARTHA CRAIG DAUGHTREY SCHOLARSHIP. The Judge Martha Craig Daughtrey Scholarship was established to provide financial support for law students with a demonstrated interest in pursuing careers in public interest law. Multiple donors funded this scholarship in recognition

of the pathbreaking career of Judge Martha Craig Daughtrey (B.A. 1964, J.D. 1968) and in honor of her dedication to public service.

RANA B. DIORIO SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2007 by Rana B. DiOrio (J.D. 1991) to provide scholarship support for third-year students enrolled in the Law School who plan on pursuing a law and business track.

M. DOUGLAS DUNN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2007 by M. Douglas Dunn (J.D. 1970) to provide scholarship assistance to deserving students in the Law School who would otherwise be unable to attend.

IKE LAWRENCE EPSTEIN SCHOLARSHIP. Established by Ike Lawrence Epstein (B.A. 1989, J.D. 1992) to provide annual financial aid for deserving students at the Law School.

FEDERAL COURTS BENCH AND BAR SCHOLARSHIP. The United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee has made funds available to help economically disadvantaged students from Middle Tennessee to attend law school. This scholarship was established in 2007 and is awarded annually.

FEIDLER FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP. The Feidler Family Scholarship was established in 2015 by Elizabeth Wager Feidler and Mark Lawrence Feidler (J.D. 1981), to provide need-based financial support for deserving students who have borrowed substantially to finance their education at the Law School and have also completed their first year. Donors are particularly interested in students who are pursuing the Law and Business Certificate or the dual J.D./M.S.F. degree and have maintained a grade point average qualifying them for the Dean's List. If no students meet the preferred criteria, the fund may be used to support any needy second- or third-year students.

BILL FENWICK SCHOLARSHIP. Established by Fenwick and West, LLP, in honor of William A. Fenwick (LL.B. 1967) to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School in recognition of his outstanding service to the firm, the legal profession, and the broader community.

SARA J. FINLEY LAW AND BUSINESS SCHOLARSHIP. The Sara J. Finley Law and Business Scholarship was established in 2015 by Sara J. Finley (J.D. 1985) to provide financial support based on merit to deserving students who have completed at least their first year at the Law School and have demonstrated interest in pursuing corporate law careers or in using their legal training in their business careers. Donor is particularly interested in students who are pursuing the Law and Business Certificate or the dual J.D./M.S.F. degree. Relevant considerations for merit will include academic standing and evidence of leadership and character, and may include other criteria as determined by the Law School.

JOE H. AND MARTHA O. FOY SCHOLARSHIP. Martha (B.A. 1948) and Joe (B.A. 1948, J.D. 1950) Foy established this endowment in 2000 to fund annual scholarships for deserving law students.

G & G SCHOLARSHIP. The G & G Scholarship was established in 2014 by anonymous donors to provide financial support for deserving students at the Vanderbilt Law School.

NICHOLAS J. GANTT SCHOLARSHIP. A scholarship fund endowed by Mr. Nicholas J. Gantt (L 1903) of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Income from this fund is used for a scholarship awarded annually.

AMY AND FRANK GARRISON SOCIAL JUSTICE SCHOLARS. The Amy and Frank Garrison Social Justice Law Fund was established in 2012 by Amy Price Garrison (B.A. 1979) and Frank M. Garrison Jr. (B.A. 1976, J.D. 1979) to support students providing legal services for the benefit of individuals who may have been disenfranchised, dispossessed, discriminated against, or economically disadvantaged.

CHARLES W. GERDTS III SCHOLARSHIP. Established to create a permanent memorial to Charles "Chet" William Gerdts III (J.D. 1978) at Vanderbilt Law School and to continue to support the Law School and its students as Chet did during his lifetime.

KEITH-GLASGOW SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN LAW. The Keith Glasgow Scholarship was established in 2010 through a bequest from S. McPheeters Glasgow, Jr. (B.A. 1938, L 1940), to provide financial support for worthy students.

MARY POLK GREEN SCHOLARSHIP. The Mary Polk Green Scholarship honors the memory and legacy of Vanderbilt Law School graduate Mary Polk Green (J.D. 1952) and her contributions to the school and the legal profession as Director of the Vanderbilt Law Library. The income from this endowed fund is used to support students with financial need.

DONALD J. HALL SCHOLARSHIP. Established to provide need-based financial support for deserving students at the Law School to honor Donald J. Hall, Professor of Law, Emeritus, and in celebration of the 30th reunion of the class of 1979 by members of the Class of 1979 Moot Court Team. Professor Hall was faculty adviser for this distinguished team.

GUSTAVUS A. H. HAMNER PUBLIC INTEREST FELLOWSHIP. The Gustavus A. H. Hamner Public Interest Fellowship was established by multiple donors to support fellowships that provides financial relief to outstanding graduates of the Vanderbilt Law School who are pursuing public interest careers. This fund was established in memory of Gustavus A. H. Hamner (J.D. 1969).

WILLIAM J. HARBISON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. The William J. Harbison Memorial Scholarship was established to honor the memory of Vanderbilt Law School graduate Judge William J. Harbison (B.A. 1947, J.D. 1950) by his family, friends, and former law partners. The scholarship award is based on merit and financial need.

HARRY H. HARKINS JR. SCHOLARSHIP. The Harry H. Harkins Jr. Scholarship was established in 2015 by Harry H. Harkins, Jr., (J.D. 1976) of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to provide scholarship support for deserving students at the Law School.

PAUL J. HARTMAN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of legendary law professor Paul J. Hartman, the Paul J. Hartman Scholarship provides financial support for deserving students at the Vanderbilt Law School.

RICHARD R. HAYS SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2011 by Richard R. Hays (J.D. 1986) in honor of his 25th Law Reunion. The scholarship provides financial support to deserving students at the Law School.

HENRIKSEN CHARITABLE TRUST FELLOWSHIP. The Henriksen Charitable Trust Fellowship was established by anonymous donors to support fellows that have an interest in the Public Service Initiative. This is intended to provide summer and post-graduate fellowship support.

HESS SCHOLARSHIP. The Hess Scholarship was established in 2006 by William "Hal" Hess (J.D. 1990) and Jodi Hess to provide assistance for second- or third-year students who maintain Dean's List or higher GPA standing, have demonstrated financial need, and have borrowed significantly for their legal education.

HOLTON-BROWN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2012 to honor Richard D. Holton (J.D. 1980) and the Brown family, including Martin S. Brown, Sr., his children Eliza, Nina, Susannah, and Martin S. Brown, Jr. (J.D. 1992). The scholarship supports deserving students at the Law School.

GRACE LORENTZSON HYATT PUBLIC SERVICE GRANT. The Grace Lorentzson Hyatt Public Service Grant was established in 1992 by Mr. Wayne S. Hyatt (B.A. 1965, J.D. 1968) and Mrs. Amanda G. Hyatt (B.A. 1967, M.A. 1974) to provide fellowships for Vanderbilt Law school graduates involved in not-for-profit representation of clients. The fund was established in honor of Wayne's mother, Grace Lorentzson Hyatt.

JUSTICE-MOORE FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP. Kathleen Justice-Moore (J.D. 1991) established this fund in 2010 to provide scholarship assistance to students who show an interest in working in the not-for-profit sector or in public service upon graduation.

UCOLA KATZENTINE AND COL. ARTHUR KATZENTINE SCHOLARSHIP. The Ucola Katzentine and Col. Arthur Katzentine Scholarship was established through a bequest from Ucola Collier Katzentine to fund scholarships in honor of her husband, Arthur Frank Katzentine (J.D. 1924).

VICTOR AND KUMI VON KLEMPERER FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP. Established to provide financial support to deserving students at the Law School in honor of Michael von Klemperer (J.D. 2012) and in appreciation of the education he received at the Law School.

ROBERT R. KRIVCHER SCHOLARSHIP. The Krivcher Scholarship was endowed by Sonya A. Krivcher in memory of her husband, Robert Russell Krivcher, (A 1942, J.D. 1947). Robert Krivcher served in the U.S. Army during World War II, graduated first in his Law School class, and was a founding partner in the Memphis-based firm, Krivcher & Magids, PC. A need-based scholarship, the Krivcher Scholarship is awarded annually to a second- or third-year law student who demonstrates strong academic achievement and is of high moral character.

RICHARD F. AND GLORIA E. LAROCHE JR. SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2004 by Richard F. ("Ted") LaRoche (J.D. 1970) and his wife, Gloria (B.A. 1967) to provide scholarship assistance to deserving students in the Law School.

LAW SCHOOL LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. The Law School Loan Repayment Assistance Program fund was established in 1992 by Pete DeBusk to support the Vanderbilt Law School through the Law School's Loan Repayment Assistance Program.

LAW SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT. The Law School Scholarship Endowment was established in 2003 by multiple donors to provide need-based scholarship support to deserving students at the Vanderbilt Law School.

ROSS AND JENNIFER LEVIN SCHOLARSHIP. The Ross and Jennifer Levin Scholarship was established by Jennifer and Ross Levin (J.D. 1996) to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School.

JAMES G. LEWIS SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2006 by James G. Lewis (J.D. 1990) to provide assistance to Vanderbilt University Law School students who have demonstrated high academic achievement.

ANTHONY MANSFIELD LITIGATION SKILLS SCHOLARSHIP. The Anthony Mansfield Litigation Skills Scholarship was established in 2010 by James H. Hancock (J.D. 1966), M. William Munno, and John E. Tavss (J.D. 1979), and other donors to provide annual scholarship support to a rising third-year law student at the Vanderbilt Law School. The fund was created to honor the memory of Anthony R. Mansfield (J.D. 1968). The criteria for selection of the recipient include: excellent academic performance in litigation-related subjects such as Evidence, Civil Procedure, and Criminal Procedure; outstanding performance in the Moot Court Program; and positive involvement in litigation-related skills such as Trial Advocacy, Negotiation, Externships and/or Clinical Courses.

WILLIAM B. MARR SCHOLARSHIPS. Mr. William B. Marr, alumnus of the class of 1899, left the bulk of his estate to the Vanderbilt University Law School, with directions that the income from it be used for scholarships to public-school graduates from Middle Tennessee. Several scholarships are awarded each year.

THOMAS R. MCCOY SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2007 by law alumni and friends to honor Thomas R. McCoy and his teaching legacy at the Law School upon the occasion of his retirement and to provide need-based scholarships for law students who demonstrate outstanding intellectual and analytical ability in the field of constitutional law.

WILLIAM A. MCDONNELL SCHOLARSHIP. A scholarship fund endowed by Mr. William A. McDonnell (A 1916, LL.B. 1917), a former member of Vanderbilt's Board of Trust from Saint Louis, Missouri. Income from this fund is used for a scholarship or scholarships awarded annually to students with high academic promise and financial need.

E. M. MORGAN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of Professor Edmund M. Morgan, outstanding authority on the law of evidence and a member of the law faculty from 1950 to 1964, and supported in part by contributions from his friends and former students.

HUGH JACKSON MORGAN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2004 by former Vanderbilt University Board of Trust member Hugh J. Morgan Jr. (LL.B. 1956) to honor his father and provide scholarship assistance to students enrolled in the Law School.

RICHARD NAGAREDA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. The Richard Nagareda Memorial Fund was established in 2011 by multiple donors to provide scholarship support for deserving students at the Vanderbilt Law School. This fund was established in memory of Professor Nagareda,

former David Daniels Allen Professor of Law and director of the Cecil D. Branstetter Litigation and Dispute Resolution Program.

SALLY BAUM NORDLUND & D. CRAIG NORDLUND SCHOLARSHIP IN LAW. Established in 2005 by Sally Baum Nordlund (B.S.N. 1974) and D. Craig Nordlund (J.D. 1974) to provide scholarship assistance to deserving students enrolled in the Law School.

RAYMONDE I. PAUL SCHOLARSHIP IN TRANSNATIONAL LAW. A scholarship fund endowed by the Charles Ulrick and Josephine Bay Foundation, Inc. Income from this fund is used for a scholarship awarded annually to an entering or returning student with a demonstrated interest in international law.

LESLIE V. PAYNE SCHOLARSHIP. The Leslie V. Payne Scholarship was established by Leslie V. Payne (J.D. 1992) to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School in appreciation of the education he received at Vanderbilt Law School and to recognize students who have demonstrated their merit during their time in Law School.

JEFFREY R. PETTIT MEMORIAL BOOK FUND. The Jeffrey R. Pettit Memorial Book Fund was established by multiple donors in memory of their classmate, Jeffrey R. Pettit (J.D. 1994), to provide support to help deserving students at the Law School purchase books.

PHIFER SCHOLARSHIP. Michael L. "Mike" Phifer (B.A. 1979, J.D. 1983) of Houston, Texas, established this endowment in 1997 in honor of his parents, Cliff and Mildred Phifer, to fund annual scholarships for deserving law students.

ONES W. POLK II INTERNATIONAL STUDIES STIPEND FUND. The Ones W. Polk II International Studies Stipend Fund was established by members of the Class of 1998 in memory of their classmate Ones W. Polk (L 1998). The stipend is awarded to a student in need of financial assistance for international studies.

STEVE POTTS AND LES NICHOLSON SCHOLARSHIP. Established to honor Stephen D. Potts (B.A. 1952, LL.B. 1954), who established the fund in 1983, and Leslie A. Nicholson, Jr. (LL.B. 1965), Steve's partner at Shaw Pittman and close personal friend for fifty years. The fund provides scholarship assistance to deserving students in the Law School.

TOM H. PROCTOR JR. SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 1997 by Tom H. Proctor, Jr. (B.A. 1949, J.D. 1951) to provide scholarship assistance to students in the Law School.

PUBLIC INTEREST STIPEND FUND. The Public Interest Stipend Fund was established to provide public interest fellowship support to students at the Vanderbilt School of Law.

ANNE RILEY PUBLIC INTEREST STIPEND. The Anne Riley Public Interest Stipend was established in memory of Anne Rutledge Riley (J.D. 1989) to provide support for students at the Law School who take summer positions with non-profit and public interest organizations and legal services offices.

RILEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR VANDERBILT LAW SCHOOL. Established by Laura T. Riley (B.A. 1974) and Steven A. Riley (B.A. 1974, J.D. 1978) to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School in recognition of the Riley family's long history with Vanderbilt University.

ETHEL AND CECIL ROBERTS SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2005 by Stephanie E. Parker (J.D. 1984) in honor of her grandparents to provide financial assistance to law students who are current residents of the state of Georgia and who demonstrate high academic achievement and good citizenship.

SANDERS FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP. The Sanders Family Scholarship was established in 2011 by James F. Sanders, Esq. (B.A. 1967, J.D. 1970) of Brentwood, Tennessee, to provide scholarship support for deserving students at the Law School.

PAUL H. SANDERS SCHOLARSHIP. This scholarship honors Professor Paul H. Sanders, a member of the law faculty from 1948 to 1974. The scholarship fund was established by a gift from his estate and by contributions from his colleagues, family and friends.

SCHLESINGER FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2008 by Dr. Leonard A. Schlesinger and Dr. Phyllis F. Schlesinger of Wellesley, Massachusetts, in honor of their daughter, Emily (J.D. 2005), and in appreciation of the education she received at the Vanderbilt Law School. The scholarship provides assistance to deserving students in the Law School who would otherwise be unable to attend.

SCM SCHOLARSHIP. The SCM Scholarship was established in 2014 by anonymous donors to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School.

JOHN BOLTON SHAPARD SCHOLARSHIP. Established in memory of John Bolton Shapard (J.D. 1965). Funds for the scholarship have been contributed by Mr. Shapard's family and friends.

JUDGE LUTHER A. SMITH SCOTTISH RITE SCHOLARSHIPS. Established in honor of Judge Luther A. Smith, (Law 1909), for many years Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A. Funds for the endowment have been contributed by the Scottish Rite Foundation, a number of local Scottish Rite organizations, and friends of Judge Smith.

M. LEE SMITH SCHOLARSHIP. Established by M. Lee Smith (B.A. 1964, LL.B. 1967) to provide scholarship support based on financial need to deserving students in the Law School who would otherwise be unable to attend.

LARRY D. SODERQUIST SCHOLARSHIP. Established by Ann Soderquist (M.Div. 1996) to provide scholarship assistance to students pursuing careers in public service in memory of her husband, Larry D. Soderquist, a professor of law at Vanderbilt University for many years before his untimely passing in 2005.

ROBERT L. SULLIVAN SCHOLARSHIP. Established in memory of Robert L. Sullivan (B.A. 1974, J.D. 1977) by his classmates and colleagues to support deserving students at the Law School, particularly those who have an interest in entertainment law or intellectual property law.

KENT SYVERUD SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2004 by alumni, faculty, and friends to honor Dean Kent Syverud and to provide scholarship assistance to deserving students in the Law School.

ALFRED WELCKER TAYLOR SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 2003 by A. Alexander "Alec" Taylor II (J.D. 1978) of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to honor the memory of his late father Alfred Welcker Taylor (B.A. 1948, J.D. 1950) and to provide scholarship grants to students who meet the requirements for honor scholarship recipients.

GLENNA K. AND THOMAS J. TRIMBLE SCHOLARSHIP. The Glenna K. and Thomas J. Trimble Scholarship was established in 2014 by Glenna K. and Thomas J. Trimble (J.D. 1956) to provide financial support for deserving students at the Law School. Donors are particularly interested in students who have graduated from an accredited college or university associated with the Church of Christ, including, but not limited to, the following schools: Abilene Christian University, Faulkner University, Freed-Hardeman University, Harding University, Lipscomb University, Lubbock Christian University, Ohio Valley University, Oklahoma Christian University, Pepperdine University, Rochester College, and York College. If no student from an accredited college or university associated with the Church of Christ is available, then the fund shall be awarded to any deserving student at the Law School.

JOHN LEWIS TYE IV MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. Established in honor of John Lewis Tye IV (B.A. 1965), 1944–1966, by his parents in 1969. A member of the Class of 1968 from Cleveland, Tennessee, Tye had completed his first year of Law School. Given to a first-year student, the scholarship also is awarded in the second and third year, contingent upon a demonstrated commitment to excellence in all facets of a well-rounded life. The scholarship, based on both merit and need, is awarded to a student from Tennessee or Georgia.

MILTON R. UNDERWOOD SCHOLARSHIPS. Endowed by gifts from David and Lynda Underwood of Houston, Texas, and the Fondren Foundation, in memory of Milton R. Underwood, a 1928 law graduate and long-time trustee of Vanderbilt University.

JOHN W. WADE SCHOLARSHIP. The John W. Wade Scholarship, considered the highest honor provided to incoming students, is awarded to selected candidates who possess superior academic records and personal qualities that reflect potential for outstanding contributions to the legal profession. The selection committee seeks well-balanced individuals whose intellectual capacity, relationships with others, and endeavors reflect former Dean John Wade's commitment to scholarship, service, and the legal profession. The scholarship includes full tuition and a \$5,000 annual stipend for each of the three years of law studies.

MARK WOODWORTH WALTON SCHOLARSHIPS. An endowed fund in memory of Mark Woodworth Walton, son of Helen R. Stambaugh. The income from this fund is used for grants to needy and talented law students selected by the Law School.

PATRICK WILSON SCHOLARS' SCHOLARSHIP. Established in 1994 by recipients of the prestigious Patrick Wilson Scholarships, premier honor scholarships awarded from 1967 to 1991. The scholarship provides full tuition and is endowed to ensure support in perpetuity. Recipients are chosen on the basis of superior academic records and personal qualities that reflect potential for contribution to the legal profession.

WELDON WILSON SCHOLARSHIP. The Weldon Wilson Scholarship was established in 2011 by Wilson Weldon Wilson (J.D. 1986) and Elaine C. Wilson to honor Mr. Wilson's 25th reunion. The scholarship provides financial support to deserving students who are graduates of public institutions.

HOPE AND STAVROS ZEPPOS SCHOLARSHIP. Nicholas S. Zeppos, professor of law and chancellor of Vanderbilt University, and his wife, Lydia A. Howarth, established this scholarship in memory of the chancellor's parents, Hope and Stavros Zeppos. This scholarship provides financial assistance to law students who demonstrate high academic achievement and good character.

Loan Funds

Vanderbilt Law School students participate in the Federal Unsubsidized Direct Loan Program, and the Graduate PLUS Loan Program. Information may be obtained from the Admissions Office. Completion of the FAFSA is required in order to certify eligibility for federal student loan programs. The following specific loan fund is available to law students:

VANDERBILT EMERGENCY LOAN FUND. Small loans at no interest are available to assist students who encounter a financial emergency during the school year.

Honors and Awards

Dean's List

Students in the top 20 percent of their class, as based on the semester GPA, receive Dean's List honors.

The Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif, the national legal scholarship society, has a chapter at Vanderbilt. Election to membership in the order is limited to those students in the top 10 percent of the graduating class who have completed at least 75 percent of their law studies (66 class hours) as graded class hours. Graded courses are those for which grades in the A+ through F range are awarded and are recorded on the transcript. Courses taken on a pass-fail basis are not included. Because Vanderbilt accepts transfer credits but not grades, it is unlikely that a transfer student can meet the 75 percent rule to qualify for the Order of the Coif.

Founder's Medal

The Founder's Medal, signifying first honors, was endowed by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt as one of his gifts to the university. It is awarded to the student in the graduating class who has attained the highest grade point average, having completed at least 55 credit hours and five full-time semesters in residence at Vanderbilt.

Other Medals and Prizes

JUNIUS L. ALLISON AWARD. Awarded annually to the student adjudged to have made the most significant contribution to the work of the Legal Aid Society. Set up to honor Professor Junius L. Allison, first director of the Vanderbilt Legal Clinic.

THE BANKS AWARD. Selected and awarded by the Jessup Moot Court competition team to the member who has made the greatest contribution to the team's overall success during the prior year. This award was established in memory of Thomas Cloney Banks (J.D. 1983).

BENNETT DOUGLAS BELL MEMORIAL PRIZE. Established by Lily Cartwright Bell, in 1938, to honor her husband, and awarded to the graduating student who is not only well versed in the law, but who, in the words of the donor, "shows the highest conception of the ethics of the profession and who would strive to 'do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God,' as did the one in whose memory the prize is given and whose name it bears, Bennett Douglas Bell."

THE DAMALI A. BOOKER AWARD. Presented annually to the third-year law student who has a keen dedication to legal activism and a demonstrated commitment to confronting social issues facing both Vanderbilt Law School and the greater Nashville community.

G. SCOTT BRIGGS TRANSNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES AWARD. Awarded each year to the senior who has exhibited a high degree of scholastic achievement in transnational legal studies and who has made the most significant contribution to the development of international legal inquiry while a student of Vanderbilt Law School. This award was endowed by Mr. Briggs (J.D. 1969) in memory of his parents.

DARBY DICKERSON LEGAL ACADEMY SCHOLARS PROGRAM STIPEND. Darby Dickerson (J.D. 1988) established this fund in 2004 to provide stipend awards to deserving students enrolled in the Law School.

PHILIP G. DAVIDSON III MEMORIAL AWARD. The Philip G. Davidson III Memorial Award is presented annually to the student, chosen by the Vanderbilt Bar Association Board of Governors, who is dedicated to the law and its problem-solving role in society, and who provides exemplary leadership in service to the Law School and the greater community. The award was established by multiple donors in memory of Philip G. Davidson III (B.A. 1949, J.D. 1957).

ROBERT F. JACKSON MEMORIAL PRIZE. Awarded to "that member of the second-year law class who has maintained the highest scholastic average during the two years." This prize was established in 1945 by Mrs. Robert F. Jackson in memory of her husband, who was for many years an esteemed member of the Board of Trust and an 1881 Vanderbilt University graduate.

CHRIS LANTZ AWARD. Awarded each year to a student who demonstrates a dedication to developing a sense of community among his or her classmates with a strong capacity for leadership and commitment to his or her legal studies. This award was endowed by the Class of 2011 to honor the memory of their friend and classmate Chris Lantz.

LIGHTFOOT, FRANKLIN, and WHITE LLC LEGAL WRITING AWARDS. Awarded annually for Best Brief and Best Oralist in each of the eight sections of the first-year Legal Research and Writing course. This award is sponsored by Lightfoot, Franklin & White LLC of Birmingham, Alabama, to support the teaching of practical legal skills in the Law School curriculum.

LL.M. RESEARCH PRIZE. Awarded for outstanding achievement in the completion of a scholarly research and writing project.

ARCHIE B. MARTIN MEMORIAL PRIZE. Awarded to the student of the first-year class who has earned the highest general average for the year. The late Dr. Herman L. Martin of New York City made provision for the prize, which is given in honor of his son, who was a member of the first-year class when he died in 1923.

RICHARD A. NAGAREDA AWARD. Awarded by the Cecil D. Branstetter Litigation and Dispute Resolution Program to a student in the graduating class for extraordinary achievement in the study of litigation and dispute resolution.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS' OUTSTANDING LAW STUDENT AWARD. Awarded to the student whose Law School involvement best fulfills the goals of contributing to the advancement of women in society and promoting women's issues in the legal profession, and who has exhibited tenacity, enthusiasm and academic achievement while earning the respect of others. The Association provides an honorary membership for a year, which includes receipt of its publications and other membership benefits.

JORDAN A. QUICK MEMORIAL AWARD. Award given to the graduating student judged to have made the greatest contribution to the quality of life at the Law School through his or her leadership with the Vanderbilt Bar Association. This award was established in 1997 by family and friends of Jordan Quick (J.D. 1993).

STANLEY D. ROSE MEMORIAL BOOK AWARD. Awarded to the law student who has submitted the best legal writing in the field of jurisprudence or legal history, in fulfillment of the Law School's advanced writing requirement. This award was a gift from the Civil Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in memory of Stanley Rose (J.D. 1949, M.A. 1949).

CARL J. RUSKOWSKI CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION AWARD. Awarded to the student who, in his or her representation of clients in the Law School's clinical program, demonstrated excellence in practice of law and best exemplified the highest standards of the legal profession. This award was established by Mae Ruskowski in memory of her husband, Carl Ruskowski (LL.B. 1939).

VANDERBILT SCHOLASTIC EXCELLENCE AWARD. Awarded to the student designated by the professor as receiving the highest grade in all courses except seminars and limited enrollment courses.

WELDON B. WHITE PRIZE. Awarded to the student who prepares each year the best written study concerning some aspect of Tennessee law. This award was established in 1968 by relatives and friends of Justice Weldon B. White, a former professor in the Law School.

Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law Awards

THE CHRIS LANTZ MEMORIAL JOURNAL OF ENTERTAINMENT AND TECHNOLOGY LAW OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARD. Awarded to the student, other than the editor-in-chief, who has made the most significant contribution to the advancement of the *Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law*.

VANDERBILT JOURNAL OF ENTERTAINMENT AND TECHNOLOGY LAW STUDENT WRITING AWARD. Awarded to the student submitting the most outstanding piece of student writing for publication in the *Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law*.

Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law Awards

GRACE WILSON SIMS PRIZE FOR TRANSNATIONAL LAW THIRD YEAR EDITOR. Awarded to the member of the third-year staff selected as having done the most outstanding work on the *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* during the academic year.

MASAMICHI YAMAMOTO SECOND-YEAR EDITOR AWARD. Awarded to the second-year law student editor who has made the most significant contribution to the advancement of the *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* during the academic year. This award was established in 2008 by Mr. Masamichi Yamamoto (J.D. 2007), who served on the editorial staff, in memory of his mother, Michiko Yamamoto, and in appreciation of the great impact the Law School and the journal had on the donor.

GRACE WILSON SIMS MEDAL IN TRANSNATIONAL LAW. Established by the ten grandchildren of Mrs. Grace Wilson Sims (B.A. 1919, LL.B. 1921) and awarded to the Editorial Board member, other than the editor-in-chief, who has done the most outstanding work on the *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* during the school year.

GRACE WILSON SIMS PRIZE FOR EXCELLENCE IN STUDENT WRITING IN TRANSNATIONAL LAW. Established by the ten grandchildren of Mrs. Grace Wilson Sims (B.A. 1919, LL.B. 1921) and awarded to the student submitting the best piece of student writing for publication in the *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* during the school year.

Vanderbilt Law Review Awards

LAW REVIEW CANDIDATE'S AWARD. Awarded by the second-year staff of the *Vanderbilt Law Review* to the third-year staff member, other than the editor-in-chief, who has made the most significant contribution to their development as staff members of the *Vanderbilt Law Review*.

LAW REVIEW EDITOR'S AWARD. Awarded annually to a third-year editorial board member who has made the most significant contribution to the *Vanderbilt Law Review*.

MORGAN PRIZE. An award, in honor of Professor Edmund M. Morgan, given to the student contributing the most outstanding piece of student writing published in the *Vanderbilt Law Review* during the school year. The winner of this prize is ineligible to receive the Weldon B. White Prize.

MYRON PENN LAUGHLIN AWARD. Awarded to the student, other than the recipient of the Morgan Prize, who writes the best researched and summated article during the annual competition program set up to select articles to be published during the school year in the *Vanderbilt Law Review*.

Moot Court Awards

BASS BERRY & SIMS MOOT COURT COMPETITION AWARD. Awarded to the semifinalists in the Intramural Appellate Competition.

JOHN CORTNER MEMORIAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION AWARD. Awarded to the winning team in the Intramural Appellate Competition. The award was established in memory of John A. Cortner (J.D. 1985) as a memorial to his energetic commitment to the Moot Court program, in which he served as the Chief Justice of the Moot Court Board.

K. HARLAN DODSON MOOT COURT STAFF AWARD. An award to the senior member of the moot court staff, other than the chief justice, who rendered the most outstanding service during the year in all aspects of the moot court program. This award was established by K. Harlan Dodson III (J.D. 1969) in memory of his father.

JUDGE ALBERT C. HUNT NATIONAL MOOT COURT TEAM AWARD. The Hunt family established this award for students chosen to become members of the National Moot Court Team. This award honors the memory of his father, Judge Albert C. Hunt, a 1909 graduate of Vanderbilt Law School, who was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma at the time of his death.

Courses of Study

The following courses are approved by the faculty. Offerings for each semester are announced in the Law School *Schedule of Courses* well in advance of the beginning of the academic year; changes and additions are announced thereafter as necessary.

LAW 5750. Law Review. [Formerly LAW 575] Credit for successful completion of work on the editorial staff of the *Vanderbilt Law Review*. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Four semesters of membership are usually required for any credit to be awarded. No credit will be awarded for less than two semesters of work. An additional credit hour is awarded for some Board positions. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [3-4]

LAW 5755. Law Review Executive Board. [Formerly LAW 575A] May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. [1]

LAW 5770. Journal of Transnational Law. [Formerly LAW 577] Credit for successful completion of work on the editorial staff of the *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law*. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Four semesters of membership are usually required for any credit to be awarded. No credit will be awarded for less than two semesters of work. An additional credit hour is awarded for some Board positions. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [3-4]

LAW 5775. Journal of Transnational Law Executive Board. [Formerly LAW 577A] May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. [1]

LAW 5790. Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law. [Formerly LAW 579] Credit for successful completion of work on the editorial staff of the *Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law*. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Four semesters of membership are usually required for any credit to be awarded. No credit will be awarded for less than two semesters of work. An additional credit hour is awarded for some Board positions. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [3-4]

LAW 5795. Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law Executive Board. [Formerly LAW 579A] May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 5800. Legal Aid Society. [Formerly LAW 580] Credit for successful completion of work as a staff member in any of the several pro bono projects operated by the Legal Aid Society. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 5850. Jessup Competition Team. [Formerly LAW 585] A team selected to compete with other law schools on a hypothetical problem in international law. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [2]

LAW 5875. Mock Trial Board. [Formerly LAW 587] Students who compete in the mock trial competition in the second year are chosen to serve on the Mock Trial Board in the third year. Board members may also be chosen as members of one of two mock trial teams that will compete in a regional, and if successful, a national competition. To receive credit, a student must participate in the competition and also satisfy Board responsibilities. Pre- or corequisite: Evidence. [1]

LAW 5900. Moot Court Competition. [Formerly LAW 590] This competition is a moot court tournament for second- and third-year students.

Emphasis will be placed on feedback in written and oral presentations. This course may be taken only once for credit. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 5905. Moot Court Board. [Formerly LAW 590A] Credit for successful completion of work on the staff of the Moot Court Board. Membership on the Moot Court Board is based on participation in the Intramural Appellate Advocacy Competition. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Maximum number of credit hours: 3. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 5910. Moot Court Traveling Team. [Formerly LAW 584] Each year the Moot Court Board holds a competition to select the students who will compete in two tournaments in which Vanderbilt enters teams. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 5920. National Moot Court Team. [Formerly LAW 586] A team selected to compete in a national competition against teams from other law schools. Extracurricular credit. Pass/Fail. [2]

LAW 6010. Civil Procedure. [Formerly LAW 603] An introduction to federal and state court organization, jurisdiction, and procedure including pleading, joinder of parties and claims, pretrial discovery, pretrial disposition of cases, judgments, res judicata, collateral estoppel, and other subjects. Primary emphasis is on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and its counterparts which have been adopted by many states. [4]

LAW 6020. Contracts. [Formerly LAW 606] The agreement process; interpretation; consideration and its equivalents; illegal bargains; the statute of frauds; remedies for breach of contract; failure of condition; impossibility of performance and frustration of purpose; third-party beneficiaries; assignment of rights and delegation of duties; and discharge. Relevant sections of Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code are included in study of each topic. [4]

LAW 6030. Criminal Law. [Formerly LAW 613] A basic study of specific crimes at common law and under modern statutes; general principles of criminal liability; defenses; selected problems in criminal law administration from investigation and arrest through trial. [3]

LAW 6040. Legal Writing I. [Formerly LAW 614] Students learn the fundamentals of written legal analysis, citation, and written and oral advocacy. [2]

LAW 6050. Legal Writing II. [Formerly LAW 615] Continuation of Legal Writing I. [2]

LAW 6060. Life of the Law. [Formerly LAW 605] This class introduces students to the study of law. It is designed to give students the knowledge and skills that will prepare them for their other first year courses. Topics covered will include a review of American history and civics, the place of law among methods of ordering behavior, an overview of the American legal system, legal methodologies, legal concepts, theoretical frameworks for law, and the role(s) of law students and lawyers. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 6062. Life of the Law—LL.M. [Formerly LAW 605A] This class introduces LL.M. students to the study of law in the United States. They will gain the knowledge and skills necessary to understand the U.S. legal system and to succeed in their other law school classes. The course provides a basic grounding in discrete non-legal topics that are important to the contemporary study of law. Examples include reviewing the formative periods of American history and the essential features of American government, conveying economic concepts such as efficiency and the role of markets, and describing phenomena such as social norms and cognitive bias. The course also gives students an overview of the American legal regime and legal methodologies, concepts, and frameworks. The class will discuss analytic tools and methods of legal reasoning with a special emphasis on common law and statutory interpretation. We will also cover briefly the history of American legal education, the pedagogy of American law schools, and the structure of the American legal profession. [2]

LAW 6070. Property. [Formerly LAW 620] A basic survey of the law of property with emphasis on real estate; estates in land; divided interests; adverse possession; introduction to future interests; landlord-tenant; commercial transfers of land, including the real estate contract, the deed, the recording system and title insurance, restriction of land use through private arrangement and public regulation. [4]

LAW 6080. Regulatory State. [Formerly LAW 610] This course introduces students to statutes and agency decisions and the central role they play in modern government. The course covers the nature of statutes and agency regulations, how they are generated, and how they are interpreted. [4]

LAW 6090. Torts. [Formerly LAW 621] Liability for intentional harm to person or property and for similar harm caused by negligent conduct. [4]

LAW 6102. Introduction to Legal Research, Writing and Analysis in the United States. [Formerly LAW 616] This fall semester course is required for all LL.M. students, and only they may enroll in it. It teaches the fundamentals of legal research, reasoning, advocacy, and writing in the United States. [2]

LAW 6709. Appellate Litigation Clinic. [Formerly LAW 675] The Appellate Litigation Clinic provides students with an intensive supervised litigation experience in the federal and state courts of appeals. The Clinic will accept cases primarily in the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Tennessee state appellate courts. Amicus curiae work in the United States Supreme Court or other Courts of Appeals is also possible. It is anticipated that the Clinic will be appointed as counsel to or amicus curiae in support of pro se parties who cannot otherwise afford representation by the courts in which it practices. The Clinic will also work with national advocacy organizations to accept appellate work for indigent clients in appropriate cases. Cases taken by the Clinic will not focus on any particular area of substantive law; rather, the emphasis of study will be on the appellate posture that unifies the cases. It is strongly suggested, but not required, that students concurrently enroll in Appellate Practice and Procedure. Note: Because of the student practice rules in some of the courts in which the clinic will take cases, the clinic is for 3Ls only. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 6719. Appellate Litigation Clinic—Advanced. [Formerly LAW 675A] A second semester course is available. Maximum of five Clinic hours. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 6729. Civil Practice Clinic. [Formerly LAW 676] Introduction to civil law practice gained by representing clients through the Vanderbilt Legal Clinic, a legal aid office located in the Law School building. Students are supervised by clinical faculty during all stages of representation, from initial interviews through trials and appeals. The course emphasizes the techniques of client interviewing and counseling; fact-finding and formal discovery; negotiation; trial and administrative advocacy; and the role of the lawyer in the legal system. Either or both semesters may be taken. Three credit hours are awarded for the first semester in which the student is enrolled, which includes a series of introductory classes on the lawyering process and relevant issues of substantive law and procedure. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [3]

LAW 6739. Civil Practice Clinic—Advanced. [Formerly LAW 676A] Two credit hours are awarded for an optional second semester. Maximum credit of five Clinic hours. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 6749. Criminal Practice Clinic. [Formerly LAW 657] Students obtain experience in pretrial, trial, and post-conviction matters under the close supervision of clinical faculty. Students represent individuals charged with felonies from indictment through disposition—either trial or plea negotiation and sentencing—and, in some instances, on appeal. In addition, students handle post-conviction relief petitions on behalf of persons in prison. Three credit hours are awarded in the first semester in which the student is enrolled, which includes a series of introductory classes on the lawyering process and relevant issues of substantive law and procedure. Evidence and Criminal Procedure: Adjudication are recommended. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [3]

LAW 6759. Criminal Practice Clinic—Advanced. [Formerly LAW 657A] Two credit hours are awarded in the optional second semester. Maximum credit of five Clinic hours. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 6769. Family Law and Domestic Violence Clinic. [Formerly LAW 678] Under the close supervision of a faculty member, students in the Domestic Violence Clinic represent victims of domestic violence in civil matters. Representation focuses on obtaining orders of protection and on divorce and custody matters. Through their representation, students learn about and experience interviewing and counseling, negotiation, investigation and discovery, advocacy techniques and the role of the lawyer in the legal system. Students also gain insight into the sociological and psychological aspects of domestic violence by working collaboratively with other service providers to victims of domestic violence. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [3]

LAW 6779. Family Law and Domestic Violence Clinic—Advanced. [Formerly LAW 678A] A second optional semester is available. Maximum credit of five Clinic hours. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 6789. Intellectual Property and the Arts Clinic. [Formerly LAW 677] The Intellectual Property and the Arts Clinic allows students to practice and represent clients in the areas of intellectual property and the arts. Students, under faculty supervision, will represent and counsel individuals, businesses, organizations, groups and associations in matters in various intellectual property fields, including, but not limited to, copyright, trademark, publicity rights, and trade secrets. Such work may include drafting, filing, and prosecuting copyright registrations and trademark applications; negotiating and drafting contracts; transactional projects, such as acquisitions, sales, and transfers of intellectual property or licensing agreements; advising and counseling clients; policy development and advocacy; internet and technology issues; and litigation. In addition, students will work with entertainers, artists, and arts organizations on other legal matters such as entertainment-related contracts; music and film industry issues; and the drafting and filing of corporate and non-profit documents for arts and entertainment-related organizations. Prerequisite: A substantive course in intellectual property (Copyright, Trademarks, Intellectual Property Survey, Intellectual Property Licensing, International Intellectual Property), technology law (e.g., Law of Cyberspace) or experience with intellectual property legal issues is required. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 6799. Intellectual Property and the Arts Clinic—Advanced. [Formerly LAW 677A] An optional second semester is available. Maximum credit of five Clinic hours. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 6809. Medical Legal Partnership Clinic—VA Hospital. [Formerly LAW 670] Students in this clinic will represent patients of the Veterans Administration Hospital (and possibly other veterans) with civil legal problems, with emphasis on those problems that affect the clients' medical care. Students are supervised by clinical faculty during all stages of representation. The course emphasizes the techniques of client interviewing and counseling; fact-finding and formal discovery; negotiation; trial and administrative advocacy; the role of the lawyer in the legal system; and collaboration between medical and legal providers. Three credit hours are awarded for the first semester in which the student is enrolled, which includes a series of introductory classes on the lawyering process and relevant issues of substantive law and procedure. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 6819. Advanced Medical Legal Partnership Clinic—VA Hospital. An optional second semester is available. Maximum credit of five clinic hours. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 6829. Immigration Practice Clinic. Students in the Immigration Clinic represent vulnerable low-income immigrants from all over the world before the immigration agencies, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) and federal courts in humanitarian immigration cases. Students take primary responsibility and decision-making authority for their cases, under the mentorship of the clinic faculty member. Early classes provide knowledge in substantive immigration law, including the Immigration and Nationality Act, the applicable Code of Federal Regulations, and Department of Homeland Security forms, applications, and internal policies. Classes will also be taught on substantive subjects specific to representing immigrants, including working with interpreters and the impact of the administrative nature of the system. Students will be expected to prepare for substantive immigration hearings, appearances and filings with United States Customs and Immigration Service and the Department of Justice Immigration Courts. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 6839. Immigration Practice Clinic—Advanced. An optional second semester is available. Maximum credit of five clinic credits. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 6849. Community Enterprise Clinic. The Community Enterprise Clinic allows students to represent small businesses and nonprofit organizations in a range of transactional matters, including entity formation, governance, tax, contracts, employment, intellectual property, and risk management. Projects may include creating a new business, drafting a lease or other agreement, or applying for tax-exempt status. Under faculty supervision, students conduct client interviews, perform fact investigations and legal research, draft client-ready transactional documents and advisory memoranda, and counsel clients on their recommendations. Students also organize a community education project to facilitate entrepreneurship and inclusive economic development in the region. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 6859. Community Enterprise Clinic—Advanced. Two credit hours are awarded in the optional second semester. Maximum credit of five Clinic hours. Note: Faculty approval required. Pass/Fail. [2]

LAW 7000. Administrative Law. [Formerly LAW 653] The use of administrative agencies, including executive departments, to accomplish governmental purposes; creation and control of agency powers, with emphasis on constitutional and statutory provisions affecting administrative procedure, and judicial review of agency action; the quest for widely applicable concepts. Issues and principles of law are drawn from the experiences of various agencies, mostly federal. This course treats administrative law as a body of legal knowledge; it does not offer specialized study of any particular agency. Prerequisite: Regulatory State. [3]

LAW 7003. Administrative Law (Limited). This is the basic course on the law that governs federal administrative agencies. It covers material that is essential for anyone who represents a regulated party or works for a regulatory agency. The main topics are agency action and judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act and the Constitution, the due process revolution in administrative law, access to courts (standing, reviewability, etc.) and government transparency under the Freedom of Information Act. The course builds on the first year Regulatory State course, but doesn't duplicate it. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in this course will not be eligible to take the Administrative Law course. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 7006. Advanced Legal Research. [Formerly LAW 852] This course will build upon basic legal research skills and expose the student to the information resources utilized by researchers in several specialized areas of law. Following a review of legal research fundamentals (including a review of both secondary and primary materials), the course will focus on specialized research materials in the areas of transnational law, state and local law, company information, business and industry research, securities filings, intellectual property, and an in-depth focus on legislative and administrative materials. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [2]

LAW 7011. Alternative Business Entities Short Course. Business investment relies on trust, and the protection of minority interests and creditors is a prominent aspect of developing such trust. Alternatives to corporations—including limited liability companies, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, and traditional partnerships—provide opportunities to shape business governance in a more customized way than general corporation statutes allow, and they have thus become increasingly popular platforms for aggregating capital and conducting business. This course examines alternative business entities and the mix of statutory and common law that governs them. Since state law seeks to facilitate the private ordering of governance in alternative entities, we will spend some time on the theory behind private ordering or contracting and in comparing the flexibility provided by it with more traditional features of corporate governance. We will also examine the tension such flexibility can create with the need for predictability and adherence to basic principles of fairness that generally characterize the common law tradition. Among other things, we will look at the formation and dissolution of alternative entities, the importance of operating agreements and freedom of contract, and the duties of managers and how those duties may be modified by contract, and the role of judicial review. In lieu of an exam, student evaluation will be

based on a negotiation and drafting exercise in which teams with opposing interests will be required to negotiate and agree upon an operating agreement for a limited liability company governed by Delaware law. Note: While not required, completion of Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities is highly recommended. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 7016. American Legal History. [Formerly LAW 723] This class focuses on a number of crucial themes in American legal history: the transformation of the Constitution from slavery to freedom to Jim Crow and the legal system's adjustments in the aftermath of Civil War; the evolving social role and self-image of lawyers and the emergence of the modern legal profession; and the legal regulation of the economy, labor, race relations, immigration, the family, gender roles, and crime in an increasingly urban, industrial and pluralistic society. In exploring these themes, we can better understand the role of law in shaping American society and culture, as well as how the law in turn has been shaped by social, cultural and political forces and the efforts of individuals, groups and their lawyers. The bulk of the course will cover the period between Reconstruction and the Civil Rights Era, roughly 1865–1965, a period in which the dynamics of American legal culture assumed a fundamental form that resonates to this day. In addition to introducing students to historical methods of legal analysis, this course will examine the continuing power of history in American law. [3]

LAW 7020. Antitrust Law. [Formerly LAW 681] Federal regulation of private economic activities under the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act to ensure maintenance of a competitive economy; examination of the major areas of antitrust law in the context of relevant economic concepts. [3]

LAW 7024. Appellate Practice and Procedure. [Formerly LAW 892] This course will provide in-depth inquiry into the many substantive and procedural issues central to practice before the federal and state courts of appeal. Beginning with a brief examination of the history and development of appellate courts, students will then consider the modern courts' essential functions and limits upon appellate decision making. Topics will include appellate jurisdiction, finality and appealable orders, standards of review, and harmless error and issue preservation. Appellate procedure will be examined through study of the federal rules. Finally, students will consider questions of professional responsibility unique to appellate practice and other aspects of effective appellate advocacy. Enrollment limited. [2-3]

LAW 7030. Bankruptcy. [Formerly LAW 720] A study of the rights of secured and unsecured creditors under state law and federal bankruptcy law, and the corresponding rights of debtors. Other areas covered include methods of collecting judgments, fraudulent conveyances, general assignments, garnishment, and attachment. Completion of Secured Transactions is helpful, but not required. [3]

LAW 7034. Bioethics and the Law. [Formerly LAW 899] Examination of emerging legal concepts reflecting the rapid developments in modern medicine and the moral concerns of society. Emphasis upon judicial decisions and philosophical analyses dealing with issues such as genetic manipulation, novel modes of procreation, human experimentation, nature of consent regarding medical procedures, control of drugs, definitions of death, implications of euthanasia. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7036. Business and Securities Research. After a brief overview of the legal research process and resources, this course will introduce students to specific sources and strategies for researching a variety of business law topics, including corporations and securities. It will cover key primary and secondary sources for business law research: state and federal cases, statutes, regulations, and other administrative materials; subject-specific secondary sources; company disclosure documents; and sources for factual company and industry research, among others. The course will emphasize research process, strategies, and evaluation of sources, including exposure to databases beyond Westlaw and Lexis. Basic knowledge of corporate and securities law is assumed. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 7038. Campaign Finance and Elections. [Formerly LAW 684] This course explores constitutional, statutory, and political aspects of the American electoral system, examining campaign finance, the role of political parties, and redistricting. Topics addressed include the Federal Election Campaign Act, first amendment limits on campaign finance regulation, first

amendment and associational issues related to political parties, and the equal protection clause as it applies to redistricting. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7049. Climate Change Justice. This course focuses on the challenge of reducing the risk of catastrophic climate change while addressing problems of social justice, with an emphasis on the potential structure of a global climate change agreement. The rationales for achieving global climate and justice goals, the major sources of stocks and flows of greenhouse gases, and the relationship between greenhouse gas emissions and poverty will be explored. Proposed public and private policy architectures and measures for reducing carbon emissions and alleviating poverty will be evaluated. [3]

LAW 7051. Collective Management of Copyright. [Formerly LAW 811] This course will look at the history, organization, functions and future role of collective management organizations in organizing access to online and other copyrighted material, including Performance Rights Organizations (ASCAP, BMI, and SESAC in the United States and their foreign counterparts) and other copyright collectives such as Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. The course will cover antitrust and other forms of regulation of collective management in the United States and a few other jurisdictions. Representatives from one or more copyright collectives will be invited to speak. [2]

LAW 7056. Comparative Class Actions. The conventional wisdom is that much of the rest of the world looks at American procedures to resolve aggregate litigation with disdain. Yet, many other nations have now adopted or are considering the adoption of class action devices, and some nations have arguably surpassed America in the encouragement of litigation through other devices altogether. This class will examine these developments, and explore how and why they differ from the approaches adopted in America. This examination will include an inquiry into the different legal and philosophical norms that exist abroad, including differing attitudes toward the role of government and the law and economics movement.

LAW 7060. Comparative Corporate Governance. [Formerly LAW 714B] This course will provide a general overview of the field of comparative corporate governance, including the United States and several other countries with a focus on the basic economic principles and theories that have been developed. Specific topics will include the theory of the firm, limited liability, share dispersion, agency costs, internal governance structures, executive compensation, shareholder activism, shareholder litigation, the market for corporate control and shareholder voting. [2]

LAW 7061. Comparative Corporate Governance Short Course. This course is designed to constitute a comparative study of major areas of the corporate laws of the United States, the European Union, and a selection of European countries (United Kingdom, France, Germany and the Netherlands). The purpose of the course is to discuss and evaluate the policy choices that are available to legislators and judges when dealing with certain central issues of corporate law. Company and legal persons are studied from a comparative law perspective, in which students are reminded of the basic governance features of the corporation. The aim is to critically evaluate the different ways in which corporate governance and company law mechanisms mitigate the conflicts of interests between different kinds of corporate constituents. In particular, the conflicts of interests between management and shareholders and the conflicts between majority and minority shareholders will be studied. Mechanisms that mitigate these conflicts are inter alia the market for corporate control and takeovers, remuneration schemes, disclosure of information, independent directors, board committees, internal control mechanisms, external audit, empowering shareholders. Each of the instruments will be legally addressed as well as economically assessed via a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats). Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7068. Comparative Perspectives on Counterterrorism. [Formerly LAW 842] This course offers a comparative analysis of the national approaches of, inter alia, the United States, Israel, Spain, Russia, and India. This multidisciplinary course focuses on the dual interlocking axes of legal norms (flowing from international as well as national perspective) and the accompanying political and operational imperatives. Counterterrorism

is a global cooperative phenomenon, and the study of its practice entails the use of case law, legislation, international law, and national policy directives and operational decisions. Students will be exposed to case law from a number of jurisdictions, occasionally reaching contradictory results. The course will also entail extended use of scenario-driven exercises. [2]

LAW 7073. Complex Litigation. [Formerly LAW 733] This course will focus upon the major procedural and substantive issues that arise in the context of nationwide complex civil litigation. The major focus will be on class actions, including the requirement for class certification, dual federal and state class actions, the manifold issues that arise in class settlements, and the determination of class attorneys' fees. In addition, alternatives to the class action mechanism will be discussed, including coordination by the judicial panel on multi-district litigation. [3]

LAW 7077. Conflict of Laws. [Formerly LAW 692] This course will examine the legal problems that arise when an occurrence or a case cuts across state or national boundaries: jurisdiction of courts, enforceability of foreign judgments, and choice of applicable law. The focus is on the policies, the rules of law, and the constitutional requirements in private interstate law. [4]

LAW 7078. Constitutional Law I-Structural Questions, Federalism, and Separation of Powers. [Formerly LAW 608] A basic study of the distribution of governmental powers between the federal government and the states, as well as the relationship among the three branches of the federal government and the role of the courts in the constitutional scheme. Issues include judicial review, standing, the enumerated powers of Congress, preemption, legislative veto, presidential power, and introductory aspects of constitutional interpretation. [3]

LAW 7080. Foreign Affairs. [Formerly LAW 748] An introductory study of the constitutional allocation of lawmaking power in the foreign affairs field, including a consideration of the related powers of the executive, Congress, and the judiciary in situations involving foreign elements. Specific subject matter areas include the treaty power, the war power, executive agreements, the allocation of powers to control international trading activities, the political question doctrine, protection of rights of aliens and the rights of foreign corporations, and the scope of state lawmaking power in private international matters. This course also taught as Constitutional Law of U.S. and Foreign Relations. [3]

LAW 7084. Copyright Law. [Formerly LAW 701] Copyright is the form of intellectual property that covers expressive works such as literature, film, music, artwork, and software. This course will introduce you to the fundamentals of U.S. copyright law and theory. It surveys copyrightable subject matter; the process for acquiring copyright protection; the scope and duration of the rights that a copyright owner enjoys; defenses to infringement, including fair use; and the remedies available once infringement is established. We will devote particular attention to whether any reform is necessary in light of new technologies that challenge existing industries and business models. [3]

LAW 7086. Corporate Compliance and Internal Investigations. This course will familiarize students with legal principles and practical strategies critical to practicing in the rapidly expanding fields of corporate compliance and internal investigations. Students will first become familiar with the core elements of an effective compliance program as outlined in key federal and international guidance. We will then explore some of these elements in depth, such as appropriate reporting, oversight, and governance mechanisms and factors to consider in structuring a centralized compliance function. In particular, a significant portion of this course will be committed to studying corporate internal investigations; we will study corporate goals, investigative strategies and tactics, communicative techniques, and ethical issues that shape internal investigations. Finally, we will consider how corporate compliance efforts and internal investigations impact the resolution of government enforcement actions against a company. Throughout the course, students will typically examine these topics through the lens of anti-corruption compliance, which serves as an important and representative example, but will also consider how particular concepts play out in other substantive areas, such as healthcare or government contracting. [3]

LAW 7091. Corporate Governance and Control Short Course. [Formerly LAW 712] This course entails an in-depth study of the principal issues involved in creating appropriate governance and control systems for large publicly-held corporations. It focuses on questions of corporate structure, voting rights, duties of directors, derivative suits, indemnification, and transfers of control, viewed from legal, economic, and societal perspectives, and critically evaluates current proposals for dealing with these matters. Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities is recommended. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7102. Corporate Legal Risk Management. Corporations face a complex myriad of laws and regulations. Legal risk management is vital to any organization's success. This course studies risk management and generally the elements of the enterprise risk management (ERM) process. Students will be introduced to the concept of risk and ERM; the history of ERM; identifying risk; various risk management techniques; conceptualizing, monitoring and analyzing risk management; and the governance and oversight of risk management. Among other tools, the class will utilize case study to expose students to the role of the corporation and management in crisis due to the failure of risk management. Learnings will touch upon the expectations of self-regulating organizations (SRO's) and shareholders in corporate ERM. Study will include the role of corporate compliance as an element of risk, and the role of ERM in corporate strategy. Students will leave the class understanding how legal risk management is a part of corporate strategy and governance, and the lawyer's role as gatekeeper and counselor. Completion of LAW 7086—Corporate Compliance and Internal Investigations is helpful, but not required. [3]

LAW 7111. Corporate Litigation Short Course. This short course will focus on the strategies and mechanics involved at the various stages of expedited corporate litigation in the Delaware Court of Chancery. Focusing primarily on merger and acquisition related litigation, the course will examine topics such as (i) selecting a forum and filing a complaint; (ii) the different stages of expedited litigation and the applicable standard of review at each stage; (iii) discovery disputes; and (iv) settlements. The course will be a participation- and practice-focused course in which students will be asked to read actual pleadings, briefs, and court filings from recent Delaware Court of Chancery cases. Pre- or corequisite: Corporations and Business Entities or Corporations. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7114. Corporations. [Formerly LAW 708] A study of the modern business corporation, both publicly held and closely held enterprises, including the organization and financial structuring of corporations; the allocation of control among shareholders, directors, and officers; the responsibilities of management and controlling shareholders; and the issuance of corporate securities. Note: Students cannot take both Corporations and Corporations and Business Entities. [3]

LAW 7116. Corporations and Business Entities. [Formerly LAW 742] The primary focus of attention is a study of the modern business corporation, both publicly held and closely held, including the organization and financial structuring of the corporation; the allocation of control among shareholders, directors, and officers; the responsibilities of management and controlling shareholders; and the issuance of shares. Attention will also be given to alternative forms of business associations, such as partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies. Note: Students cannot take both Corporations and Corporations and Business Entities. [4]

LAW 7124. Criminal Procedure: Adjudication. [Formerly LAW 722] A review of selected aspects of a criminal prosecution from the initial investigation through pretrial procedures and trial. Specific areas will include bail, grand jury, plea bargaining, speedy trial, and jury selection. [3]

LAW 7126. Criminal Procedure: Investigation. [Formerly LAW 719] Constitutional aspects of the criminal justice process prior to the commencement of formal prosecution, including right to counsel, arrest, search and seizure, electronic eavesdropping, entrapment, confessions, lineups, and the exclusionary rule. [3]

LAW 7128. Crossing Borders in Law and Literature. This course provides a general overview of U.S. immigration law and policy, and considers the complex dynamics of border crossing. We will examine the admission, exclusion, deportation and integration of non-citizens in the United States, and we will analyze the many narrative issues that emerge as migrants

encounter officials from the host country. This will bring us into the realms of self-representation, translation, narrative analysis, and the challenges of representing ourselves in language with reference to both legal and literary examples. [2]

LAW 7141. Defending a Criminal Case: Tactics, Theory, and Reform Short Course. This short course will explore the best and worst of criminal defense. Criminal law practitioners and scholars tend to focus on the judge, the prosecutor, or even the jury instead of arguably the most important player in the courtroom: the defense attorney. Often, the verdict is preordained long before opening statements, and not because of the evidence. In far too many cases, the choice of defense counsel determines the outcome. And many defendants have no choice. This class will explore how some of the best defense attorneys in the country defended Senator Ted Stevens. One of Senator Stevens' former lawyers, Rob Cary, will co-teach the class. We will also examine a case where a defendant was wrongfully convicted due, in large part, to the ineptitude of his counsel. An in-depth study of both cases will help students learn how defense attorneys, experienced and inexperienced alike, can better represent their clients before, during, and after trial. More broadly, the class will examine the indigent defense system and discuss reforms necessary to ensure that all defendants can receive a just result. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 7148. Education Law. [Formerly LAW 794] In this course, we will examine selected legal issues that arise in public and private elementary and secondary schools. Subjects to be explored include the scope of compulsory schooling laws, school disciplinary processes, educational equality, and religion in schools. The class will devote particular attention to the legal questions raised by current reform efforts, notably state and federal mandates to measure student achievement and the expansion of school choice in order to promote competition as a mechanism for improving school quality and accountability. [3]

LAW 7156. Electronic Discovery and Information Governance. [Formerly LAW 834] This course examines rapidly evolving law and practice. The digital age requires both litigation and transactional attorneys to understand the basics of information technology and its impact on the law. Students will learn how electronic information is stored and received. They will examine issues and case law related to the identification, preservation, collection, processing, hosting, review and production of electronic information. Students will also examine ways in which to proactively manage data to reduce privacy, security, and litigation risks and costs. The course will feature guest speakers from stakeholders in the electronic discovery and information technology industries. Students will get hands-on experience through practical exercises and utilizing software to accomplish specific litigation or eDiscovery tasks. [3]

LAW 7161. Election Law Litigation Short Course. This short course examines many of the challenges associated with pursuing litigation in the area of election law. While election law questions have become more frequent on state and federal court dockets, the area remains a relatively unfamiliar practice for most attorneys. The goal of the course is to address some of the most common challenges faced by litigators working in this area. Using cases and associated social science materials, we will consider four specific issues: (1) Choosing the best forum for litigation, (2) representing officials vs. public interest organizations, (3) presenting data to the court, and (4) framing a persuasive theory of the case. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 7164. Employment Discrimination Law. [Formerly LAW 727] A study of the legal protection against discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, and handicap. The major emphasis of the course will be on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Other laws include the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Rehabilitation Act. Subjects include theories of discrimination, defenses and proof; pregnancy discrimination; sexual harassment; affirmative action; and remedies for unlawful employment discrimination. [2-3]

LAW 7168. Employment Law. [Formerly LAW 789] This course surveys and examines a broad range of legal doctrines, statutes, and rules governing the relationship between employers and employees that are not controlled by collective bargaining agreements. We will examine a range of issues including the establishment of the employer-employee relationship, problems and issues arising during the course of the employment

relationship, and legal protection of employee rights upon termination of the employment relationship. Some of the specific subjects to be explored include the employment-at-will doctrine, drug testing, wage and hour restrictions, the Family and Medical Leave Act, occupational safety and health, and privacy in the workplace. This is a survey course and not a substitute for other offerings such as Labor Relations Law and Employment Discrimination Law. [2-3]

LAW 7174. Energy Law. [Formerly LAW 759] This course focuses on foundational legal issues related to the management, development, transportation and use of energy resources, including the generation and transmission of electricity. An emphasis will be placed on themes that recur across specific fields of energy law, including the legal framework for regulatory commitments related to energy infrastructure, legal and market governance of energy resources, and how the law approaches externality and risk issues related to energy. Coverage of the course includes the basics of state public utility regulation, exposure to key statutes administered by federal agencies that regulate energy (such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission), various legal issues related to the emergence of energy markets in natural gas and electric power, network issues related to energy such as electric power transmission, legal approaches to new energy technologies, and the law's approach to climate change concerns with energy resources. [3]

LAW 7178. European Union Law. [Formerly LAW 816] The European Union is the most ambitious legal, political, and economic integration among nations in the post-World War II era. This course provides a general introduction to the legal system of the European Union and to selected aspects of substantive EU law. We will examine the EU's lawmaking processes, the relationship between EU law and the member states' laws, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice, the EU's system of legal remedies, and the constitutional law of the EU. In addition, we will study aspects of substantive EU law that are central to EU market integration, including protections for the free movement of goods, persons, services, and capital. [2]

LAW 7180. Evidence. [Formerly LAW 749] A comprehensive study of evidence law, including the examination of witnesses, functions of judges and jury in determining admissibility of evidence, principles of relevance and hearsay, evidentiary privileges, the admission of expert and scientific testimony, and the confrontation rights of criminal defendants. [3-4]

LAW 7184. Environmental Law I: Public Environmental Governance. [Formerly LAW 732] Introduction to the roles of the legislative, executive and judicial branches in addressing problems of environmental disruption, with special emphasis on problems of pollution. The course examines traditional and evolving public law remedies for the control of pollution, including recent litigation, legislation, regulations, and administrative regulatory reform efforts. Analysis of statutory materials focuses on the principal federal statutes and their implementation. [3-4]

LAW 7186. Environmental Law II: Private Environmental Governance. Introduction to the roles that private organizations, including non-governmental organizations, corporations, lenders, investors, and others are playing in reducing pollution and managing natural resources. These roles include private standard-setting, implementation, enforcement, and adjudication. Private environmental governance initiatives utilize many regulatory instruments that parallel the instruments used by public environmental governance, such as regulatory standards, market mechanisms and information disclosure requirements. Private initiatives also play an important role in the subject matter areas addressed by public environmental laws and policies, including toxic chemicals, greenhouse gas emissions, forest and fisheries management, environmental assessments for development projects, land conservation, and the role of environmental issues in commercial transactions. Private environmental governance initiatives also are widespread: Roughly 15 percent of all temperate forests and 10 percent of all fish caught for human consumption are subject to private standards, and most major law firms report that they are engaged in negotiating and litigating over the environmental aspects of commercial transactions. The course examines the theoretical foundation for private environmental governance, reviews the leading types of private initiatives, and includes hands-on experiences to prepare students to participate in this emerging field. [2]

LAW 7188. Fair Representation and Election Design. A central problem for representative democracies is to design elections so that the representatives are an accurate reflection of the whole polity. A rigorous assessment of the effectiveness of an election design requires us to be able to measure things such as "representation" and "voting power" and to develop workable criteria for assessing when an election result is "accurate" and when it is not. Only then can we analyze whether a particular election design is likely to meet the criteria that have been developed. The goal of this course is to teach the various quantitative methods that have been developed, by courts and others, to address these questions, and consider how the courts have used or should use them in assessing issues in representation. The course will apply these methods to a broad range of election issues, including "one person-one vote," equality of voting power, apportionment, gerrymandering, and polarized voting, among other concepts. We will also discuss what election methods are appropriate to address these varied problems. Although we will take a quantitative approach, there is no mathematical prerequisite. [3]

LAW 7190. Family Law. [Formerly LAW 737] The law applying to persons in their family relationships, including legal problems concerning marriage and divorce; the impact of constitutional rights regarding the decision whether or not to have children; the enforceability of private contracts governing intimate relationships in and out of marriage; and the legal standards governing decisions regarding alimony, property division, and child custody in the event of a divorce. The course includes an examination of the sociological implications of current marriage and divorce practices and legal changes proposed in response thereto. [3]

LAW 7194. Establishment and Management of Nonprofit Organizations. [Formerly LAW 728] This course will prepare students to interact with nonprofit organizations in a variety of capacities, from board member to founder to adviser. Topics discussed will include nonprofit corporations, tax exempt organizations, the role and duties of the board of directors, standards of conduct and fiduciary duties of directors, conflicts of interest, record-keeping, annual compliance, indemnification and protection of board members, board operations, and the board-staff relationship. In addition, students will discuss the process for forming a new organization, including drafting governance documents and the application to the IRS for recognition of tax exempt status. These issues will be examined in an interactive setting using real world examples. [1]

LAW 7198. Federal Courts and the Federal System. [Formerly LAW 740] An advanced study of the power and role of the federal courts as defined by the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Supreme Court cases, and U.S. statutes. Focus is primarily on the role of the federal courts in their relations with other branches of the federal government and the state governments. Subjects covered may include standing and other justiciability questions; power of Congress to define the scope of federal court jurisdiction; state sovereign immunity; abstention; interjurisdictional preclusion and injunctions; and appellate and collateral review, including habeas corpus. [3]

LAW 7200. Federal Tax Law. [Formerly LAW 769] The basic course on federal income taxation; operation of the federal tax system and its application to various types of taxpayers. Emphasis on such concepts as gross income, exclusion, deductions, assignment of income, capital gains and losses, and tax accounting problems as well as tax problems arising in business activities, family arrangements, property transfers, and the tax planning relevant to dealing with them. [3-4]

LAW 7204. First Amendment Constitutional Law. [Formerly LAW 745] A basic constitutional law course focusing on the wide range of first amendment problem areas: political, artistic, and commercial speech; "symbolic" speech or expression; association rights; free exercise of religion; and the bar to government "establishment" of religion. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I. [3]

LAW 7208. Franchise Law. [Formerly LAW 751] This course is designed to enhance your understanding of franchise law and the legal aspects of distributing products in the United States through independent entities. In particular, we will focus on the relationship between franchisor and franchisees and the law used to regulate that relationship. Course materials will provide an in-depth study of federal and state statutes and case decisions that define this field of law. [2]

LAW 7209. Global Conflict Resolution. This course explores the role of legal practitioners in five global conflict resolution and negotiation efforts spanning over two decades: Syria; South Africa; the Balkans; Yemen; and the Israeli/Palestinian conflict. The focus is on how to reach resolution as a lawyer/diplomat while navigating rules of law, foreign policy, trade policy, and competing political interests. Pass/Fail. Limited Enrollment. [1]

LAW 7210. Genetics, Medicine, and Law. [Formerly LAW 773] Ten years have passed since the official announcement that the human genome had been sequenced. Many predictions have been made about the ethical, legal, and social implications of advances in our understanding of genetics. In this course, which will invite students from a number of graduate disciplines, we will examine a number of cases, such as genetic nondiscrimination, genetic variation and legal responsibility, proposed changes to human subjects regulations, preimplantation and prenatal diagnosis, and the current debate about newborn screening, to see how these predictions have played out and what we can expect in the future, and to propose more effective responses. [2]

LAW 7213. Government Contract Law. [Formerly LAW 734] The United States government spends nearly \$500 billion annually on contracts to procure goods and services. Government contracts and grants are used to acquire items ranging from multi-million dollar weapons systems and aerospace vehicles to disaster recovery services, job training and technology. The process of awarding these contracts is highly competitive and the performance of them can be complicated and risky. This course will focus on the laws and policies that affect those who do business with the government. We will explore the roles and responsibilities of both private contractors and employees on the government side. We will learn about the role of Congress and the executive branch agencies in the procurement process, the various contracting methods available, enforcement and penalties for ethical violations, battlefield contracting, socio-economic issues such as small and disadvantaged business set-asides, and more. [2]

LAW 7214. Health Care Fraud and Abuse. [Formerly LAW 772] This course is intended to cover the healthcare fraud and abuse laws and issues relating to the prosecution and defense of alleged wrongdoing under federal and state healthcare systems. This course will provide a basic overview of the laws governing healthcare providers, such as hospitals, physicians and physician practices, medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturers, clinical laboratories and nursing homes. The course also will cover the criminal and civil prosecution and defense of actions against such entities and individuals and the essential features of the major statutes in this area of the law including the federal civil False Claims Act, the Stark Act, the federal Anti-kickback Statute and the remedies and civil and criminal penalties available to governmental entities and civil litigants. This course will address voluntary and mandatory fraud and abuse compliance strategies and the practical compliance issues faced by healthcare providers. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7216. Health Law and Policy. [Formerly LAW 774] This course is the foundational offering for health law and policy. It will consider different ways of thinking about health care issues and the analytical significance of those models for the development of legal doctrine and public policy. A focus is on government's role in the healthcare marketplace as payor, provider, and regulator. The course will consider such topics as the following: hospitals' obligations to provide access to emergency medical services under state common law and federal emergency treatment legislation (EMTALA); selected issues related to persons with disabilities; selected issues related to ERISA; federal anti-kickback and anti-self-referral legislation; hospital governance and hospital-physician relationships, including limitations on the corporate practice of medicine; institutional and professional liability; selected antitrust issues. [3]

LAW 7221. Human Trafficking: Law, Policy, and Litigation Short Course. This course offers an in depth analysis of human trafficking law and policy as well as practical litigation strategies for criminal prosecutions and civil litigation. Forced labor, modern-day slavery, and sex trafficking have become an increasing lucrative crimes and a prosecution priority. With real world examples and hands-on learning, this course will examine current legal trends and new business models traffickers employ, including front businesses, labor recruiters, organized crime, and gang-related trafficking. In addition to learning about specific recruiting and grooming

techniques, the course will also cover effective interviewing strategies for victims, witnesses, and traffickers. The course will also address the intersection of cutting edge evidentiary issues, immigration relief, survivor stabilization, and trial strategies. Students will be exposed to all aspects of the United States approach to combat trafficking and comparative international approaches from the United Nations and countries throughout the world. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7224. Immigration Law and Policy. [Formerly LAW 741] The law on the entry of foreign nationals into the United States is becoming increasingly important as larger numbers of people seek to settle in this country and our legislators grapple with the immigration system. This course examines the substantive and procedural aspects of immigration law, as well as the application of immigration rules, the procedures to gain entry into the country, and the rights of foreign nationals after entry. [2]

LAW 7231. Hedge Fund Regulation and Compliance Short Course. Through lecture and case-study, this short course is designed to introduce students to the structure and goals of hedge funds and the relevant laws and regulations that govern them. Having established a working foundation of what a hedge fund is and how they operate, students will focus on the structure of the compliance departments that monitor them and the ethical obligations of in-house compliance and legal departments. Cases will involve some of the significant issues monitored by compliance such as insider trading, failure to disclose information to investors, conflicts of interest, FCPA issues, Anti-money laundering issues, and presentation of the fund's performance. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7238. Information Privacy Law. [Formerly LAW 738] We live and work seamlessly in an age of constant technological and informational advances, yet from new data-centric business models to innovative uses of public data, courts are increasingly confronted with complex privacy issues that have far reaching social and legal implications. This course examines the rights and obligations of governmental entities, corporate businesses, and individual consumers with respect to information use and information privacy. This course explores state, federal, and international rules and regulations that apply to generating, collecting, using, and disclosing personal information. This course offers students practical exercises in such things as drafting consumer privacy notices and disclosures, negotiating contract provisions concerning the commercial transfer and use of personal information, and in-class meetings with tech executives to analyze and propose solutions to information use and privacy challenges. [2]

LAW 7241. Intellectual Property Licensing Short Course. [Formerly LAW 862] This course will focus, from a practitioner perspective, on the licensing of various intellectual property. Students will engage in drafting, and analysis exercises with respect to an assortment of licenses, including copyright, trademark, trade secrets, patent, music, and right of publicity. In addition, the course will examine related issues, such as business and marketing strategies, valuation of intellectual property, branding, and First Amendment and "free culture" concerns. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7244. Intellectual Property Survey. [Formerly LAW 807] An introduction to the law of patent, copyright, trademark, unfair competition, trade secret, and other regimes through which the legal system extends protection in the United States to ideas, their use, or their expression. Specific topics that may be discussed include: the applicability of copyright to the internet; the patentability of life forms; the patentability of business models; patent trolls; and trademarks and the internet. Note: Taking this course will not preclude a student from later taking a course that specializes in patent, copyright or trademarks. [4]

LAW 7246. Intellectual Property Research. This course will begin with a refresher on standard legal research processes and resources, and will then proceed to provide specific strategies and sources for intellectual property law research, focusing on copyright, patent, and trademark law. Key primary and secondary sources addressed will include cases; statutes, regulations, and administrative materials; articles, treatises, and Restatements; and other subject-specific resources. The course will also provide a brief overview of international IP law research. Research processes, evaluation of sources, and exposure to databases beyond Lexis and Westlaw will all be emphasized. Previous knowledge of intellectual property law is helpful but not required. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 7250. International Arbitral Process. [Formerly LAW 830] This course is designed to acquaint students in the understanding of both public and private international law rules from an arbitral perspective. Special emphasis will be made on international economic law. Inquiry is made into the sources of international law and will include related bodies of rules involving more than one legal and political system. Hence, particular reference will be made to new sources of global law such as the Unidroit Principles for international commercial contracts and *lex mercatoria*. The focus will be on the understanding of doctrines, institutions and applications using historical, political and jurisprudential perspectives. The topics employed to explore these themes include the following: a) Sources of international law; b) the European Community Law experience; c) the Hague Peace system for intergovernmental dispute settlement and ICJ; d) WTO and economic disputes; e) Mixed arbitration; State contracts; ICSID, the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal and UNCC; f) Transnational commercial arbitration. [2]

LAW 7256. International Business Transactions. [Formerly LAW 739] This course is intended to prepare students to represent business clients in a variety of transactions having international elements. Through the careful analysis of problems, treaties, statutes, and international rules, we will develop the principles central to the successful structuring of international business transactions. We will cover the sale of goods abroad, including the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods; financing of international sales and letter of credit law; shipping and liability regimes; anti-bribery rules and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; transfers of technology, particularly the licensing and protection of intellectual property; and foreign direct investment, including international investment law, the role of trade agreements such as NAFTA, investment in the EU, and corporate social responsibility. [3]

LAW 7266. International Criminal Law. [Formerly LAW 755] This course provides a survey of the field of international criminal law through a study of international criminal courts, hybrid tribunals, and the domestic implementation of international crimes. Focusing on the International Criminal Court, and the international criminal tribunals such as those conducted in Nuremberg and Tokyo, and for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the class explores the legal and political dimensions of the developing system of international criminal law with a particular focus on the procedural and substantive tools needed to practice in this field. It is recommended, but not required, that students taking this course have completed Public International Law. [3]

LAW 7270. International Environmental Law. [Formerly LAW 763] This course examines the rules of public international law that bear on the rights and duties of states in regard to the world's environment. Many of the following subjects are studied: the structure of international environmental law; the duties of states to prevent environmental harm; the duties of states to cooperate in order to minimize environmental harm; rights and duties arising from sovereignty, common property, and common heritage principles; the roles of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations in protecting the environment; disposal and transportation of hazardous waste; marine and air pollution; deforestation; and nuclear pollution. It is recommended, but not required, that students have some knowledge of public international law. [2]

LAW 7278. International Intellectual Property. [Formerly LAW 895] This course provides an introduction to the international law of intellectual property. Students will examine the sources of international intellectual property, the multilateral treaties administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as certain European Union Directives and Regulations. The course will also examine relevant policy issues in the area of international intellectual property, which may include: the nexus between intellectual property and human rights, the impact of intellectual property protection on economic development; the protection of traditional knowledge; and the impact of bilateral treaties and Section 301 of the Trade Act on multilateral norm-making processes. [3]

LAW 7280. International Investment Arbitration Short Course. This course provides an introduction to the theory and practice of international investment arbitration. We will begin the course with an overview of international investment arbitration, covering its genesis, goals and purpose, the function of bilateral investment treaties, and the most common insti-

tutional arbitration rules in investment arbitration. The course then moves its focus to the substantive protections foreign investors invoke in practice, including, *inter alia*, the right to compensation for expropriation, fair and equitable treatment, and full protection and security. Finally, we will touch on the interplay of investor-state arbitration and domestic litigation, enforcement of arbitral awards, and present challenges to the investment arbitration system. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7284. International Protection of Human Rights. [Formerly LAW 836] This course studies and critically assesses the rules, institutions, and legal and political theories that seek to protect basic liberties for all human beings. The course emphasizes (1) specific "hot button" subjects within human rights law (such as the death penalty, hate speech, women's rights, and lesbian and gay rights); (2) the judicial, legislative, and executive bodies in international and domestic legal systems that interpret and implement legal rules relating to these subjects; and (3) the public and private actors who seek redress for those whose rights have been violated. [3]

LAW 7288. International Trade Law. This course provides an introduction to international trade law. We begin by examining justifications for liberalizing international trade, as well as arguments for limiting such liberalization. We next discuss the institutional dimension of the international trade regime (WTO), as well as the way in which international trade rules are negotiated and implemented in the United States and the EU. We then move onto core trade principles, such as most-favored nation and national treatment in goods and services trade, as well as the non-economic exceptions to international trade obligations. Based on this knowledge of substantive international trade law, we discuss the WTO dispute settlement system, including its relationship to regional free trade institutions such as the EU and NAFTA, and the relationship between WTO law and other parts of the international legal system (for example, environmental and human rights law). [3]

LAW 7296. Introduction to Accounting. [Formerly LAW 686] A study of the basic concepts and limitations of financial accounting. Covers the financial reporting process and the development of financial statements for external users, such as investors and creditors. Note: Any student who chooses to take Introduction to Accounting will be required to take the course on a Pass/Fail basis if that student is enrolled as a JD/MBA student or JD/MSF student, has earned an MBA, or has previously obtained a minimum grade of "B" in a college-level accounting course. All other students are required to take the course for a grade. [2]

LAW 7321. Introduction to Private Equity Short Course. [Formerly LAW 776] This short course provides an overview of private equity funds, including their structure, fund raising process, evaluation and performance measurement, and the role they play as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities, Introduction to Corporate Finance, and Securities Regulation. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7323. Islamic Law: From Mecca to Modernity. [Formerly LAW 729] Islamic Law occupies a growing role in our popular mindset, and Islamic legal sources and principles are increasingly given attention in secular legal systems the world over. This course will introduce the traditional sources and methodological development of Islamic law, historical and contemporary reformist movements both progressive and reactionary, and ways in which American legal practice engages with Islamic Law. [2-3]

LAW 7340. Jewish Law. This course will survey the primary genres and methods of Jewish legal writing and legal decision-making from the Bible through the rabbinic and medieval period to the modern period. In discussing Jewish legal history, the course will focus particularly on the relationship of Jewish law to non-Jewish legal systems, issues of legal competition when Jews had access to non-Jewish venues, and the role of legal pluralism and indeterminacy in Jewish legal decision-making. The course will also discuss the complicated role of Jewish law in the State of Israel with respect to Jewish-Arab relations as well as the role of religious pluralism among Jewish communities within Israel. The role of Jewish law in contemporary Diaspora Jewish communities will also be addressed, particularly as these communities address modern social issues such as abortion, women's rights, and homosexuality. [2]

LAW 7380. Journal of Entertainment and Technology Law Publication Note. [Formerly LAW 806C] Academic credit for a note of publishable quality. Credit is awarded in the fall semester of the third year. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7390. Journal of Transnational Law Publication Note. [Formerly LAW 806B] Academic credit for a note of publishable quality. Credit is awarded in the fall semester of the third year. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7395. Environmental Annual Review. [Formerly LAW 821] This course will enable students to identify the environmental articles in law journals that present the best policy-relevant ideas and publish a one-issue student-edited volume that includes reprints or summaries of the articles, along with commentaries from leading experts from the academy, business, government, and non-governmental organizations. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 1 credit hour per semester of enrollment. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7400. Juvenile Justice. [Formerly LAW 685] This course will trace the trajectory of juvenile justice (that is, juvenile delinquency and the application of criminal law to minors) in the United States over the course of the last century. Critical issues such as the development of separate systems of adjudication and correction for minors; search, seizure, and interrogation of minors; waiver from juvenile to adult court; the unique procedural mechanisms of juvenile courts; school violence; sentencing and confinement; and implications of emerging scientific research on adolescent development will be explored. Because this complex and ever-changing area of law is heavily influenced by empirical accounts and policy considerations, both legal doctrine and the historical and policy contexts within which it has developed will be considered. [3]

LAW 7410. Land Use Planning. [Formerly LAW 770] Public controls on the use of privately owned land. The concept of property. The problem of accommodating potentially conflicting interests of landowners, neighbors, community, and region. Preplanning restrictions on private land use through nuisance law. Consideration of the zoning process, subdivision regulation, and limitations on government regulation imposed by the Takings Clause. [3]

LAW 7420. Law and Neuroscience. [Formerly LAW 890] New techniques—such as brain-scanning—have dramatically accelerated our ability to learn about how brains work. This deepening knowledge has serious implications for the legal system, as law parses responsibility for behavior, dispenses justice, and assesses injuries. For example, brain scans are increasingly offered as evidence in civil and criminal litigation. This course provides an introduction to what future lawyers need to know about the brain. We will begin by exploring the most up-to-date understandings of how brains function. We will then explore how brain functioning can be impaired by injuries and disease—as well as enhanced by drugs and other techniques. Against the important background of how law and science increasingly interact with one another, we will then consider the legal implications of brain sciences for a number of areas of law, including litigation, evidence, assessments of criminal responsibility, lie detection, determining brain death, and the like. A background in science is not required and is not assumed. [3]

LAW 7424. Law as a Business. [Formerly LAW 704] The practice of law as a profession is increasingly being challenged by the profit-driven models being utilized by law firms. This course will examine the practical side of running the business of practicing law without losing the essence of what historically has made the practice of law a profession. [2]

LAW 7428. Law of Cyberspace. [Formerly LAW 778] This course examines current topics and the evolving legal doctrine relating to the internet. Areas of discussion may include social media, privacy and security, outsourcing, employment, domestic and international electronic signatures and contracting, copyright and trademark, defamation, and applicable criminal and constitutional laws. We will also examine practical deal points in common transactions, including in cloud computing and similar technology deals. [2-3]

LAW 7438. Law Practice 2050. [Formerly LAW 833] Law Practice 2050 is designed to immerse students in the dynamic environments forcing change in the law and in legal practice, the goal being to pro-

vide skills necessary for actively participating in and taking advantage of those changes. Through a series of readings and guest speakers, we will explore scenarios of future social, economic, technological, and environmental change, such as robotics, 3D printing, shifting demographics, and climate change, and brainstorm their possible impacts on the law. We will also explore the forces acting to transform the legal services industry and survey established and emerging developments such as e-discovery, online legal services, data aggregation and analysis technology, legal process management, and legal risk management. Students will engage in active small group discussions, reaction papers, short presentations, and practice development proposals. [3]

LAW 7440. Law Review Publication Note. [Formerly LAW 806A] Academic credit for a note of publishable quality. Credit is awarded in the fall of the third year. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7450. Legal Interviewing and Counseling. [Formerly LAW 725] This course will focus on the skills and legal principles involved in interviewing clients and witnesses and counseling clients in the course of litigation and dispute resolution. Topics will include information gathering, decision making, and developing the lawyer-client relationship. Students will participate in simulations of interviewing and counseling sessions and will have an opportunity to do independent research on the ethical and legal issues underlying the lawyer-client relationship. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7453. Legal Problem Solving. "The traditional law practice business model constrains innovations that would provide greater access to, and enhance the delivery of, legal services." This finding, a key part of the ABA's 2016 Report on the Future of Legal Services, confirms that innovation in delivery of legal services is both necessary and inevitable to meet the needs of ALL legal services consumers. Specifically, the Report recommends that, "[t]he legal profession should partner with other disciplines and the public for insights about innovating the delivery of legal services." This course acts on this recommendation. Starting from an historical context for the current state of legal services delivery, this course introduces proven problem-solving constructs from other disciplines to provide a client-centered focus for creating innovative and effective methods of delivering legal services in the 21st century. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7454. Legal Project Management. [Formerly LAW 839] Legal project management (LPM) is a method based on decades of commercial experience designed to plan, budget, execute, monitor and control a legal engagement (litigation or transactional). LPM methodologies provide a client with a predictable cost while maintaining profitability for the law firm. This course will review the evolution and ethical implications of legal billing practices and will evaluate common complaints by clients at the various stages of the engagement which have led to the new normal in legal billing. These concepts will form the baseline for a study of legal project management, alternative fee arrangements and innovative legal pricing models. Students will develop the skills and techniques to develop the scope of the engagement, define the tasks to be completed, identify time and cost constraints, develop pricing arrangements and budgets, select appropriate resources and manage a team in the successful completion of legal engagements. Students will utilize current web based technology which can monitor performance, execute the project plan, manage financial objectives and improve processes of legal service delivery. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7464. Legal Writing Assistance for Credit. [Formerly LAW 805] Pass/fail academic credit may be earned by students who serve as assistants to members of the faculty in connection with the first-year Legal Writing course. A student assistant will be expected to aid a faculty member in researching possible writing assignments, to assist first-year students in the completion of the assignment, and to perform such other tasks as may be assigned by the faculty member. Approval for enrollment is required by the individual faculty member whom the student is assisting. This course may be repeated once for one additional credit hour. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7471. Low Value Speech and Public and Political Discourse Short Course. In the 1940s case of *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, the Supreme Court indicated that there are some categories of speech that are of less value than others because they "are of such slight social value as a step to truth that any benefit that may be derived from them is clearly outweighed by the social interest in order and morality." This course will examine the categories of arguably low level speech such as profanity,

falsity, insulting words, and commercial speech in the contexts of asking the broader question of whether some types of speech can or should be considered of lesser value than other types of speech under the First Amendment; and conversely, whether fully protecting arguably low level speech (as the Court has done in cases since Chaplinsky) has only served to demean public and political discourse in a manner that, in the end, has been hostile to the goals that the First Amendment is purported to serve? Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7472. Marijuana Law and Policy. [Formerly LAW 767] With 19 million regular users, marijuana is one of the most popular drugs in the country. It is also one of the most highly regulated. Until recently, such regulation was virtually synonymous with prohibition. But over the past two decades, a growing number of states have experimented with new approaches to regulating the drug, treating it more like other legal medicines or alcohol than heroin or methamphetamines. These experiments have created a new body of law governing a host of marijuana-related behaviors, from simple possessing the drug to employing those who use it, along with a host of intriguing questions regarding who has authority to regulate the drug. This course takes an in-depth look at the competing approaches to regulating marijuana, the rationales behind these approaches, and where legal authority resides for choosing among them. What are the elements of a marijuana trafficking offense? May a state legalize a drug the federal government forbids? Who is allowed to use and traffic marijuana under state law? How do states prevent diversion of marijuana into forbidden markets? Are contracts with marijuana dealers enforceable? May employers fire employees who use marijuana for medical purposes? These are just some of the questions the course will address. [3]

LAW 7476. Mediation. [Formerly LAW 808] Mediation is a consensual dispute resolution process in which a neutral third party called a mediator attempts to facilitate a negotiated outcome between two disputants. This intensive course will provide students with a focused introduction to the theory and practice of mediation. It will be valuable both to the large group of students who will represent clients in the mediation process as well as the smaller group of students. [2-3]

LAW 7506. Methods and Ethics of Information Gathering. [Formerly LAW 853] This course has two components: first, students learn specific techniques for gathering information in an effective and legal manner. Students learn how to gather information from human sources, from written documents and from the World Wide Web. Second, students will examine real-life ethical dilemmas faced by lawyers, businessmen, and others when trying properly to obtain information. The course will include studies of actual information gathering projects in law enforcement and in other areas, visits from a variety of distinguished information gatherers, readings and hands-on assignments. Enrollment limited. [1-2]

LAW 7511. Multidistrict Litigation Short Course. [Formerly LAW 705] This short course will focus on federal multidistrict litigation. The U.S. Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (MDL Panel) may transfer and consolidate factually related cases filed in different federal district courts to a single judge in any federal district for pre-trial litigation, including resolution of dispositive motions. Nearly all cases terminate in the MDL transferee court. More than 400,000 cases have been consolidated in an MDL since 1968. This course will examine the history and evolution of the MDL Panel, motions practice before the Panel, and litigation of MDL cases in the transferee court. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7521. Negotiating Transactions Short Course. This course is designed as an introduction to negotiation for transactional attorneys. A good transactional attorney spends a significant amount of time negotiating. This course will include a brief introduction to theories of negotiation. It will also explore different styles of negotiations and how an attorney finds his/her own style or voice. The course will then look at the role of an attorney in negotiations, which will vary depending on the client and the matter. Since a negotiation is not about an attorney winning individual "battles" against opposing counsel, but rather about the attorney helping a client attain its goals, the course will examine how to think about individual "battles" strategically in the context of achieving the client's ultimate goals. The course will then look at the different ways that an attorney carries on negotiations, including direct negotiations, drafting documents and setting tones and expectations through collateral communications. Finally, the

course will delve into ethical issues that arise during negotiations. This will be accomplished by at least one case study/mock negotiation, a couple of shorter in-class exercises, readings and extensive interactive class discussion revolving around actual situations of the type that transactional attorneys are likely to find themselves amidst. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7530. Negotiation. All attorneys—whether litigators, deal-makers, prosecutors, criminal defense attorneys, or in-house counsel—spend much of their professional lives negotiating with clients, co-counsel, opposing counsel, and others. This class will focus on the theory and practice of negotiation. During each of the sessions, we will learn about negotiation through traditional lecture and discussion, but we will spend most of the time conducting demonstrations, exercises, and simulations. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in this course will not be eligible to take the Negotiation short course. Enrollment limited. [2-3]

LAW 7531. Negotiation Short Course. [Formerly LAW 796A] This intensive short course will focus on the theory and practice of negotiation. Course topics will include conflict style, adversarial negotiation, and problem-solving negotiation. The course is limited to 40 students, and a "no drop" policy will be in place after open enrollment ends for the semester. Failure to attend any of the sessions will result in a failing grade in the course. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in this course will not be eligible to take the two or three-credit Negotiation course. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7538. Non-Litigation Strategies for Change in Public and Social Policy. [Formerly LAW 864] This course will teach students how to approach the task of developing a strategy for problems that require social and political change within an emphasis on approaches other than litigation. It will include a review of alternative frameworks, models and other analytical tools for assessing alternative approaches, and then apply them to several case studies. Enrollment limited. [2-3]

LAW 7541. Oil and Gas Law Short Course. This course will provide a broad overview of oil and gas law. It will examine the process by which oil, gas, and other minerals are produced and the legal issues raised by the various stages of production. It will also explore the property rights that allow for such production and the contracts by which those rights are created and extinguished. The course will also discuss emerging topics that will hold the future for oil and gas litigation. Examples of topics covered by the course will include, among others, federal and state regulation of the oil and gas industry, mineral leasing issues, property rights in minerals, environmental obligations associated with oil & gas activities and technologies providing opportunities for expanding the scope of mineral production. In addition to lectures, this course will include a practical component consisting of mock contract negotiations requiring the application of basic oil & gas legal principles. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 7550. Patent Law. [Formerly LAW 822] This course will explore the theory, practice, and policy objectives of the U.S. patent system. After briefly exploring its history and basic architecture, we will explore patentability, including: the requirements for disclosing and claiming the invention; patent eligibility; statutory bars; priority rules; and prior art hurdles. We will then explore patent infringement, defenses to patent infringement, remedies, the Hatch-Waxman Act, and the legal process of the patent system. Throughout the term we will discuss current topics in patent law and consider changes to the patent system brought about by the passage of the America Invents Act of 2011 ("AIA"). A technical background is not required to take this course. [3-4]

LAW 7561. Policing in the 21st Century Short Course. Government agencies have broad powers to act for the public good. This includes the ability to investigate individuals and organizations and to conduct surveillance about their activities, a capacity strengthened by recent technological advances. But the ability to perform these functions is limited by various constitutional protections, including the First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and various statutory and regulatory laws. This course will explore the intersection of contemporary surveillance practices with the need to safeguard civil liberties. The course will place special emphasis on the evolving right to privacy in an increasingly cyber and technology oriented world, the ways in which surveillance is used to control and manage populations of people, and the implications of new surveillance practices

on civil liberty protections. The course will investigate electronic and non-electronic surveillance practices, including stingrays, biometric technology, predictive policing, community mapping and countering violent extremism programs. It will conclude by discussing proposed reforms to curb surveillance practices, including body cameras, greater diversity, encryption, and mass mobilization. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7567. Poverty Law. [Formerly LAW 771] This course will explore the range of legal and policy issues affecting the ability of low-income families and individuals to access the most basic necessities of life. We will examine both the unique challenges of practicing poverty law (at both the direct-service and impact-litigation levels) and the substantive law governing access to adequate health care, housing, food and nutrition, and financial support. We will pay special attention to the impact of contemporary welfare reform and health care reform efforts. [2]

LAW 7600. Professional Responsibility. [Formerly LAW 798] In-depth study and discussion of selected aspects of the Code of Professional Responsibility, the 1983 Model Rules of Conduct, and the Code of Judicial Conduct. Topics include confidentiality, disqualification for conflicts of interest, limits of ethical advocacy, and public responsibilities of lawyers. As a prerequisite for graduation, students must satisfactorily complete this course. [2-3]

LAW 7602. Professional Responsibility (LL.M.). [Formerly LAW 798A] In-depth study and discussion of selected aspects of the Code of Professional Responsibility, the 1983 Model Rules of Conduct, and the Code of Judicial Conduct. Topics include confidentiality, disqualification for conflicts of interest, limits of ethical advocacy, and public responsibilities of lawyers. As a prerequisite for the New York Bar, LL.M. students must satisfactorily complete this course. [2]

LAW 7611. Public Interest Litigation Short Course. [Formerly LAW 865] This short course will examine the practice of public interest law in the United States. The course will consider how public interest litigators identify problems to address through litigation, select an issue to litigate, and develop a litigation strategy. Students will explore issues associated with representation of individuals who cannot afford legal representation as well as the problems and possibilities involved in impact litigation. Readings will include articles, legal pleadings, and case studies that allow analysis and exploration of the tensions and challenges that exist within the legal system for public interest practitioners. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7614. Public International Law. [Formerly LAW 813] This introductory course examines the fundamentals of public international law, including the nature and structure of the international legal systems, how rules of international law are formed and enforced, the subjects of international law, and the status of international law in United States law. Rules of public international law that are studied include the law of treaties, the use of force, dispute settlement, the act of state doctrine, sovereign immunity, state responsibility and remedies, acquisition of territory, the law of the sea, human rights, the right of self determination, and extraterritorial jurisdiction. [3]

LAW 7618. Real Estate Finance and Development. [Formerly LAW 815] A study of modern mortgage law and an introduction to land financing institutions, secondary mortgage markets, evolving real estate financing formats, and property development. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 7620. Refugee Law and Policy. This course will examine international and domestic foundations of refugee law and policy. The beginning of the course will focus on the origins of refugee law, the institutional framework of refugee protection, and the history of U.S. refugee policy. During the course, students will examine the definition of refugee focusing on the grounds for asylum claims and persecution. Students will analyze the procedural and evidentiary requirements to obtain refugee status and critique the methods for limiting access to refugee status. Specific focus will be given to contemporary issues in refugee law including gender asylum claims; modifications to the refugee process throughout the world post 9/11; the detention of asylum seekers; and the rights of asylum seekers. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 7624. Regulation of Financial Institutions. [Formerly LAW 818] This course examines the law and policy pertaining to financial institutions,

with a particular focus on the regulation and supervision of large, complex financial firms. The class will examine the fundamental nature of the banking firm as a financial intermediary offering payment services, and will illustrate how the need to maintain transaction accounts for customers leads to instability in the banking firm. Deposit insurance as a remedy for financial instability will be stressed, as well as the problem of moral hazard and devices for counteracting the risk-taking incentives created by deposit protection. Rules governing non-bank financial institutions will be examined and compared with bank-specific rules. The course will cover some of the legal, economic, and policy issues arising out of the global financial crisis of 2008-2009. [3]

LAW 7638. Remedies. [Formerly LAW 730] This course will explore the forms and limits of judicial relief in civil actions. Remedies deals with the bottom line of litigation: what the court can do for a claimant who wins. The basic concepts, rules, and relative roles and availability of the major remedies compensatory damages, injunctions, declaratory judgments, restitution, and punitive damages will be examined. In addition, the course will cover the practical and strategic aspects of seeking and resisting these forms of judicial relief. While this course is strongly recommended for students who plan to litigate, students who seek careers in other areas like business transactions (where prospective remedies are often lurking in the background) will find the course valuable. [3]

LAW 7644. Secured Transactions. [Formerly LAW 688] A study of commercial and consumer credit with primary emphasis placed on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Some time will also be devoted to a study of those provisions of federal bankruptcy law having the most impact on the rights of secured creditors. Completion of Bankruptcy is helpful, but not required. [3]

LAW 7654. Sports Law I: Legal Aspects of College Athletics. [Formerly LAW 809] This Course will focus on the legal issues that regulate and influence universities and their ability to sponsor and take part in athletics. What is intercollegiate athletics and why do we have it? Does it add value to institutions of higher education or pull away from their missions? Topics covered will include constitutional law, anti-trust law, tort law, contract law, tax law, discrimination law including Title IX and the legal relationship between a university and its student athletes as well as the structure and authority of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the various athletic conferences. The history of college athletics as well as the business aspects including the influence of television and other media will be covered along with aspects of reform. The issues of concussions and other injuries as well as the interaction between college athletics and society will be explored. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in the Sports Law I course will not be eligible to take the Sports and the Law Seminar. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7656. Sports Law II: Legal Aspects of Professional and International Sports. This course will cover various legal issues involving the professional sports industry as well as the field of international sports including the Olympics. The course will focus of the National Football League (NFL), the National Basketball League (NBA), the Women National Basketball League (WNBA), Major League Baseball (MLB) and the National Hockey League (NHL), as well as professional soccer (in the United States and abroad), golf and tennis. Special attention will be paid to the history of each as well as how labor law, antitrust law, contract law, tax law, tort law, intellectual property law and other aspects of law influence, shape and regulate professional and international sports. The role of broadcasting, facility financing and team ownership will also be covered. The course will also look at the Olympic movement and how disputes are handled and the legal rules covering the Olympic Games and other forms of international sports associated with the Olympic movement. Finally, the issues of concussions and other injuries as well as the interaction between professional sports and society will be explored. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in the Sports Law II course will not be eligible to take the Sports and the Law Seminar. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 7658. Statistical Concepts for Lawyers. [Formerly LAW 884] This course provides a gentle introduction to statistical reasoning for a non-technical, legal audience. Its primary goal is to provide lawyers with the literacy necessary to be well-informed and critical consumers of statistical expertise in legal contexts. No mathematical background beyond high school

is assumed, and when possible, graphical and concrete examples will be used instead of formulas. The course will survey standard statistical ideas such as statistical significance, regression, base rates, and confounders, as well as provide exposure to more modern insights. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 7670. Tax Law Research. This course introduces students to several electronic and select print resources that are popular with tax law researchers. Students will develop knowledge of a wide array of primary and secondary sources available through U.S. Government websites (namely Treasury regulations and other Internal Revenue Service guidance) and subscription sources (including RIA Checkpoint, Wolters Kluwer IntelliConnect, and BNA). This course involves active learning and in-class participation. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7681. The Democratic Constitution Short Course. [Formerly LAW 709] An introduction to the profound role that elected officials, elites, and the American people play in shaping constitutional values. This short course will examine the power of elected officials both to frame the issues before the Court and to respond to Court decisions they disapprove of. Particular attention will be paid to privacy, race, gay rights, federalism, and separation of powers. This course will also examine how it is that Supreme Court Justices are part of elite social networks and how that contributes to the growing partisan divide between Republican and Democratic appointees to the Court. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7708. Technology in Legal Practice. [Formerly LAW 756] Technological competency is a must for modern lawyers. After an introduction to the fundamentals of technological innovation and legal system design, class time will be spent working in groups assessing actual pro-bono client legal service issues and designing a legal application to solve an issue. The final part of the course will examine technology's impact on the business of law. Topics during this portion of the course will include the consumer law revolution, access to justice, and the unauthorized practice of law. The course will examine potentially disruptive technological innovations in the legal industry such as eDiscovery software, document assembly, machine learning, predictive analytics, and online dispute resolution. Guest speakers from legal technology start-ups will make presentations to the class. The course culminates in a pitch day where groups will get the opportunity to present their legal application to a panel of judges with expertise in the law, technology, and venture capital. Students will be graded on their final project and presentation, teamwork, organization, and class participation. Enrollment limited. [2-3]

LAW 7709. Trade Secrets. This course will explore the law, theories, and policies underlying trade secrets. This body of law protects a company's most valuable asset: confidential and proprietary business information. A company's ability to protect things like formulas, recipes, and customer lists not only gives it a competitive advantage, but may lie at the heart of its ultimate survival. We will examine eligible subject matter, the scope and duration of protection, misappropriation of trade secrets, defenses to misappropriation, and remedies. The course will give particular attention to issues that arise with regard to trade secrets in the employment context, such as confidentiality and non-competition agreements and what happens when a former employee goes to work for a competitor. We will also explore the patchwork of state and federal protection for trade secrets; trade secrecy's connections to property, contract, tort, criminal, and unfair competition law; and trade secrecy's relation to other forms of intellectual property. [2]

LAW 7711. Trademarks Short Course. [Formerly LAW 823A] This course will cover the basics of trademarks and unfair competition law. We will examine the law, policy, and practice of legally protecting brand identifiers. We will focus primarily on federal protection of marks under the Trademark Act of 1946 and the accompanying case law. Students may also examine recent applications of trademark law to the Internet and some related state law doctrines, including the right of publicity. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7714. Transnational Legal Research. [Formerly LAW 844] This course introduces students to concepts and skills used in transnational legal research. This course will build upon basic legal research skills and expose the student to information sources utilized by researchers in conducting transnational legal research. Both primary and secondary authority will be covered in various formats. The course will focus on advanced

methodologies and strategies for transnational legal research. Research topics will include treaties and international agreements; customary international law; human rights law; international intellectual property law, and other related topics. Recommended for students interested in international legal practice, members of the Jessup Moot Court team, and the 2L staff of the *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law*. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7721. Transactional Practice Workshop Short Course. This course will introduce students to the role of the lawyer in contemporary transactional practice. Using actual financing documents tailored to a hypothetical financing transaction, students will examine how the syndicated loan market operates and why the transactions are structured the way they are. Key to the analysis will be understanding how and why the various documents (from preliminary expression of interest to commitment letter and term sheet and related fee letter to loan agreement and related guarantee and security documents) allow the parties to identify and mitigate the risks on each side. While some opportunity for role playing and mock negotiation will be included, the primary focus will be on problem identification and problem solving in the transactional context and on the interplay of often-competing commercial and legal considerations in structuring and executing business arrangements. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 7790. Wills and Trusts. [Formerly LAW 866] The basic policies, concepts, and problem areas of intestate succession, wills, trusts, and fiduciary administration. Remedies and techniques available to beneficiaries, fiduciaries, and estate planners. [4]

LAW 7800. Research Assistance for Credit. [Formerly LAW 800] One or two hours of pass/fail academic credit per semester may be earned by students who serve as research assistants to members of the faculty in connection with a faculty member's research. Students may receive more than two hours credit for Research Assistance for Credit only by approval of the Assistant Dean for Academic Life. A student may not count more than 6 credit hours of research assistance credit toward meeting the graduation requirements. An approval form to register for the course is available on the intranet. After a faculty member approves the registration of a student as a research assistant in the program, the student will perform all such research for and on behalf of the faculty member. Students may not receive credit for research for which they are paid. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter, but students may earn only up to 3 credit hours per semester of enrollment. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [1-2]

LAW 7810. Independent Study. [Formerly LAW 801] A student develops his or her own project, to be carried out under the supervision of a full-time faculty member. A faculty member's approval of the academic merit of the project, and agreement to supervise the project must be obtained in writing before the student may enroll in this course. A written work product must be included among the elements of the project that the faculty member evaluates, and this work does not satisfy the writing requirement for graduation. This course may be taken only once for credit. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [1-2]

LAW 7900. Externship—Outside Nashville/Summer. [Formerly LAW 802] Students wishing to pursue an externship program away from Nashville must submit a proposal to do so, endorsed by a full-time faculty member, to the Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs by the appropriate deadline. The proposal must provide that all relevant requirements of the American Bar Association Standards are met. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter. Students may apply a maximum of 6 credit hours of externship toward graduation requirements. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [1-6]

LAW 7905. Externship—In Nashville/Academic Year/Summer. [Formerly LAW 804] The basic requirements are: (1) Students may receive credit only for work supervised by faculty-approved fieldwork supervisors at faculty-approved placements. (2) Various types of externships may qualify, including placements with federal and state prosecutors and defenders, the state attorney general's office, state legislative offices, federal and state agencies, federal and state judges, corporate legal departments and legal aid or other non-profit programs. Students may not receive credit for work for which they are paid. For placements in the

Nashville area, the main course requirements are: a) 110 hours of field-work (or approximately 8 hours per week over a 14-week semester); b) weekly classroom sessions; and, c) recording a journal of work experience, which will be reviewed periodically by the faculty member. The course for Nashville area placements carries 3 academic credit hours. Placements must be arranged by the student and approved by the Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs no later than the end of the first week of classes. May be repeated for credit more than once if there is no duplication in subject matter. Students may apply a maximum of 6 credit hours of externship toward graduation requirements. Pass/Fail. Faculty approval required. [3]

LAW 7910. Externship/Full Semester. [Formerly LAW 803A] Students wishing to pursue an externship for an entire semester must submit a proposal, endorsed by a full-time faculty member, to the Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs six weeks prior to the end of the semester preceding the one in which the externship will take place. If a student participates in a semester-long externship, no additional externship credits may be counted toward graduation requirements, and only in the instance of a semester-long externship can the 6-credit-hour limit for externship credits be exceeded. Students may not receive credit for work for which they are paid. Faculty approval required. The externship requirements are: a) 560 hours at the externship placement (or approximately 40 hours per week over a 14-week period) for a pass/fail grade; and b) completion of a significant research paper (35-40 pages) on a topic related to the externship which will be graded work. The paper does not satisfy the writing requirement for graduation. [8]

LAW 7915. Externship Paper. [Formerly LAW 803B] Completion of a significant research paper (35-40 pages) on a topic related to the externship which will be graded work. The paper does not satisfy the writing requirement for graduation. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 8000. Actual Innocence. [Formerly LAW 717] This course explores the legal landscape of wrongful conviction of the factually innocent. Students review empirical evidence of the prevalence of wrongful conviction; examine its most common causes, including false confessions and faulty eyewitness testimony; dissect the legal procedures by which it may be discovered and corrected, including state post-conviction relief, federal habeas claims, and standards for accessing DNA testing; and evaluate compensation schemes and reintegration programs for those determined to have been wrongly convicted. While there are no pre- or corequisites, it is highly recommended that students have taken or are concurrently enrolled in one of the following: (1) Criminal Procedure: Investigation; (2) Criminal Procedure: Adjudication; or (3) Criminal Procedure: Social Science Perspectives. Federal Courts is also advisable. [3]

LAW 8004. Actual Innocence Practicum. In this experiential course, students, under the supervision of an experienced attorney, will investigate potential claims of actual innocence, and prepare factual memos on those cases for attorneys who would later represent the clients. For example, students might work with the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers to identify cases in which now-discredited hair comparison testimony may have led to wrongful convictions. Students will not be representing clients in court but will be preparing dossiers on cases so that pro-bono counsel could then proceed in court. Enrollment limited; Prerequisite: Actual Innocence. [2]

LAW 8020. Advanced Topics in International Humanitarian Law. [Formerly LAW 883] This class focuses on cutting-edge controversies related to the rules of international humanitarian law (IHL), which is the body of law specifically designed to regulate situations of armed conflict (also termed the laws and customs of war). IHL issues are at the core of current political and legal developments, and often arise in the context of extradition proceedings. After reviewing important historical developments in the law of armed conflict, the seminar features case studies of modern controversies related to rule of law development during ongoing operations. It uses the new US Law of War Manual as a point of comparison to the practices of other nations, the jurisprudence of international judicial bodies, and recent national court rulings. Other issues include debates over progressive development of IHL, the modern trend of international investigations, and the applicability of human rights law in armed conflict. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in this course will not be eligible to take the Advanced Topics in International Humanitarian Law Seminar. [3]

LAW 8040. Constitutional Law II-Individual Rights. [Formerly LAW 848] An introductory study of due process and equal protection as general constitutional restrictions on all government actions that affect individuals and an introduction to the structural role of the Supreme Court in enforcing those constitutional restrictions against the other units of state and federal government. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I. [3]

LAW 8046. Corporate Bankruptcy. [Formerly LAW 831] This course will examine the law and economics of corporate bankruptcy with a special focus on reorganization. In seeking to understand the role that corporate bankruptcy—and reorganization in particular—plays in today's economy, the course will include analysis of how bankruptcy law shapes deal-making and the considerations that underpin corporate financing transactions. This involves understanding the design of event-of-default clauses, priority in debt, security interests and the role of credit derivatives. The course will study central aspects of the bankruptcy process including the automatic stay, fraudulent conveyances and preferences, debtor-in-possession (DIP) financing, claims trading and the process of negotiating and voting on a plan of reorganization. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. [3]

LAW 8050. Corporate Taxation. [Formerly LAW 702] A basic study of federal income taxation of domestic corporations and shareholders, with a limited and comparative treatment of the taxation of partnerships and partners, including the mechanisms for and consequences of corporate formation and capitalization; cash dividends and property distributions; common and preferred stock dividends, complete and partial liquidations; redemptions; accumulated earnings tax; personal holding companies; collapsible corporations; and "Subchapter S" corporations. Prerequisite: Federal Tax Law. [3]

LAW 8052. Corporate Voting: Practice, Theory, and Research. This course will examine corporate voting at American public corporations. Students will explore in depth the voting practices used today and the problems that they have created for companies and shareholders, legal rules in this area, underlying theory, and the more recent analyses of this issue. [3]

LAW 8060. Drafting and Analysis of Business Documents. [Formerly LAW 932] This course is designed for students who are in the last semester of their law school careers and plan to be involved in a transactional practice. The objective of the course is to prepare students to deal effectively with the documents they are likely to encounter in the early years of their transactional practice at a firm. In addition to gaining a considerable familiarity with the structure and typical provisions of a variety of commonly-used documents such as shareholders agreements, employment agreements, deeds, and appraisals, students will also be regularly exposed to the process by which transactional documents should be carefully analyzed. Enrollment limited. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Open only to graduating 3L students. [6]

LAW 8061. Entertainment Industry Transactions: Negotiation and Drafting. [Formerly LAW 859] This course is an introduction to the responsibilities, functions, and business concerns of entertainment industry attorneys through contract negotiation, drafting and analysis exercises. Primary areas covered are the motion picture, television, and music industries. Prerequisite: Copyright Law or IP Survey. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8066. Evidentiary Challenges in the Courtroom. This course examines the more challenging situations that an attorney can face in the courtroom. Students will examine real courtroom dilemmas such as witness flipping, impeachment, and ethical challenges. Class discussion will focus on actual scenarios from a variety of trials and hearings, including an exploration of the applicable rules of evidence, case law, and procedure. Students will learn practical skills, including witness questioning techniques, evidentiary arguments, and trial preparation strategy. Prerequisite: LAW 7180—Evidence. Pass/Fail. Enrollment limited. [1]

LAW 8068. Federal Courts and the Federal System. [Formerly LAW 744] An advanced study of the power and role of the federal courts as defined by the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Supreme Court cases, and U.S. statutes. Focus is primarily on the role of the federal courts in their relations with other branches of the federal government and the state governments. Subjects covered may include standing and other justiciability questions;

power of Congress to define the scope of federal court jurisdiction; state sovereign immunity; abstention; interjurisdictional preclusion and injunctions; and appellate and collateral review, including habeas corpus. Pre- or corequisite: Constitutional Law II—Individual Rights. [4]

LAW 8090. International Law Practice Lab. [Formerly LAW 882] The field of international law is one of the most dynamic areas of legal practice, and its principles are increasingly applied by practitioners addressing complex problems on behalf of their clients. This 3-credit-hour course will analyze the development and implementation of international norms by emphasizing the interrelationship between the theoretical foundations of international law and the pragmatic skills needed to succeed in this evolving and interdisciplinary field. Students will learn specific lawyering skills such as treaty negotiation, research relating to international law and the intersections of international and domestic law. An overarching course goal will be to develop strategies for advocacy of particular legal and policy positions in different venues such as international institutions, domestic government agencies, and international tribunals. Pre- or corequisite: Public International Law, International Protection of Human Rights, International Trade, International Criminal Law, or other international law-related courses, at the discretion of the instructor. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 8101. International Mergers and Acquisitions Short Course. [Formerly LAW 826A] This short course will expose students to some of the most important elements of a typical mergers-and-acquisition transaction. After reviewing some foundational concepts, the course will explore issues relating to structuring and executing cross-border M&A deals in which one or more of the parties involved are non-U.S. entities, with particular emphasis on Brazil. As part of focusing on issues that typically arise concerning cross-border M&A deals with Brazil, the course will also focus U.S. M&A and securities laws, rules, and regulations. Prerequisite: Mergers and Acquisitions or Mergers and Acquisitions short course. Note: This course does NOT count towards the Professional Skills Graduation Requirement. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8120. Introduction to Corporate Finance for Lawyers. [Formerly LAW 687] This course provides an introduction to the basic skills needed to understand and evaluate corporate securities, transactions, and financing arrangements. Most of the course is devoted to developing skills for valuing expected cash flow streams, including discounted present value analysis, risk assessment, ratio analysis, and an introduction to forward contracts and options. The course also examines some of the legal issues involved when investors invoke their enforcement or control rights. Prerequisite: Introduction to Accounting or equivalent; Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Note: Any student who chooses to take Introduction to Corporate Finance for Lawyers will be required to take the course on a Pass/Fail basis if that student is enrolled as a JD/MBA student or JD/MSF student, has earned an MBA, or has previously obtained a minimum grade of B in a college-level finance course, with the exception of Personal Finance or International Finance. All other students are required to take the course for a grade. [3]

LAW 8125. Introduction to International Taxation Short Course. This course introduces the student to the basic concepts of US international taxation. Topics will include the categorization of taxpayers (US persons vs. foreign persons) and income (US source vs. foreign source, including basic transfer pricing), the statutory regime governing the taxation of US sourced income of foreign persons (including nonbusiness income, real property income, and income effectively connected with a US trade or business), the statutory regime governing the taxation of foreign sourced income of US persons (including the foreign tax credit, controlled foreign corporations, and expatriate taxation), and the impact that tax treaties have on the statutory regimes. Prerequisite: Federal Tax Law. Corequisite: Corporate Taxation. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8130. Mental Health Law: Deprivations of Life and Liberty. This course will focus on four topics: (1) criminal responsibility (the insanity defense and other psychiatric defenses; the death penalty; sexually violent commitment statutes); (2) civil commitment; (3) competency to proceed and to waive rights; (4) the right to treatment and the right to refuse treatment. The course will examine these subjects from doctrinal, constitutional, evidentiary and behavioral science perspectives. Criminal Law is a

prerequisite, Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure and Evidence are helpful as background, but are not prerequisite. Several of the classes will be co-taught with a mental health professional. Prerequisite: Criminal Law. [2]

LAW 8138. Mergers and Acquisitions. [Formerly LAW 857] An examination of the law relating to the acquisition of businesses through asset and stock acquisitions and corporate mergers. The course examines applicable state corporate law and federal securities laws. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. [3-4]

LAW 8151. Mergers and Acquisitions Short Course. [Formerly LAW 857A] This course is designed to introduce students with a basic understanding of corporation law to the fundamental and certain advanced topics in the law of mergers and acquisitions. The course will focus principally on the corporation law aspects, and to a lesser extent, on the securities regulation and deal documentation aspects of mergers and acquisitions. The course is not intended to address related tax, antitrust or accounting issues in detail. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8154. Negotiation and Drafting of Key Corporate Documents. [Formerly LAW 841] This course will provide students with a basic understanding of the issues and techniques relevant to the negotiation and drafting of the key documentation used in the corporate setting, ranging from basic corporate documentation to the documentation employed in mergers and acquisitions transactions, both public and private. The purpose of this course is two-fold: first, to acquaint students who might be considering a career in the corporate structure with the basic documentation that they might confront and, second, to help students develop their drafting skills. To this end, we will focus on basic drafting techniques and customs; actual examples of litigation arising from imprecise or flawed drafting; analysis of the key terms of corporate documentation; and drafting assignments geared to providing the students with an opportunity to apply the information presented during the course of the semester and to hone their own drafting skills. Note: This course is only open to graduating 3L or LLM students. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities (Mergers and Acquisitions or Mergers and Acquisitions short courses helpful, but not required). [4]

LAW 8156. Negotiated Public M&A. [Formerly LAW 858] This course will provide both legal and practical information for any student interested in learning the ins and outs of a negotiated public company merger transaction. The course will focus on a step-by-step analysis of an actual negotiated public company merger transaction from start to finish, including advising directors concerning their fiduciary duties; options for structuring the transaction (including rudimentary tax aspects); retention and role of the financial adviser; negotiation and preparation of preliminary agreements; conducting an auction; analysis, preparation and negotiation of the merger agreement; SEC disclosure obligations and issues; obtaining stockholder approval; obtaining other regulatory approvals and clearances; and closing the transaction. Students will be graded on the basis of their in-class participation and their performance on drafting exercises and/or a written final exam. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Mergers and Acquisitions or Mergers and Acquisitions short courses helpful, but not required. Enrollment limited. [3-4]

LAW 8157. Online Trademark Infringement. [Formerly LAW 828] The first part of this course consists of a presentation and discussion of current trademark protection in China, Europe and the United States. The second part will focus more specifically on two major issues, namely (a) online infringement of trademarks (for example when protected marks are used in domain names (URLs) or in comparative advertising); and (b) branding and the emergence of well-known marks as products (for example, the Nike swoosh). A critical discussion of the adequacy of the current regime to protect the rights of trademark owners while preserving or enhancing freedom of speech and the development of the internet will follow. No previous knowledge of trademark law is necessary. [2]

LAW 8158. Partnership Taxation. [Formerly LAW 854] This course will cover the tax planning considerations and tax consequences involved in the formation, operation, and dissolution of general and limited partnerships; the effect of at-risk and passive activity rules; the tax consequences of partial

withdrawals and complete dissolutions, mergers, and consolidations; and the use of special forms of partnerships. Prerequisite: Federal Tax Law. [2-3]

LAW 8171. Patent Litigation Short Course. [Formerly LAW 822A] An intensive course examining the basics of litigating intellectual property disputes in a United States District Court, with particular emphasis on patent litigation, from the drafting of the Complaint, through "Markman" claims construction proceedings, fact and expert discovery, international discovery practice, dispositive motions practice, trial, and post-trial proceedings. Pre- or corequisite: Either an Intellectual Property course or a patents course. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8181. Private Mergers and Acquisitions Short Course. Utilizing the actual buyout of a privately-held business (for which one of the professors served as lead counsel for one of the parties) as a framework for the classroom discussions, this course will explore the M&A transaction process from a business lawyer's perspective. The course will offer an in-depth explanation of the legal principles, regulatory considerations, transaction documentation, and practice techniques that impact today's complex business transactions. We also will discuss how the business lawyer may effectively use his or her mastery of the legal issues and practice techniques to the client's advantage. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8184. Representing the Public Company. [Formerly LAW 711] This course will examine the practical art form of representing a public company by analyzing four essential issues: the initial capital raising and public offering stage; the operational and governance challenges of being a public company; growing the business through mergers and acquisitions; and finally, on exiting the public sector through a sale of the business. Prerequisite: Securities Regulation. [3]

LAW 8190. Securities Regulation. [Formerly LAW 824] The focus of this course will be the regulation of capital formation under the Securities Act of 1933 and the disclosure provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. An additional focus is the inter-relationship of the two primary federal securities statutes and the SEC's attempt to integrate securities regulations into a coherent regulatory system. Prerequisite: Corporations and Business Entities or Corporations. [3-4]

LAW 8200. Advanced Securities Regulation. [Formerly LAW 855] This course will focus on advanced subjects not thoroughly explored in the basic securities regulation course, including the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940—statutes that are key to understanding the regulation of the mutual fund and private equity industries. Prerequisite: Corporations, Securities Regulation. [2]

LAW 8210. Social Enterprise in Theory and Practice. This course explores the legal and philosophical origins of social enterprise, mission-based business structures, legal mechanisms for social investment, and methods of measuring impact and preserving mission as businesses expand. It covers (1) new business entities that have arisen in the past few decades (e.g. benefit corporations, low-profit limited liability companies, and social purpose corporations); (2) older structures designed around social goals (e.g. worker cooperatives and nonprofit structures); and (3) governance techniques to incorporate social responsibility into conventional businesses. Students also explore ethical issues that arise when attorneys represent social enterprises. This course is an experiential learning course; students draft governing and financing instruments, simulate a client counseling session on entity options for social enterprises, and present proposals for legal reforms. Prerequisite: LAW 7114—Corporations or LAW 7116—Corporations and Business Entities. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 8221. Succession Planning for the Closely-Held Business Short Course. [Formerly LAW 868] Succession upon retirement or death of a principal owner in the case of the closely-held business presents special concerns and limitations that are far different than those found in widely-held companies and or in publicly-traded companies. This course is designed to first focus on the personal, financial and tax concerns faced by the owners of a closely-held business when confronting the issue of succession. The second part of the course will examine the approaches the adviser to a closely-held business should consider and evaluate which of these alternatives, or combination of alternatives, is the most appropriate for that particular situation. Prerequisite: Federal Taxation. Suggested: Corporations and Business Entities. Pass/Fail. [1]

LAW 8230. Taxation of Non-Profit/Tax Exempt Organizations. [Formerly LAW 827] A number of organizations that generate revenue are afforded tax-free or tax-exempt status by the federal, state, and/or local government. Why is this the case and what qualifications must an organization have to be afforded this status? This course will introduce the student to the world of tax-exempt organizations. After an introduction to the history, purpose, and theory of why we have organizations that are exempt from taxation, the course will explore the main rules and issues that surround this status. The course will also look at the increased coverage being given to tax-exempt organizations by the Internal Revenue Service. Topics will include, but not be limited to, types of tax-exempt organizations; requirements to obtain tax-exempt status; rules and procedures for maintaining tax-exempt status; unrelated business income; college savings plans; corporate sponsorships; sanctions; and unfair business competition issues. Prerequisite: Federal Tax Law. [2-3]

LAW 8400. Trial Advocacy. [Formerly LAW 682] Lectures, presentations, classroom exercises, and mock trials designed to introduce students to the basic elements of trial practice. Subjects include jury selection, opening statement and closing arguments, direct and cross examination, presentation of expert testimony, introduction and handling of exhibits, trial preparation, courtroom etiquette, motion practice, and litigation ethics. All sections meet together on Monday afternoon. In addition, each section meets weekly in a small group for two hours with the faculty member teaching that section. Prerequisite: Evidence. Enrollment limited. Pass/Fail. [3]

LAW 8410. Advanced Evidence and Trial Advocacy: Civil. [Formerly LAW 780] This course will explore selected complex issues in evidence law that are not covered in the basic Evidence course. This exploration will be accomplished through the use of simulations that present these issues in the context of complicated litigation. While learning to analyze sophisticated evidentiary issues, students will also be able to expand the basic trial skills they acquired in Trial Advocacy. This course will focus on issues arising in civil litigation. Prerequisite: Evidence and Trial Advocacy. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 8420. Advanced Evidence and Trial Advocacy: Criminal. [Formerly LAW 782] This course will explore selected complex issues in evidence law that are not covered in the basic Evidence course. This exploration will be accomplished through the use of simulations that present these issues in the context of complicated litigation. While learning to analyze sophisticated evidentiary issues, students will also be able to expand the basic trial skills they acquired in Trial Advocacy. This course will focus on issues arising in criminal litigation. Prerequisite: Evidence and Trial Advocacy. Enrollment limited. [2]

LAW 9000. Supervised Research Project. [Formerly LAW 900] A student develops his or her own research project and writes a substantial research paper under the supervision of a faculty member who agrees to supervise the paper. The criteria for a substantial research paper are provided in the description of the requirements for the J.D. degree. The procedures for enrolling and completing the supervised research course are located on the Academic Life page of the Law School intranet under the headings, "Registration," and "Registration Forms." This course may be taken only once for credit. Faculty approval required. [2]

LAW 9014. Advanced Litigation Seminar. [Formerly LAW 939] This seminar focuses on civil litigation and settlement in theory and practice. It is intended for students who wish to pursue advanced, in-depth study of civil litigation and dispute resolution on a systemic basis, moving beyond individual doctrinal areas. Readings will be drawn primarily from recent scholarly literature on such topics as models of litigation (economic, psychological, and others), the functionality—or lack thereof—of the American litigation system, aggregate litigation, the role of insurance, and comparative regimes of litigation finance. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9073. Globalization and Expertise Seminar. Lawmaking typically involves value judgments. What level of economic redistribution is appropriate? What principles should govern the allocation of costs for responding to environmental challenges, such as species conservation or climate change? Disputes that turn on value judgments are often very difficult to resolve. For this reason, international law (like domestic law) increasingly tries to substitute disputes over facts for disputes over values. For example,

trade-restrictive health and safety measures must be based on a scientific assessment. Facts are, in principle, knowable and therefore disputes about facts may be easier to resolve than disputes about values. Expertise in fields such as science and economics has thus come to play a central role in international lawmaking and dispute resolution. Expertise-driven international law, however, often only masks disputes about values. Moreover, the central values underlying the international system - such as whether to allow the free movement of goods or persons, or how to prioritize economic development and environmental conservation - are contested. This contestation puts a strain on international institutions and has prompted a backlash against the role of expertise in governance. The goals of the course are twofold: 1) to understand how lawyers incorporate technical expertise into international law and use it to resolve international legal disputes, and 2) to think more broadly about the relationship between expertise, on the one hand, and the political values on which international legal institutions rest, on the other hand. The course will discuss this problem primarily in the context of international trade law, investment law, and environmental law. We will also discuss how these tensions relate to similar themes in domestic lawmaking, especially the proper roles of legislatures versus administrative agencies. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9074. Federalism Seminar. [Formerly LAW 910] This seminar examines "the oldest question of constitutional law" in the United States: the allocation of authority between national and state governments. We will explore the historical underpinnings and normative theories of federalism, evaluate the Supreme Court's federalism doctrines, and consider the role of federalism in contemporary political/social issues. Specific topics include: What is the value of a federal system? Are states even necessary to securing the benefits attributed to our federal structure? What was the original understanding of the scope of federal power? To what extent should this original understanding inform judicial decision making today, given changes in our country (and in the international arena) over the past 200 years? Do the Supreme Court's federalism rulings actually limit federal power and protect states' rights? Do the Court's rulings comport with normative theories of federalism? To what extent do they track (or mask) the substantive policy preferences of the Justices? Who should be primarily responsible for safeguarding federalism? What is the relationship between federalism and individual rights? What role does federalism play in contemporary debates on issues such as same-sex marriage, medical marijuana, and immigration? Though the focus of the seminar is on American federalism, students will (briefly) consider federalism in comparative context. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9075. Financial Markets: Past, Present, and Future Seminar. This seminar explores core ideas in financial markets design and regulation. The course will explore the following: (1) why do we have financial markets and what are their purposes. For this part of the seminar, we will read some classic economics and finance papers that reflect upon the role of financial markets in society and how these impact optimal design choices for regulation; (2) what are the big changes that are impacting financial markets design and regulation. In this segment, we will think about the impact of technology, populism and some global geopolitical forces on market evolution (e.g., how will artificial intelligence impact financial markets design and what does this mean for market function and regulation?); and (3) the final part of this seminar will reflect on the future of financial markets. We will think about what financial markets will look like in the near future, reflecting the kinds of dynamics we examine in Part 2 and the basic functions we expect from financial markets and their regulation, as discussed in Part 1. This seminar is a "big think" class, focused on large themes about how the modern financial market fits into the changing political economy of U.S. society and how its evolution will reflect and impact the society. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9076. Health Policy Seminar. This course is intended as a follow-up course to Health Law and Policy. It is an overview of the health care system and an introduction to the market for health services. Student presentations on topics of particular interest form the core of the seminar-style offering. Topics that may be considered include: specific components of the Affordable Care Act, such as Accountable Care Organizations, health insurance exchanges, and including Supreme Court litigation of its constitutionality; personnel issues (e.g., licensure); financing issues (e.g., public and private health insurance); regulatory issues (e.g., varied

regulatory legislation, antitrust, fraud, and abuse); comparison of market and regulatory responses; the roles of health maintenance organizations, specialty hospitals, and for-profit institutions in the health field; problems of cost containment; the value of human life; allocation of decision-making authority (e.g., Baby Doe); organ transplantation. Note: Prior completion of Health Law and Policy course is strongly recommended. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9078. Judicial Activism Seminar. [Formerly LAW 909] Courts—especially the Supreme Court—are under attack from all sides of the political spectrum for being too "activist." This seminar will explore that charge: what is judicial activism, how can we measure it, what if anything is wrong with it, and how can we fix the problem (if there is a problem)? Readings will be drawn from recent scholarly literature on these topics. Students will write 4 ten-page critical papers on the readings; grades will be awarded on the basis of those papers and participation in class discussion. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9084. Law and Business Seminar. [Formerly LAW 942] This seminar will feature distinguished legal and business scholars presenting their research on current important issues in the corporate and securities fields. Students will read and prepare written critiques of the papers presented. They will learn about important corporate and securities topics as well as develop an understanding of the empirical techniques commonly employed by academics and practitioners in these fields. A research paper will be required. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Recommended: Introduction to Corporate Finance for Lawyers. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9098. Legal History of Race in the United States: Slavery, Segregation, and Civil Rights Seminar. [Formerly LAW 919] This seminar explores the role of law and the courts in the creation and evolution of ideologies of racial difference in the United States from the colonial era to the mid-twentieth century. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9100. Law and History Seminar. Historians have served as expert witnesses, filed amicus briefs, and shaped judicial thinking on topics ranging from criminal procedure and Second Amendment rights to employment discrimination and same-sex marriage. This seminar will explore both sides of the two-way interaction between law and history. How do historians draw on legal sources to explain change over time? In turn, how do lawyers and judges draw on historical sources to advance legal arguments? Given the disciplinary and methodological differences between lawyers and historians, how can or should history inform law? In Part I, "Law as History," we will examine examples of recent scholarship on legal history. In Part II, "History as Law," we will examine recent Supreme Court cases in which historians, historical research, and/or popular narratives about history have played an important role. Students will have two options for the final paper: (1) a legal history research paper or (2) an advocacy paper or mock brief that uses historical research to intervene in a doctrinal or policy debate. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9104. Legal Scholarship Seminar. [Formerly LAW 905] This seminar is intended principally to introduce prospective law teachers to various kinds of contemporary legal scholarship. It may also prove useful to editors of student publications and to students with an avocational interest in scholarly writing. The seminar will explore the extent to which, and the various ways in which, professors of law may usefully contribute to legal analysis and important public debates through academic publications. It is therefore intended both to offer students a sustained examination of the scholarly side of legal academics and to offer students an opportunity to prepare a work of legal scholarship that may proceed toward eventual publication. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9106. Music and Copyright Seminar. This advanced course examines the laws that affect the creation, distribution, and consumption of music. The course provides both a big-picture look at the structure of the U.S. music industry and lawyers' place within it, as well as a detailed examination of particular legal controversies facing the music industry today. Topics will include: substantial similarity and music plagiarism; sampling; the role of performing rights organizations; statutory licensing schemes; anti-piracy litigation; and digital rights management. Prerequisite: Copyright or Intellectual Property Survey. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9120. Political and Legal Environment of Business Seminar.

For many businesses, non-market forces are as significant as market factors: the interaction between government institutions, elected officials, policy-oriented activists and NGOs shape the legal environment for firms in ways that have direct implications for their bottom line. Lawyers are frequently involved in developing and implementing strategies in the non-market environment to advocate and realize the interests their clients. This class introduces a set of analytic tools that rest upon a foundation of economic principles, political analysis, social psychology and risk management to help students identify patterns of behavior and outcomes in the non-market environment, methods of analysis that facilitate understanding and prediction, and, ultimately, the shaping of strategies to improve the non-market environment for clients. The course is organized through a series of case studies that identifies the ways in which firms are subjected to, and need to respond to, non-market forces and institutions including the media, activist campaigns, regulatory action and threats, and the legislative arena. In exploring these topics students will be required to prepare a series of short assignments that provide policy and legal guidance for firms that are engaged in these situations, complete an in-class midterm that tests students on their understanding of fundamental concepts in non-market analysis, and complete a substantial group project in which students identify an important non-market issue being faced by a Nashville-area business or non-governmental organization, and use the frameworks and lessons learned in class to offer advice and recommendations for how best to achieve their goals while paying appropriate attention to the relevant non-market considerations. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9122. Public Governance Seminar. This seminar will feature distinguished constitutional and administrative law scholars presenting their research on a common theme of importance to public governance and the administrative state. Students will read and prepare written critiques of the papers presented. They will learn about important administrative and constitutional law topics as well as develop an understanding of common methods employed by academics and practitioners in these fields. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9123. Race and Law Seminar. This seminar addresses the racial and legal history of African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Latino/as, Native Americans, and Whites in the United States through an examination of the intersection of race, culture, ethnicity, and law in U.S. society. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9128. Regulating Financial Stability Seminar. [Formerly LAW 948] The recent crisis revealed that our regulatory apparatus was unequal to the task of ensuring the stability of the financial system. The recent Dodd-Frank bill represents one attempt to remedy this deficiency. Will it succeed? This seminar will examine a range of potential tools for enhancing the stability of the financial system, such as: higher capital requirements, "systemic" supervision, restrictions on risk-taking, orderly liquidation authority for systemic financial firms, deposit insurance, emergency response tools, and enhanced disclosure, as well as innovative contemporary proposals. Readings will primarily consist of scholarly articles and working papers. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9130. Religious Liberty in America Seminar. This seminar examines changing interpretations of the religion clauses of the First Amendment. Topics include separation of church and state, religious pluralism, the rise of secularism, and the resulting constraints on churches and individuals. After examining religious freedom in historical context, the primary emphasis is on contemporary issues affecting Christians, Muslims, and Jews. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9134. Renewable Power Seminar. [Formerly LAW 962] This seminar examines the legal framework for development of renewable sources of electric power. Emphasis will be placed on federal, state and regional efforts to regulate concerns surrounding the development of solar, wind, and biomass as sources of electricity, as well as other clean energy resources including conservation. The seminar will address the unique aspects of renewable project financing and power purchase contracts, legal barriers to the development of renewable power projects, and ways of reforming state and federal law to promote greater innovations in renewable power. Students will be expected to develop and write a research paper, which will be presented in the final month of the seminar. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9138. Role of Corporations Seminar. [Formerly LAW 931] Organizations such as corporations and other business entities play an enormous role in modern economies and are major political and social actors. Moreover, numerous policy and legal questions in corporate and securities law, antitrust, regulation, international trade, and finance depend on our understanding of why business activity is generally organized in firms, and what economic and social function firms serve. Is a corporation simply a legal fiction, a "nexus of contracts", as some economists have suggested? Or is the nature and process of productive activity different when it is carried out within a firm rather than across markets in such a way that has implications for the law and policy? How does the law identify which legal rules apply in which situations? Do firms have a social function or social responsibilities that are more than, or different from, the sum of the responsibilities of the individuals who participate in the firms? And why do the boundaries between within-firm activities and across-firm activities shift, as happens when firms outsource production? This seminar course will begin by examining the classics in the literature on the economic theory of the firm, beginning with works by Coase, Alchian & Demsetz (team production theory), Jensen & Meckling (principal-agent theory), Easterbrook & Fischel (nexus of contracts theory), Williamson (transactions cost theory), and Oliver Hart (property rights theory). Then we will read and evaluate more recent literature, such as the work of Hansmann & Kraakman (elaborating a property rights theory of the law of entities), Rajan & Zingales and Blair & Stout (developing a team production theory of corporate law), Antras, Antras & Helpman (on outsourcing in international trade), Baker, Gibbons & Murphy (relational contracts), and Baldwin & Clark (on the role of modularization). We will also look at the concept of the corporation as "legal person", and the implications of the recent Supreme Court opinion that says corporations have First Amendment rights. Prerequisite: Corporations or Corporations and Business Entities. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9154. The Food System Seminar. Every piece of food and drop of drink you put in your mouth is the end product of a vast and highly-regulated social-economic-environmental system, the Food System. This seminar examines the law of the Food System from beginning to end. Topics will include agriculture and the environment, food safety regulation, food justice, urban agriculture, the farm-to-table movement, restaurants, wine and beer, sustainable agriculture, food federalism, and climate change adaptation. Students will prepare and present a research paper on a relevant topic and engage in class discussions of readings and guest speaker presentations. Readings will include a variety of cases, statutes, regulations, and law review articles, as well as general news and commentary. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9156. The Legal Structure of Capitalism Seminar. This seminar explores some of the core bodies of substantive law that are needed for a capitalistic market economy to function well. Readings will consist mostly of seminal law review articles. The range of topics will be diverse. Starting with foundations in property and contract, we will proceed to topics such as: money, payments and negotiability; security interests; business organizations; business bankruptcy; securities issuance and securities market structure; regulation of financial institutions; infrastructure regulation; and competition and market conduct. We will seek common, unifying themes among diverse topics. What problems do these bodies of law solve (if any) that can't be solved through property and contract alone? The focus will be on the "supply" side; we will largely steer clear of consumer law. Students will complete a research paper. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9158. The Jurisprudence and Scholarship of Richard Posner Seminar. This seminar will dive into the work of perhaps the best-known contemporary legal intellectual with weekly readings of Judge Posner's most cited and influential opinions and scholarly works. The course will begin with a brief look at some of his strongest influences: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Judge Learned Hand, and Judge Henry Friendly. We will then explore his contribution to the Law and Economics movement in the 1970s and 80s, before moving chronologically up through his more contemporary contributions. Students will be required to write seven five-page response papers to the weekly readings and to give one classroom presentation. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9170. White Collar Crime Seminar. [Formerly LAW 955] This seminar examines issues in the prosecution and defense of white collar crime.

Coverage includes the liability of corporations and executives for the acts of agents, the federal sentencing guidelines and their effects on investigation and plea bargaining, substantive federal crimes (including perjury, mail fraud, and obstruction of justice), parallel civil proceedings, internal investigations, grand jury investigations, multiple representation, and joint defense agreements. Class visits by local practitioners, judges, and other officials supplement the readings. Additional information is available on the White Collar Crime classroom webpage. Former or concurrent enrollment in either Criminal Procedure: Investigation or Criminal Procedure: Adjudication recommended. Note: Due to overlap in content, students who enroll in this course will not be eligible to take the 3-credit-hour Federal Criminal Law course. Enrollment limited. [3]

LAW 9292. LL.M. Research and Writing Project. [Formerly LAW 925]

This spring semester course is required for all LL.M. students pursuing the Thesis Track for their degree. Under the supervision of a faculty adviser, the student will prepare a substantial scholarly research and writing project. [4-7]

Non-Law Electives

A student may, upon written petition, with approval of the assistant dean for academic life and with permission of the cooperating department, include in his or her degree program up to 6 credit hours of graduate-level work in non-law courses in other divisions of the university. A proposed course will be approved only if the student demonstrates a reasonable relationship between the course and the study of law. Students who contemplate enrollment in a non-law course should consult the assistant dean for academic life regarding policies for approval.

Joint degree students exhaust the six-hour, non-law elective option; therefore, students engaged in a joint program will not be allowed additional non-law elective credits.

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