THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

School of Law Catalog 2006-2007

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Administration

The Kansas Board of Regents

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The University of Kansas

Administration

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Dennis Moss, University Director of Internal Audit

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Edward Phillips, Vice Chancellor for Administration, Medical Center

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Allen Rawitch, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Medical Center

James A. Roberts, Vice Provost for Research and President and Chief Operating Officer, KU Center for Research, Lawrence campus

Marlesa A. Roney, Vice Provost for Student Success, Lawrence campus

JoAnn Smith, Vice Provost for University Outreach

Donald W. Steeples, Vice Provost for Scholarly Support, Lawrence campus

Denise Stephens, Vice Provost for Information Services and Chief Information Officer, Lawrence campus

Deborah J. Teeter, University Director of Institutional Research and Planning

James L. Voogt, Vice Chancellor for Research and President, Research Institute, Medical Center

School of Law Administration

Gail B. Agrawal, Dean

Edwin W. Hecker Jr., Associate Dean, Academic Affairs

Crystal Mai, Associate Dean, Administration

Ellen E. Sward, Associate Dean, Research

Carrie English, Director, Admissions

Todd Rogers, Director, Career Services

The University of Kansas is the only school in Kansas belonging to the Association of American Universities, a select group of 62 leading higher education institutions in the United States and Canada. Member institutions are chosen on the basis of their national significance in graduate studies and research.

The School of Law and Its Programs

The University of Kansas

The University of Kansas is a major educational and research institution with more than 29,000 students and more than 2,200 faculty members. It has 14 major academic divisions: the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School, and the Schools of Allied Health, Architecture and Urban Design, Business, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Journalism and Mass Communications, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Social Welfare.

The University of Kansas is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, 30 North LaSalle St., Suite 2400, Chicago, IL 60602, (800) 621-7440.

For more information about the university, visit KU's Web site, *www.ku.edu*.

Nondiscrimination, Equal Opportunity, and Affirmative Action Policy

The University of Kansas prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, ancestry, and disability and veteran status, in accordance with state and federal law. The university also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, marital status, and parental status as a matter of policy. Discrimination is prohibited in employment and all education programs and activities of the university and its affiliates. Sexual, racial, and ethnic harassment are forms of discrimination that are also expressly prohibited by university policy.

The University of Kansas is committed to taking affirmative action in employment and education programs for underutilized group members and protected class citizens. The university also is committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of education and employment. Full texts of university policies related to nondiscrimination, equal opportunity and affirmative action, sexual harassment, and racial and ethnic harassment are available at *www.hreo.ku.edu/policies_procedures/eo_aa_policies*.

Inquiries regarding the affirmative action program, equal opportunity policy, nondiscrimination policy, and reports or allegations of discrimination or harassment on the Lawrence campus should be made to Linda Fund, assistant director, Department of Human Resources and Equal Opportunity, Carruth-O'Leary Hall, 1246 West Campus Rd., Room 103, Lawrence, KS 66045-7505, (785) 864-3686, *www.hreo.ku.edu*.

Students with Disabilities

The School of Law makes appropriate accommodations for academically qualified students who have special needs because of disabilities. An applicant with a disability who would like to know more about school or university services may contact the law school Office of Admissions, (866) 220-3654 (toll-free) or *admitlaw@ku.edu*; or KU Disability Resources, (785) 864-2620 (V/TTY) or *www.disability.ku.edu*; or both.

Visit the School of Law online at *www.law.ku.edu*.

The School of Law

The School of Law is an excellent place to pursue professional legal education. The school's primary mission is to prepare its students to be outstanding members of the legal profession, well educated in the law, with a commitment to professional achievement and public service. The school educates students in both the general principles of law and the skills needed for practice in a changing legal environment. Students develop technical competence, pride in legal craftsmanship, a sound sense of ethics and professionalism, and an appreciation for the role of law and of the practice of law in society.

The law school has a venerable history and a commitment to educating for the future. Legal education at KU began in 1878, and the school was a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools. Since 1924, it has had a chapter of Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society with chapters at leading law schools throughout the country. The law school is fully accredited by the American Bar Association.

Law School Programs

The First-year Curriculum

First-year students take courses that ensure they are well grounded in the subject matter that lies at the heart of the Anglo-American legal tradition and that provides a foundation for upper-level classes and for the practice of law. Two aspects of the first-year curriculum—the lawyering course and the small-section program—contribute immeasurably to the process of learning the law at KU.

The lawyering course focuses on the skills and values of the profession. Taught by faculty members with extensive practice experience who meet weekly with students in both a traditional classroom setting and small groups, the course introduces students to the tools all lawyers use and brings them to an understanding of the legal system and legal institutions, of case law and statutes, of legal research and writing, and of advocacy.

All first-year students take one of their other required courses in a small section of approximately 20 students. These classes provide an informal learning atmosphere and encourage in-depth discussions and critical analysis.

Upper-level Courses

More than 100 courses are available to upper-level students, covering a broad range of practice areas from agricultural law to the law of cyberspace. Many are seminars, simulation courses, or clinics. For curriculum guides to Business and Commercial Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Environmental and Natural Resources Law, General Practice, Health Law, Intellectual Property, International Law and Business, Litigation, Public Law, Sports and Entertainment Law, and Tax Law, see the Academics section of the law school's Web site, *www.law.ku.edu*.

Clinical Programs

The KU law school was a pioneer in clinical education and today has one of the strongest programs in the nation, offering a competitive number of faculty-supervised clinical opportunities. All law students have an opportunity to participate in at least one of the school's 10 clinics. KU's law clinics expose law students to the tasks and challenges faced by lawyers in practice. Law students, acting under close faculty supervision, learn substantive law, develop legal skills, and learn professional values in actual practice settings.

The **Criminal Prosecution Clinic** gives students an opportunity to work with prosecutors in Kansas state district attorneys' offices as well as the office of the U.S. Attorney. They participate in virtually all phases of the criminal process, including trial work.

In the **Paul E. Wilson Defender Project,** students counsel and represent state and federal prisoners in appellate and post-conviction litigation in state and federal courts.

In the **Elder Law Externship,** students work under the supervision of experienced attorneys representing clients in matters such as income maintenance, access to health care, housing, social security, Medicare/Medicaid, and consumer protection.

The **Externship Clinic** provides students an opportunity to perform legal work under the supervision of a practicing attorney at pre-approved governmental agencies and public international organizations.

Students in the **Judicial Clerkship Clinic** serve as law clerks for state and federal trial judges in the Kansas City area and Topeka as well as Lawrence.

Students in the **Legal Aid Clinic** represent indigent citizens of Douglas County in settings including domestic relations, landlord-tenant disputes, and other civil actions. They also serve as public defenders in municipal and juvenile court.

The focus of both the **Legislative Clinic** and the **Public Policy Clinic** is law-making. Students in the Legislative Clinic are assigned as interns to state legislators during the spring legislative session. In the Public Policy Clinic, students undertake policy studies in response to requests from public officials.

Media Law Clinic students, under the supervision of the clinic director, respond to questions presented by lawyers, policymakers, publishers, and others concerned with the media.

In the **Tribal Judicial Support Clinic,** students provide research assistance in an array of projects ranging from tribal code development to drafting memoranda and orders.

International Study

The law school sponsors several study abroad programs for its students. They include (1) a one-semester program in London, through the London Law consortium, of which the law school is a founding member; (2) a summer program in Limerick, Ireland, in collaboration with the University of Limerick and the University of Nebraska; and (3) a summer program in Istan-

All law students have an opportunity to participate in at least one of the school's 10 clinics.

bul, Turkey. All have been approved by the American Bar Association. In addition, KU history and law faculty members collaborate to sponsor a summer program in Cambridge, England, focusing on Anglo-American legal history. This program is open to undergraduates and to entering law students before they begin their studies in the fall term of their first year of law school. KU law students also may choose from among numerous other ABA-approved summer study abroad programs.

Accelerated Program

The School of Law offers a summer program that is fully integrated with the curriculum of the fall and spring semesters. First-year students may begin their studies in either the summer session or the fall semester. Students beginning law studies in the summer session may, but are not required to, complete their law degrees in 24 months by being enrolled continuously in two academic years and three contiguous summer sessions. About one-third of the students in each year's entering class begin their studies in the summer.

The summer program consists of two consecutive five-week sessions that begin in mid-May and conclude at the end of July. Each course offered during the summer meets 80 minutes a day, five days a week.

A first-year student takes two required first-year courses in each session. At the end of the second session, the student has accumulated 10 of the 90 hours required for graduation and is expected to accumulate at least 42 credit hours by the end of the following spring semester.

In addition to first-year courses, several upper-level courses usually are offered in the summer. There are opportunities to participate in Legal Aid Clinic, Defender Project, and Judicial Clerkship Clinic during both summer sessions. Almost all summer session courses (including the clinics) carry 2.5 credit hours per session. Upper-level students may take two courses each session for a total of 10 credit hours. Enrollment in more than 10 hours must be approved by an associate dean.

Tribal Law and Government Center

The Tribal Law and Government Center prepares a new generation of advocates for careers representing the legal interests of indigenous nations and tribes. It provides a forum for research and scholarship on indigenous legal and governance issues.

The center operates four programs. The Tribal Lawyer Certificate Program ensures that law students who plan careers representing indigenous nations have the skills necessary to appreciate and strengthen the unique nature of their legal systems. The Tribal Law and Governance Conference promotes research and scholarship regarding the unique legal and governance issues of indigenous nations. The Tribal Judicial Support Clinic gives second- and third-year students the opportunity to assist tribal court systems through a variety of projects. The joint degree program in law and indigenous nations studies aspires to facilitate the protection and strengthening of indigenous sovereignty, self-determination, and self-sufficiency in indigenous nations throughout the Americas.

For more information about the center, see the Centers & Programs section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Elder Law LL.M. Program

The University of Kansas School of Law has been a pioneer in the development of elder law as a legal specialty. Since 1995, KU law students have had an opportunity to serve senior citizens in the Elder Law Externship. If they complete requisite courses, they may obtain a Certificate in Elder Law upon graduation.

The Master of Laws program builds on these strengths by expanding course offerings and clinical opportunities and incorporating a faculty-supervised thesis focused on an elder law topic. The program produces graduates who are both knowledgeable and proficient in the law that affects elder citizens. The clinical component of the program ensures that they have practical experience in handling common legal problems faced by the elderly population.

For more information about the program, see the Centers & Programs section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Two-year J.D. Program

Students with foreign law degrees may pursue J.D. degrees through our Two-year J.D. Program for Foreign-trained Lawyers. This program can be an attractive option for such students and makes them more marketable to employers that see the benefit of having some of their attorneys bear full credentials in two (or more) jurisdictions. The foreign students/lawyers add a more cosmopolitan flavor to classes and help create an excellent professional network for other students and graduates.

For more information about the program, see the Admission section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Law Faculty

The law faculty is composed of honor graduates from law schools throughout the country. Virtually all have substantial experience in private or public interest practice. Many served as judicial clerks—three as clerks to Supreme Court Justices.

Law faculty members are committed to excellence in the classroom and to mentoring law students. Students are encouraged to consult their teachers regularly about their progress in the study of law as well as about career plans, job opportunities, and the professional responsibilities of lawyers. Law faculty offices are scattered throughout Green Hall, and doors are open to students.

Faculty members enrich their teaching by researching and writing about the areas of law they teach. They regularly participate in conferences and symposia, publish widely in legal journals, and enjoy national and international recognition for the quality of their work. Many have written important treatises and casebooks used at law schools around the country.

The law faculty is composed of honor graduates from law schools throughout the country. Virtually all have substantial experience in private or public interest practice.

Gail B. Agrawal. Dean and Professor of Law. B.A., Univ. of New Orleans, 1978; M.P.H., Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, 1983; J.D., Tulane, 1983. Health Care Law and Regulation, Professional Ethics.

Rakesh (Raj) Bhala. Raymond F. Rice Distinguished Professor of Law. A.B., Duke, 1984; M.Sc., London School of Economics, 1985; M.Sc., Oxford, 1986; J.D., Harvard, 1989. Comparative Law, International Trade Law, Islamic Law.

Laura J. Bond. Lecturer in Law. B.S., Northwest Missouri State, 1983; J.D., Kansas, 1989. Corporate Compliance, Lawyering.

Charles A. Briscoe. Associate Clinical Specialist. B.S., Kansas State, 1969; M.A., J.D., Kansas, 1971, 1975. Legal Aid Clinic, Trial Advocacy.

Judge Terry L. Bullock. Visiting Professor from the Judiciary. A.B., Kansas State, 1961; J.D., Kansas, 1964. Professional Responsibility, Trial Advocacy.

Elizabeth Seale Cateforis. Associate Clinical Specialist. B.A., Smith, 1985; J.D., Kansas, 1994. Capital Punishment, Defender Project.

Shelley Hickman Clark. Associate Clinical Specialist. B.A., J.D., Kansas, 1971, 1976. Historic Preservation, Legal Aid Clinic.

George C. Coggins. Frank Edwards Tyler Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., Central Michigan, 1963; J.D., Michigan, 1966. Energy and Natural Resources Law, Environmental Law, Oil and Gas Law, Public Land Law.

Michael J. Davis. Centennial Teaching Professor of Law. B.A., Kansas State, 1964; J.D., Michigan, 1967. Land Development, Lawyering, Property.

Phillip E. DeLaTorre. Professor of Law. B.A., Kansas, 1975; J.D., Harvard, 1978. Estates and Trusts; Patent, Copyright, and Trademark Law; Property.

Martin B. Dickinson. Robert A. Schroeder Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., Kansas, 1960; M.A., Stanford, 1961; J.D., Michigan, 1964. Estate Planning, Taxation.

Christopher R. Drahozal. John M. Rounds Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., Washington, 1983; J.D., Iowa, 1986. Commercial Arbitration, Commercial Law, Contracts.

Judge Robert W. Fairchild. Lecturer in Law. B.A., Texas Tech, 1970; J.D., Kansas, 1973. Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Robert L. Glicksman. Robert W. Wagstaff Distinguished Professor of Law. A.B., Union, 1973; M.A., Harvard, 1974; J.D., Cornell, 1977. Administrative Law, Environmental Law, Natural Resources Law, Property.

Webster L. Golden. Visiting Professor from Practice. B.A., Kansas, 1966; J.D., Virginia, 1969. Business Planning.

David J. Gottlieb. Professor of Law. B.A., Oberlin, 1969; J.D., Georgetown, 1974. Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, International Human Rights, Professional Responsibility.

John W. Head. Professor of Law. B.A., Missouri, 1975; B.A. Juris, Oxford, 1977; J.D., Virginia, 1979. Comparative Law, International Commerce and Investment, Public International Law.

Edwin W. Hecker Jr. Associate Dean, Academic Affairs, and Professor of Law. B.A., Oakland, 1966; J.D., Wayne State, 1969; LL.M., Harvard, 1970. Business Associations, Estates and Trusts.

Laura J. Hines. Professor of Law. A.B., Brown, 1987; J.D., Michigan, 1991. Civil Procedure, Complex Litigation.

Michael H. Hoeflich. John H. and John M. Kane Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., M.A., Haverford, 1973; M.A. (by Grace), Ph.D., Cambridge, 1976, 2001; J.D., Yale, 1979. Contracts, Copyright, Cyberspace Law, Law and the Arts, Legal History, Professional Responsibility.

M.A. Kautsch. Professor of Law. B.A., J.D., Iowa, 1968, 1971. Media Law, Media Law Clinic, Torts.

Pamela V. Keller. Associate Clinical Specialist. B.A., Pennsylvania, 1990; J.D., Kansas, 1993. Judicial Clerkship Clinic, Lawyering, Moot Court.

Stacy L. Leeds. Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Washington University, 1994; J.D., Tulsa, 1997; LL.M., Wisconsin, 2000. Federal Indian Law, Native American Natural Resources, Property, Tribal Law and Process.

Richard E. Levy. Professor of Law. B.A., M.A., Kansas, 1978, 1980; J.D., Chicago, 1984. Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, Legislative and Public Policy Clinics.

Fred B. Lovitch. Professor of Law. B.S., LL.B., Pennsylvania, 1962, 1965. Business Associations, Securities Regulation.

Judge John Lungstrum. Visiting Professor from the Judiciary. B.A., Yale, 1967; J.D., Kansas, 1970. Contracts.

Stephen W. Mazza. Professor of Law. B.S., Samford, 1989; J.D., Alabama, 1992; LL.M., New York, 1993. Tax Policy, Tax Procedure, Taxation.

Stephen R. McAllister. Professor of Law. B.A., J.D., Kansas, 1985, 1988. Constitutional Law, Constitutional Litigation, Torts.

Suzanne Carey McAllister. Associate Clinical Specialist. B.S., Nevada (Las Vegas), 1991; J.D., Kansas, 1996. Criminal Prosecution Clinic, Practice in Kansas, Pretrial Advocacy.

Joyce A. McCray Pearson. Associate Professor of Law and Director, Law Library. B.A., Wichita State, 1980; J.D., Washburn, 1989; M.L., Washington, 1990. Advanced Legal Research, Law and Literature.

Sandra Craig McKenzie. Professor of Law and Director, Elder Law LL.M. Program. B.A., J.D., New Mexico, 1971, 1974. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Local Government, Property.

Jerry A. Menikoff. Associate Professor of Law and Medicine. A.B., M.P.P., J.D., Harvard, 1973, 1977; M.D., Washington, 1986. Law and Bioethics.

Keith G. Meyer. E.S. and Tom W. Hampton Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., Cornell College, 1964; J.D., Iowa, 1967. Agriculture Law, Commercial Law.

John C. Peck. Connell Teaching Professor in Kansas Law. B.S., Kansas State, 1968; J.D., Kansas, 1974. Contracts, Family Law, Land Transactions, Water Law.

With a collection of nearly 400,000 volumes, the Wheat Law Library is among the top five law school libraries in the nation for hours of reference service provided.

Jean Phillips. Associate Clinical Specialist. B.A., Augustana, 1987; J.D., Kansas, 1990. Criminal Practice in Kansas, Criminal Procedure, Defender Project.

Dennis D. Prater. Connell Teaching Professor in Kansas Law. B.A., J.D., Kansas, 1969, 1973. Advanced Litigation, Evidence.

Elinor P. Schroeder. Paul. E. Wilson Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., J.D., Michigan, 1968, 1974. Disability Law, Employment Discrimination Law, Employment Law, Labor Law.

Elizabeth Brand Six. Lecturer in Law. B.A., Indiana, 1989; J.D., Stanford, 1992. Lawyering.

Thomas G. Stacy. Professor of Law. B.A., J.D., Michigan, 1980, 1983. Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, First Amendment.

W. Thomas Stratton Jr. Lecturer in Law. B.G.S., Kansas, 1979; J.D., Washburn, 1984. Elder Law Externship.

Ellen E. Sward. Associate Dean, Research, and Professor of Law. B.A., Cincinnati, 1970; J.D., Harvard, 1979. Civil Procedure, Federal Courts.

Judge Deanell Reece Tacha. Visiting Professor from the Judiciary. A.B., Kansas, 1968; J.D., Michigan, 1971. Advanced Appellate Advocacy.

Andrew W. Torrance. Associate Professor of Law. B.Sc., Queen's Univ. (Ontario), 1991; A.M., Ph.D., J.D., Harvard, 1994, 1997, 2000. Intellectual Property.

Stephen J. Ware. Professor of Law. B.A., Pennsylvania, 1987; J.D., Chicago, 1990. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Bankruptcy, Commercial Law, Contracts.

Elizabeth A. Weeks. Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Columbia, 1993; J.D., Georgia, 1999. Health Law and Policy, Public Benefits Law, Torts.

William E. Westerbeke. Professor of Law. B.A., Bowdoin, 1964; M.A., Middlebury, 1968; J.D., Stanford, 1970. Products Liability, Torts, Workers' Compensation.

For more information about the law faculty members and their activities, go to the Faculty section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Emeritus Faculty Members

Robert C. Casad. John H. and John M. Kane Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Law. B.A., M.A., Kansas, 1950, 1952; J.D., Michigan, 1957; S.J.D., Harvard, 1979.

Francis H. Heller. Roy A. Roberts Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Law. M.A., J.D., Ph.D., Virginia, 1941, 1941, 1948.

William A. Kelly. Professor Emeritus of Law. B.A., LL.B., Kansas, 1942, 1949.

Trial Advocacy Instructors

Eric D. Barton. Private practice, Kansas City, Missouri.

Thomas Cartmell. Private practice, Kansas, City, Missouri.

William P. Coates Jr. Private practice, Prairie Village, Kansas.

Scott Gyllenborg. Private practice, Olathe, Kansas.

Judge Michael Malone. District Court of Douglas County, Lawrence, Kansas.

Judge Patrick McAnany. Kansas Court of Appeals.

Sheri P. McCracken. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Kansas City, Kansas.

John Nitcher. Private practice, Lawrence, Kansas.

Judge James P. O'Hara. U.S. Magistrate, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dionne Scherff. Private practice, Olathe, Kansas.

Wheat Law Library

Named for alumnus Douglas D. Wheat, class of 1974, the law library occupies a central place in Green Hall and in the life of law students. With its collection of nearly 400,000 volumes and 4,500 active serial titles, the library is an important legal research facility throughout the region. In its mission to support the teaching program of the law school, its hallmark is excellent service to students and faculty. The library is among the top five law school libraries in the nation for hours of reference service provided. Law library faculty teach in the lawyering program, serve as individual liaisons to lawyering small sections, and offer courses in advanced legal research and advanced legal research special topics. In addition to preparing subject research guides, they provide research assistance in person, by telephone, and by e-mail. They are available and accessible to students.

Students find a rich collection of print and specialized electronic legal resources in the law library. It provides study space for individual students, work areas for group projects, and a designated quiet floor. The wireless network allows students to access the Internet, numerous legal databases including Westlaw, Lexis, Hein Online, CALI, specialized electronic resources, and to print to high-speed printers from anywhere in the building. Students have access to the KU libraries' 3.8-million-volume collection and extensive interdisciplinary resources on and off campus.

The library also educates and trains law librarians, information specialists, attorneys, and other professionals seeking a career or advancement in legal information management. In February 2003, the law library, law school, and Emporia State University's School of Library and Information Management launched a collaborative Legal Information Management Program. It offers three options: a master's degree in Legal Information Management (50 credit hours), a Graduate Certificate in Legal Information Management (15 credit hours), and a Nondegree Status Certificate in Legal Information Management. For more information on this exciting opportunity and to receive a catalog, contact Joseph Custer, (785) 864-9262 or *jcuster@ku.edu*.

Each year, the School of Law sponsors teams in specialized moot court and mock trial competitions across the nation.

Library Faculty Members

Carolyn Clark. Instructional and Research Services Attorney. B.S., Florida, 1988; J.D., Kentucky, 1994.

Joseph A. Custer. Associate Director, Law Library, and Collection Development Librarian. B.A., Northern Iowa, 1983; J.D., Arkansas, 1989; M.A., Missouri, 1991.

Katherine Greene. Automation and Acquisitions Librarian. B.A., Kansas, 1989; M.L.S., Emporia State, 2004.

Joyce A. McCray Pearson. Associate Professor of Law and Director, Law Library. B.M.E., Wichita State, 1980; J.D., Washburn, 1989; M.L., Washington, 1990.

Christopher Steadham. Reference and Research Services Attorney. B.A., J.D., Kansas, 2001, 2004.

Pamela M. Tull. Outreach Services Librarian. B.S., M.L.S., Emporia State, 1975, 1994.

For more information about the library and its services, explore the library's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu/library*.

Student Activities

Student Organizations

Outside the classroom, student organizations provide a focus for service as well as social activities and professional development. The Student Bar Association is an umbrella organization sponsoring events that range from blood drives to the Barristers' Ball. Each class elects officers to plan activities and represent the class.

In a program that may be unique to KU, law students serve the university community and develop litigation skills through participation in the Traffic Court, which handles all appeals from campus parking tickets. Students serve as prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges.

The following organizations are currently active:

- American Constitution Society
- Asian Law Students Association
- Black Law Students Association
- The Brief Brief
- Christian Legal Society
- J. Rueben Clark Law Society
- Criminal Law Society
- Environmental Law Society
- Federalist Society
- Hispanic American Law Student Association
- International Law Society
- Kansas Tax Society
- KU Real Estate Club
- Native American Law Students Association
- Nontraditional Students in Law
- OUTLaws (LGBT)
- Phi Alpha Delta
- Public Interest Law Society
- Saint Thomas More Society
- Sports and Entertainment Law Society
- Student Ambassadors
- Student Bar Association
- Traffic Court
- VITA
- Women in Law

Some activities sponsored by student organizations—like the Black Law Students Association Thanksgiving food drive and Women in Law's Pub Night—are significant components of law school tradition and involve the whole student body. Law students also participate in campus chapters of such organizations as Amnesty International, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Douglas County Rape Victim—Survivor Service, and Kansas Special Olympics.

There are opportunities in Green Hall and on campus for fellowship and service, no matter what a student's interest. See the Student Life section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu* for more information about student organizations.

Publications

Two student-edited scholarly publications, the *Kansas Law Review* and the *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy,* allow students to delve deeply into areas of law that interest them, hone their writing, and expand their editing skills. Staff members are chosen each spring by way of writing competitions and receive course credit for their work on these publications. For more information, see the Publications section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Moot Court and Other Competitions

The law school has a rich array of moot court programs from which to choose. Some are courses, and some are extracurricular activities.

Second-year students may participate in the school's annual Moot Court Competition where, in teams of two, they argue a challenging case under Supreme Court conditions and often to Supreme Court Justices. In recent years, Justice Clarence Thomas has twice judged the final round of competition, along with distinguished federal court of appeals, district, and state court judges. Top-placing teams go on to represent the school in the National Moot Court Competition and a number of other nationwide competitions, including the Criminal Procedure Moot Court, the Duberstein Bankruptcy Moot Court Competition, the ELSA International Trade Moot Court, the First Amendment Moot Court Competition, the National Health Law Moot Court Competition, and the Pace Environmental Law Moot Court Competition. The students selected to represent the school in these seven nationwide competitions also become members of the Moot Court Council and assist in administering the spring in-house competition their third year.

Each fall, students participate in the International Law Moot Court Competition. The students who perform best represent the law school in the regional competition of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Teams winning at the regional level—and KU teams have been consistently successful—advance to the international competition in Washington, D.C.

Each year, the school sponsors teams in additional specialized moot court and mock trial competitions across the nation. KU

Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and the campus fee, which all law students pay each semester, is found at *www.tuition.ku.edu* or *www.registrar.ku.edu/fees*.

teams have participated in the Native American Law Students Moot Court, the Criminal Law Moot Court, the Intellectual Property Moot Court, the American Trial Lawyers Competition, and the ABA Client Counseling Competition.

Computers

Ownership of a computer, especially a notebook, is a significant asset for a law student. Computers are increasingly important to the study and practice of law, and the law school is committed to providing the technology and support today's law students need.

A state-of-the-art wireless network allows students to access the Internet and e-mail from anywhere in the law school, including all classrooms. In addition, computers and network connections are available throughout the library. The law school provides software and support for all Internet and Intranet use.

Individual faculty members may allow use of computers on their examinations, with or without examination software. Specific rules governing the use of computers on examinations may be developed individually or collectively by faculty members. Students are notified before enrollment of the courses in which the option of using a computer on the examination is available.

The Technology section of the law school's Web site, *www.law.ku.edu*, provides additional information about technology at the law school and recommendations for students acquiring a computer.

Law School Book Exchange

Students in the School of Law operate a nonprofit book exchange service in the student commons on the first floor of Green Hall. Students may purchase textbooks, related study materials, and supplies from the book exchange. Policies of the book exchange are set by a board of directors composed of students and faculty members.

Career Services

A major component of the law school's mission is helping students find meaningful employment upon graduation. Career counseling is a high priority and begins during the first semester of law school. The staff of the Office of Career Services meet with all first-year students in groups of three to discuss programs and opportunities. A mentor program matches first-year students with alumni who provide advice on careers and the transition into practice.

Group workshops and individual advising sessions help students explore career options and develop job-seeking skills. Excellent resource materials for career planning and placement are available, and staff members are knowledgeable about online resources.

KU law students are highly sought after by employers throughout the state, region, and nation. Law firms, government agencies, public interest groups, and other employers seeking summer interns and graduating students send representatives to interview at the law school or contact the school with information about openings.

The range of positions open to students and graduates is broad. Many join private law firms. Some firms specialize in corporate and transactional work, trial work, or criminal defense, but most are general practice firms. Many graduates enter government service working at the federal, state, or local level. They become prosecutors or public defenders or work in agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Kansas Attorney General's office, or the Securities Exchange Commission. Still other graduates accept judicial clerkships, usually for a year or two after graduation, working for state or federal appellate or trial courts.

Public interest work in legal services organizations or in organizations working for social change is attractive to many graduates. Law school graduates have joined organizations ranging from Kansas Legal Services to Public Citizen. Some students choose graduate study, military service, or careers in legal or nonlegal positions in businesses.

KU graduates have been highly successful in passing Kansas and Missouri bar examinations and have performed extremely well on examinations in other states, including California and New York. The Office of Career Services provides up-to-date information on bar requirements for all states. Law school applicants should secure information about character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in states in which they intend to practice.

For more information, explore the Career Services section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Tuition and Financial Aid

Tuition and Fees

Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and the campus fee, which all law students pay each semester, is found at *www.tuition.ku.edu* or *www.registrar.ku.edu/fees*.

Tuition and fees entitle the student to course instruction, dispensary care for ordinary illnesses and special medical care at nominal rates, the use of the Kansas and Burge Unions, a copy of *The University Daily Kansan,* and admission at reduced prices to most campus events, such as concerts, plays, films, lectures, and athletic events.

Residency Classification

Students are classified as resident or nonresident based on information provided on the application for admission. The determination of residency status is made by the Office of the University Registrar in accordance with Kansas regulations. This classification makes a difference in the cost of attending the School of Law. If you have questions about your residency status, contact the Office of the University Registrar at (785) 864-4472, *www.registrar.ku.edu*.

Academic Information

J.D. Degree Requirements

The degree Juris Doctor (J.D.) is conferred on candidates who have

- completed a minimum of 90 credit hours;
- achieved a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C) during the semester in which they complete 90 credit hours;
- taken and completed all required courses;
- satisfied the "in residence" requirement;
- satisfied the writing requirement; and
- completed all requirements within five years of initial enrollment (see Withdrawal and Readmission Following Withdrawal on page 13).

Credit-hour Requirement

Each student must complete a minimum of 90 credit hours. Course work in areas other than law is subject to the limitation described under Course Work Outside the School of Law, below.

Grade-point Average Requirement

During the semester in which the student attains 90 credit hours, he or she must have achieved a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C) in all law school work. Grades for courses taken in areas other than law are not computed in the School of Law cumulative grade-point average.

Required Courses

To qualify for the J.D. degree, a student must have completed satisfactorily the following:

- All first-year courses listed in the School of Law Courses section of this catalog,
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions,
- Constitutional Law,
- Evidence,
- Professional Responsibility.

Professional Responsibility must be completed by the time the student finishes 60 hours of law school credit.

Upper-level required courses should be taken in the second year of law school. Waiting to take these courses until the third year will cause class conflicts between these required courses and courses traditionally taken by third-year law students.

"In Residence" Requirement

The 90 credit hours required for the J.D. degree must be earned during a course of study in residence at the School of Law extending over a period of not less than 24 months. See also Maximum and Minimum Load on page 13.

Writing Requirement

Each student must satisfy the upper-level writing requirement by

- the successful completion of 2 hours of independent research;
- the successful completion of a 2- or 3-hour course that involves close faculty supervision of writing, as certified by the faculty member; or
- publication of a student note or comment in the *Law Review* or *Journal*, or completion of a paper publishable in the *Law Review* or *Journal*, as certified by the editor-in-chief and by the faculty adviser.

All written work must be of at least C quality to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement.

Course Work Outside the School of Law

A student who is not enrolled in a joint degree program may take up to 6 hours of graduate-level courses outside the School of Law for credit toward a law degree, provided an associate dean approves the course work in advance as relevant to the student's education as a lawyer. A student seeking credit toward a law degree for more than 6 hours of courses outside the School of Law must petition the academic committee for approval. In such instances, the entire group of courses from outside the School of Law must be relevant to the student's education as a lawyer. A student must receive a grade of B or better to receive J.D. credit for any such graduate-level nonlaw courses. However, grades for such courses are not computed in the School of Law cumulative grade-point average.

A student in good standing may, with the advance approval of an associate dean, take law courses at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association.

If the student successfully completes such courses, not more than 30 hours of the credit will be transferred and will be counted toward the 90 credit hours required for the J.D. Time spent at another institution will count as study in residence for the purpose of the "in residence" requirement, but grades in courses taken at the other institution will not be computed in the KU law school cumulative grade-point average.

A student at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association may apply for admission with advanced standing. If admitted, such a student may transfer not more than 30 credit hours of law course work completed successfully at the other law school toward the 90 credit hours required for the J.D. degree. Grades for course work completed at the other law school are not computed in the KU law school cumulative grade-point average.

For purposes of the two preceding paragraphs, a grade of C (or equivalent) or better is necessary in each course for which transfer credit is sought. In no event may a student count more than 30 credit hours earned at other law schools toward the 90 hours required for the J.D. degree.

Certificate programs allow students to focus on an area of law and develop expertise in it.

Certificate Programs

The law school offers six certificate programs: Elder Law; Environmental and Natural Resources Law; International Trade and Finance; Media, Law, and Policy; Tax Law; and Tribal Lawyer. Each allows students to focus on an area of law and develop expertise in it. The requirements for each program are in the Academics section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*. During their first year of law school, students must notify the associate dean for academic affairs of their intention to meet certificate requirements.

Elder Law Certificate Program

The percentage of Americans over 60 has been growing steadily and significantly. The Elder Law Certificate program allows students to focus on the substantive law upon which an elder law practice is based as well as on the unique issues relevant to client counseling and professionalism when dealing with this expanding population. Participation in the Elder Law Externship is one of the requirements of the program.

Environmental and Natural Resources Law Certificate Program

Since the inception of modern environmental and natural resources law in the late 1960s and 1970s, the field has become increasingly important, both in its own right and as a result of the frequency with which environmental and natural resources law issues intrude into other, more traditional fields of practice such as real estate, insurance, and corporate law. The Environmental and Natural Resources Law Certificate exposes students to the basics of this constantly changing area of practice so that they become competent to address environmental and natural resources law issues in whatever contexts they arise. Among the program's requirements is participation in one of several available clinical or writing programs, including the Legislative Clinic, the Public Policy Clinic, an externship with the Kansas City regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency or a local environmental or natural resources law public interest group, or preparation of an Independent Research project or a note or comment on a relevant topic for the *Kansas Law Review* or the *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy.*

International Trade and Finance Certificate Program

Legal practice is global in character. As part of its International and Comparative Law Program, the law school provides students an opportunity to undertake special preparation for such practice—and in particular to study the business nature of that practice—by earning a Certificate in International Trade and Finance. The certificate requires at least 20 credit hours of specialized work that meets these four elements: (1) a cluster of four core courses emphasizing the law and policy of international trade, commerce, and development; (2) a comparative law course; (3) a business sector course on legal issues concerning a specific sector of the U.S. or world economy; and (4) a substantial writing project on a topic relating to international trade and finance.

Media, Law, and Policy Certificate Program

Private enterprise and governmental institutions increasingly depend on, and are affected by, communications media. As a result, legal representation in both the private and public sectors is enhanced by an understanding of media influence on the development and administration of law and public policy. The Media, Law, and Policy Certificate focuses on legislative challenges, judicial decision-making, and administrative policy in an era increasingly shaped by information technologies, global networks, and the media. The program's requirements include participation in two of these three clinics: Public Policy Clinic, Legislative Clinic, Media Law Clinic.

Tax Law Certificate Program

There is a growing demand for attorneys with expertise in the tax field. Completion of the tax law certificate requirements allows students to develop the practical and technical skills needed to build successful careers. Certification also assures employers that the student not only has a mastery of basic principles of individual and entity taxation but has been exposed to many of the intricacies of tax law and practice. One of the program's requirements is a minimum of 20 hours of participation in an Internal Revenue Service-sponsored Voluntary Income Tax Assistance program or a similar nonprofit tax assistance program.

Tribal Lawyer Certificate Program

Effectively representing Indian nations and tribes requires an understanding of the extremely complicated body of federal, state, and tribal law that affects every aspect of indigenous societies. The Tribal Lawyer Certificate program ensures that law students who plan careers representing indigenous nations have the skills necessary to appreciate and strengthen the unique nature of tribal legal systems and governments. Among the program's requirements is an internship with a tribal legal department or a private or public interest law firm specializing in Indian law or participation in the Tribal Judicial Support Clinic.

Joint Degree Programs

The law school offers eight joint degree programs: law and business, economics, health services administration, indigenous nations studies, philosophy, public administration, social welfare, and urban planning. These programs permit a student to receive a master's degree and a juris doctor degree in less time than it would take if the programs were pursued separately. In all cases, a student must be admitted to the law school and the other school or department. In the case of the joint law and business program, an applicant must take the Graduate Management Admission Test as well as the Law School Admission Test. For more information on the joint degree programs and the requirements for each program, see the Academics section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Academic Regulations

Attendance

Regular class attendance is a fundamental part of legal education. Instructors may adopt individual attendance policies, which they must announce no later than the first class session of the course affected. No attendance policy may impose any sanction unless a student's unexcused absences from class exceed the number of hours of credit given for the course plus one, and no sanction may be more stringent than imposition of a failing grade for the course.

Adding Classes

A student may add classes only in the first two weeks of the semester. After the second week of classes (fifth day in a summer session), classes may be added only with the express approval and signatures of an associate dean and the instructor of the course in question. Students contemplating adding a course after the course has begun should understand that they may be at a significant disadvantage.

Dropping Classes

A student may drop a class no later than the last day of classes in the semester or summer session. Enrollment in that class will be canceled and will not appear on the student's record.

Special Drop Rule

Where the nature of the course requires a continuous commitment by the student, the instructor may establish special rules about dropping the course. Notice of these special rules will be provided before enrollment in the early enrollment instructions issued at the law school.

Maximum and Minimum Load

Students must complete all required first-year courses during their first year of enrollment in law school. Summer starters must take all required first-year courses plus 10 hours of electives in the first year. After the first year, the maximum course load is 18 credit hours per semester, and the minimum load is 12 hours. An associate dean may approve a schedule of fewer than 12 credit hours under exceptional circumstances.

Incomplete Classes

A student must finish an incomplete course by the end of the next semester (excluding summer sessions), whether or not the student is enrolled in the law school during the next semester. If a student does not make up an incomplete grade by the end of the next semester, the incomplete will be changed to a grade of F at the end of that semester. The last day of the final examination period is the end of the semester. Waivers of this rule or extensions of the time allowed for making up incomplete grades may be granted by the academic committee only in cases of extreme hardship.

Withdrawal and Readmission Following Withdrawal

Students considering withdrawing are strongly encouraged to confer with an associate dean. Any student who has completed at least 32 credit hours and is in good standing may withdraw from all law school courses in which he or she is enrolled if the student completes all required administrative steps for withdrawal no later than the last day of classes for the semester. Students who wish to withdraw after the last day of classes for the semester must obtain permission from the academic committee.

Any student who withdraws before completing 32 credit hours must reapply for admission. There are no exceptions to this rule. Any student who has completed at least 32 credit hours and who is not in good standing must have an associate dean's permission to withdraw if the student wishes to return to school in a subsequent semester. A student who fails to secure permission to return must petition the academic committee for reinstatement.

Students must complete all requirements for the degree within five years of initial enrollment. See J.D. Degree Requirements on page 11.

The complete School of Law honor code may be found in the Student Life section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*.

Examinations

Thorough examinations are given under the honor system at the close of every term. Some faculty members also give midterm examinations. These examinations test students' reasoning abilities and their knowledge of a particular subject area.

Special examinations are given only in cases of absence from the regular examination because of sickness of the student or in the student's immediate family. Students should contact the faculty member whose examination they must miss as soon as possible, certainly before the date the examination is to be given.

See also Computers on page 10.

Grading System

The School of Law uses a 4.0 (A–F) grading scale: 4.0 (A); 3.5 (B+); 3.0 (B); 2.5 (C+); 2.0 (C); 1.5 (D+); 1.0 (D); 0 (F). A mandatory curve is used. The average of grades in first-year courses must be 2.8–3.0; the average of grades in upper-level required courses must be 2.9–3.1; and the average of grades in all other courses must be 2.8–3.4 (the recommended range in these courses is 3.0–3.2).

Courses in which the faculty member finds it difficult or impossible to evaluate student performance with the precision necessary to assign letter grades may be graded Credit/No Credit when approved by the academic committee before the beginning of the semester in which the course is taught.

A waiver from the mandatory curve may be obtained from the academic committee by the faculty member teaching a course if the following conditions are met: it is an upper-level elective course, grades are determined in whole or substantial part other than by examination, the criteria for each grade are articulated clearly, and any student who meets the criteria for a particular grade will be given that grade. The waiver must be obtained before the beginning of the semester in which the course is taught.

Clinic Rules

No student may accumulate more than 16 credit hours, excluding clinic hours earned in the summer, from the Criminal Prosecution Clinic, the Defender Project, the Elder Law Externship, the Externship Clinic, the Judicial Clerkship Clinic, the Legal Aid Clinic, the Legislative Clinic, the Media Law Clinic, the Public Policy Clinic, or the Tribal Judicial Support Clinic, as part of the 90 hours of law school credit required for graduation. Concurrent enrollment in more than one of these clinics is permitted only with the consent of the directors of the clinics in which enrollment is sought.

Students must be in good standing to enroll in a clinic. This requirement may be waived by the associate dean for academic affairs only in exceptional circumstances.

For some clinics, the student must qualify as a supervised legal intern under Kansas Rule 709. To qualify, the student must have completed four semesters.

The student can satisfy this rule in any of three ways:

- four semesters of residence and at least 58 credit hours, or
- two semesters and two summer sessions of residence and at least 50 credit hours, or
- three semesters and one summer session of residence and at least 54 credit hours.

This interpretation treats a 10-week summer session as equivalent to a semester for purposes of Rule 709 and ensures that clinic opportunities will be open equally to both summer and fall starters. The credit-hour requirements are necessary to ensure that heavy course loads in the final two semesters will not interfere unduly with clinic work.

The Honor Code

Matters of law student honesty and integrity in academic performance are governed by an honor code written and administered by law students. This system of peer review has been in effect for more than half a century and addresses issues such as plagiarism, cheating, and unauthorized collaboration in work assignments. Honor code violations, found to have occurred by the student committee after notice and hearing, are referred to the dean of the law school with recommended sanctions. Final disposition rests within the discretion of the dean. The honor code governs law students in the same way that the Code of Professional Responsibility governs members of the bar. The complete honor code may be found in the Student Life section of the law school's Web site at *www.law.ku.edu*. Copies also may be obtained from the Student Bar Association, the dean, or an associate dean of the law school.

Exclusion and Probation

A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 2.0 at the end of any regular semester or at the end of the two five-week summer sessions is on probation. A student who is on probation is not in good standing for purposes of the rules on withdrawal and readmission following withdrawal and any other rules that require good standing.

All students must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 during the semester in which they complete 90 hours, or they will not be permitted to graduate or continue in school. There is no appeal within the law school from this requirement.

A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 1.5 after the completion of 22 hours, or of either two semesters of full-time enrollment or two five-week summer sessions and one semester of full-time enrollment, regardless of the number of hours completed, will be excluded from the school. A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 1.8 after the completion of 60 credit hours will be excluded from the school. In either case, this exclusion is final, and there is no appeal within the law school.

School of Law Courses

First-year Courses

LAW 804 Civil Procedure I (2.50-3). Fall semester. LEC

LAW 805 Civil Procedure II (2.50-3). Spring semester. (LAW 804, Civil Procedure I, Fall semester.) During the two semesters of LAW 804 and LAW 805, all phases of the litigation process in civil actions will be examined, from the invocation of original jurisdiction to appeals. Specific subjects covered include the bases for jurisdiction over persons and property; the process of involving jurisdiction; subject matter jurisdiction; choice of federal or state law in diversity cases; venue; challenging jurisdiction pleading; joinder of claims and parties; counterclaims; crossclaims and third-party claims; intervention; interpleader; class actions; discovery; pretrial conference; disposition of cases without trial by voluntary and involuntary dismissal; default judgment and summary judgment; the right to jury trial; burden of proof; directed verdict; motions for new trial and judgment notwithstanding the verdict; entry and execution of judgments; motions to vacate judgments; appeals; and preclusive effects of judgments (*res judicata*). Both LAW 804 and LAW 805 are required. LEC

LAW 809 Contracts I (2.50-3). Fall semester. LEC

LAW 810 Contracts II (2.50-3). Spring semester. Offer and acceptance, consideration, contracts without consideration, contract remedies, conditions precedent and subsequent, breach, discharge, statute of frauds, illegal contracts, third party beneficiaries, and assignments. Both LAW 809 and LAW 810 are required. LEC

LAW 814 Criminal Law (2-2.50). Spring semester. An introduction to substantive criminal law, including characteristics of criminal law, basic elements of crimes, specific criminal offenses, parties to crimes, anticipatory crimes, and criminal defenses. Required course. LEC

LAW 818 Criminal Procedure (2.50-3). Spring semester. An introduction to criminal procedure, including investigation and police practices, pretrial proceedings, trials, sentencing, and review proceedings. Particular emphasis on the application of the exclusionary rule to arrest, search and seizure, interrogation procedures, and identification procedures. Required course. LEC

LAW 820 Lawyering I (2.50-3). Fall semester. Introduction to law and the legal system. Includes instruction and discussion in legal methods, legal institutions, and the role of law in society. Also includes a number of assignments in legal research and writing, culminating in an open memorandum on a topic relevant to another first-semester course. Required course. LEC

LAW 821 Lawyering II (3). Spring semester. Introduction to lawyers and the legal profession. Includes instruction and discussion on the history of the profession, legal education, bar admission standards, the economics of the profession, and the role of lawyers in society. Also includes instruction in advocacy, culminating in preparation of an advocacy brief and subsequent argument. Required course. LEC

LAW 826 Property I (2.50-3). Fall semester. An introduction to personal property law and to real property law including estates in land; landlord-tenant law; adverse possession. Required course. LEC

LAW 827 Property II (2-2.50). Spring semester. A continuation of real property law, including easements; restrictive covenants; other private and public land use controls; and eminent domain. Required course. LEC

LAW 831 Torts I (2.50-4). Fall semester. Development of liability based upon fault. Intentional torts, including battery, assault, false imprisonment, intentional infliction of mental distress, trespass to land and chattels, conversion, and privileges. Negligence, including standard of care, causation, limitation of duty, defenses, and comparative negligence. Survival and wrongful death. Strict liability. Damages. Required course. LEC

Upper-level Courses

LAW 850 Administrative Law (2.50-3). The separation and delegation of powers. The development of administrative function. Administrative discretion, notice, hearing, jurisdiction, conclusiveness of determination, and judicial control. Examination of current problems in various administrative processes. LEC

LAW 892 Advanced Bankruptcy: Business Reorganizations (2-2.50). This course focuses on the issues that arise in connection with business bankruptcies, particularly under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. It covers topics such as: the roles of the debtor-in possession and the creditors committee, the operation of a business under Chapter 11, post-petition financing, cash collateral, the negotiation and confirmation of a Chapter 11 plan, post-confirmation issues, and ethical issues. Prerequisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions and Bankruptcy. LEC

LAW 852 Advanced Criminal Procedure (2.50-3). Detailed analysis of the formal criminal process from initial appearance through appeal. Emphasis on pretrial and trial proceedings. LEC

LAW 864 Advanced International Trade Law (3). This course treats contemporary issues in international trade practice and policy. Among the practical topics covered in detail are: (1) countervailing duties against unfair subsidies; (2) safeguard actions against fair foreign competition; (3) the protection of intellectual property rights against infringement; (4) trade in agriculture; and (5) trade in services. Among the policy topics emphasized, from both "our" and "their" perspective, are: (1) trade relations with Third World countries; (2) trade relations with Muslim countries; (3) the critical link between trade and national security; (4) the complex interaction among trade, human rights, labor rights, and the environment; and (5) efforts to protect local culture in an era of globalization. The course is designed not only for students intending to work in international trade law, but also for students interested in careers in other fields of, or relating to, international law who seek an appreciation of the increasingly sophisticated connections among these fields and trade. Prerequisite: A basic course in International Trade Regulation (e.g., suitable summer study program or work experience), or permission of the instructor. LEC

LAW 870 Advanced Legal Ethics (2.50-3). This course explores a number of ethical issues frequently encountered by lawyers in greater depth than the introductory course in professional responsibility. Students write several memoranda on real life scenarios which they observe. They assume the roles of counsel for defendant, disciplinary administrator, and judge. Subjects covered include: competence, compensation, conflicts of interest, counseling disabled clients, litigation ethics, and civility. Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility is a prerequisite but, with permission of the instructor, may be taken concurrently. LEC

LAW 856 Advanced Legal Research (2). Spring semester. Evaluates important legal research tools and techniques not covered in the required first year Lawyering course. Provides an in-depth look at Kansas materials, legal reference books, form books, and computer-assisted research. Research aids in selected subject areas will also be examined. LEC

LAW 857 Advanced Litigation (2.50-3). Advanced skills in the litigation process selected by the instructor, which may include negotiation, counseling, discovery techniques, advanced witness examination, expert witnesses, advanced jury selection techniques, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, practice before administrative agencies, mediation, or other related topics. Course content will be promulgated by the instructor prior to the registration period for the semester in which the course is offered. This course may be taken more than once, provided the instructor determines there is no inappropriate duplication of other courses taken by the student. Prerequisite: Evidence, Trial Advocacy, and permission of instructor if an Advanced Litigation course has been taken. FLD

LAW 878 Advanced Topics in Labor and Employment Law (2-3). An intensive study of one or more aspects of labor and employment law, such as the union's duty of fair representation, internal union affairs, workplace privacy, and class actions in employment litigation. May be repeated for credit if

Students must complete all required first-year courses during their first year of enrollment in law school.

there is no duplication of subject matter. Prerequisite: One or more courses in labor or employment law, as announced prior to enrollment. LEC

LAW 848 Agency (1). Fall semester. Explores legal relationships in tort and contract that may arise when one person represents another. Primary focus is on relationships between principal and third party, but includes coverage of agent's duties to principal and liability to third party. Enrollment limited to LL.M. students. LEC

LAW 858 Agriculture Law (2.50-3). Considers the role of government in agriculture as well as traditional transaction issues such as leasing, the marketing and storing of commodities, special secured financing rules relating to agriculture credit, the impact of the bankruptcy of a warehouse (elevator) containing producers' stored commodities, and problems confronting the livestock industry. Other unique issues to be considered include genetically modified crops (GMOs) and the use of antibiotics by producers of livestock and poultry. Prerequisite/co-requisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions. LEC

LAW 860 Alternative Dispute Resolution (2-3). This course introduces the student to arbitration, mediation, negotiation, and other methods for resolving disputes. In addition to serving as alternatives to the court system, these processes also play an increasingly important role in litigation and settlement. This is a survey course, which may include exercises to develop skills such as interviewing, counseling, and negotiation. FLD

LAW 862 American Legal History (2-3). An introductory survey of the history of American Law and American legal institutions. LEC

LAW 877 Animal Rights Seminar (1). This seminar addresses a fundamental legal question, i.e. what rights are to be accorded to animals both in nature and in human society? The participants will read and discuss a number of theories of animal rights based upon philosophical, religious, pragmatic, and biological bases and will explore the legal and jurisprudential ramifications of these theories. Students will be required to write a substantial research paper of publishable quality. Students must enroll for both semesters of the academic year for one credit hour per semester. Prerequisite: Permission of the instructor. LEC

LAW 863 Antitrust Law (2.50-3). Covers the Sherman Antitrust Act and related federal legislation designed to control the competitive practices and structure of American industries. Examines the law of monopolization, price fixing, group boycotts, vertical restraints such as tie-ins and distribution restrictions, and mergers. Some elementary principles of economic analysis are employed but economics is not a prerequisite. LEC

LAW 889 Bankruptcy (2.50-3). This introduction to bankruptcy and debtor-creditor law covers topics such as: enforcement of money judgments outside of bankruptcy, commencement of bankruptcy cases, the automatic stay, property of the bankruptcy estate, exemptions, secured and unsecured claims, avoidance of transfers, executory contracts, distribution of property, dismissal and conversion of bankruptcy cases, and discharge of debts in bankruptcy. Prerequisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions. LEC

LAW 883 Biodiversity Law (2-2.50). This class considers the role of law in regulating, managing, utilizing, and conserving the earth's rich biological diversity. Biodiversity law is explored from the perspectives of common law, statutes, agency regulations, and international law. Special consideration is made of the role science plays in informing biodiversity law and policy. Prerequisite: Environmental Law Survey. LEC

LAW 865 Business Associations I (2.50-3). Fall semester. Legal aspects of typical American enterprise structures, including partnerships and corporations. The elements of agency relations are included. Emphasis is upon the control, management, financing, and regulation of closely held corporations. LEC

LAW 866 Business Associations II (2.50-3). Spring semester. A continuation of Business Associations I involving further study of corporate problems. Primary emphasis is on the legal responsibilities of directors and dominant shareholders of both publicly and closely held corporations, and the remedies for enforcement thereof. Also included are brief introductions to corporate capital structure and the Securities Act of 1933. Prerequisite: Business Associations I. LEC

LAW 868 Business Planning Seminar (2.50-3). A problem approach to planning important business transactions, such as organization of a close corporation; organization of a public company; dividend and other corporate distributions; corporate liquidations; and corporate combinations such as merger and consolidation. Each problem is analyzed from the perspectives of tax, securities regulation, and corporate law. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and II, Federal Income Taxation, and Taxation of Business Enterprises. LEC

LAW 871 Capital Punishment (3). This 2 hour seminar will examine capital punishment as a system of law and will address many of the intertwining questions raised by the existence of the death penalty in America: How, as a statutory and procedural matter, is the death penalty implemented in America; what procedures are peculiar to the imposition of death as a punishment; why are those procedures used, and to what extent are they either adequate or inadequate; do we, as individuals and as lawyers, accept capital punishment as a working legal system. LEC

LAW 869 Capital Raising by Privately Held Business Firms (2.50-3). An analysis of the regulation of federal and state securities laws of instruments issued by various business entities, exemptions from registration requirements of securities laws, regulation of "paperless" securities transactions conducted by means of the Internet, federal preemption of state securities laws, and the antifraud provisions of securities laws. LEC

LAW 886 Civil Rights Actions (2.50-3). A survey of the law governing civil suits against government entities and officials to remedy violations of federal constitutional rights. The focus of the class is litigation under 42 U.S.C. section 1983, which creates a civil cause of action for damages and injunctive relief to remedy violations of federal constitutional rights. This area of law is sometimes referred to as "constitutional torts, " because it involves civil litigation that is in many ways similar to traditional tort actions. The course covers the elements of a Section 1983 action, the constitutional immunity of states and state officers, defenses to Section 1983 liability, defendants' liability for attorneys fees under 42 U.S.C. section 1988, civil suits against federal defendants, and the relationship between Section 1983 and federal habeas corpus. LEC

LAW 872 Commercial Arbitration (2.50-3). Addresses the law and practice of commercial arbitration, a rapidly growing form of alternative dispute resolution. Drafting arbitration agreements, the enforceability of arbitration agreements, selecting arbitrators, the arbitration hearing, and the enforceability of arbitration awards. Gives special emphasis to arbitration of international commercial disputes and the institutional rules under which such arbitrations proceed. LEC

LAW 874 Commercial Law: Payment Systems (2.50-3). A study of the law governing modern payment systems, including checks and other negotiable instruments governed by Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code and bank transactions governed by 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Other payment systems that may be examined include credit cards, debit cards, automated clearinghouse payments, stored value cards, wire transfers, and letters of credit. LEC

LAW 873 Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (2.50-3). Introduction to commercial transactions under the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis on secured transactions and the interplay between Article 9 of the Code and the trustee's powers under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Analysis of basic problems in the area of consumer credit. Required course. LEC

LAW 879 Comparative Law (2.50-3). A general introduction to and comparison of major legal systems of the world, with special emphasis given to how those systems reflect differing cultural values in addressing common legal questions. A major goal of the course is to deepen the students' understanding of law and practice in the United States and to broaden their perspective of law be-

Upper-level required courses should be taken in the second year of law school.

A chart of course prerequisites appears on page 23.

yond the boundaries of the common law systems. (Same as INS 876.) LEC

LAW 880 Complex Litigation (2.50-3). Explores the many interesting facets of complex litigation in the context of mass torts. Bifurcated and special proceedings, class actions, consolidation, multidistrict litigation, and complex joinder issues, as well as substantive issues which arise in mass tort litigation. LEC

LAW 881 Conflict of Laws (2.50-3). An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state or country. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of choice-of-law, and the issues which these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States are discussed. Far-reaching changes are occurring in basic assumptions and methods of approach in the field of choice-of-law, and special attention is given to these developments. Finally, the class considers the recognition and enforcement of foreign state judgments in terms of both standards and requirements that flow from relevant provisions of the Constitution. Prerequisite: 45 hours law school credit or permission of instructor. LEC

LAW 882 Constitutional Law (2.50-4). A survey of the major aspects of constitutional law: judicial review and the function of the Supreme Court of the United States, powers of Congress and of the Executive, constitutional limitations upon the states, and the protection of individual rights. Required course. LEC

LAW 887 Constitutional Topics (2.50-3). Examines the application of constitutional law and principles to selected social issues. Specific topics will be announced; topics may include such subjects as constitutional history, constitutional interpretation, the constitutional law of schools, gender and constitutional issues, or national security law. A writing project typically is required in place of a final examination. Prerequisite or corequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

LAW 875 Construction Law and Litigation (2-2.50). This is an upper-level course that will provide a detailed examination of the law associated with the construction industry. The course will be divided between contract formation issues and litigation issues. The contract formation portion will explore design and engineering services, professional responsibility, bidding, bidding government contracts, contract preparation, subcontracting, indemnity and insurance issues. The course will then focus on litigation issues, including liens, delay claims, construction defects, manufacturer's warranties, and design defects. There will be an in-depth examination of the AIA (American Institute of Architects) and AGC (Associated General Contractors) form documents and the use of ADR in the construction field. LEC

LAW 851 Contracts III (2-2.50). Considers in depth a number of topics not covered or only briefly covered in first year contracts, which may include contract interpretation, third party beneficiaries, assignment and delegation, the overlap of contract and tort, and the enforceability of particular provisions. Commercial Law: Secured Transactions or Commercial Law: Payment Systems will be an asset. Prerequisite: Contracts I and Contracts II. LEC

LAW 888 Copyright Law and Digital Works (3). Explores the major copyright issues posed by such categories of digital works as software, data bases containing factual and other public domain content, multi-media materials, computer generated or assisted works, and audio recordings containing digital sampling. LEC

LAW 891 Criminal Practice in Kansas (2-3). Designed for the student who plans to practice criminal law in Kansas. Examines the Kansas criminal code and case law, explores practical and ethical issues from the perspective of the prosecutor and defense counsel, and develops practical skills in pre- and post-trial proceedings. Includes filing of the complaint, bail, preliminary hearing, pretrial proceedings, motions practice, plea negotiations, client counseling, trial proceedings, jury instructions, post-trial motions, sentencing, and appeals. LEC

LAW 890 Criminal Prosecution Clinic (2.50-3). Students are assigned to the office of the United States Attorney for Kansas or Kansas state district attorney offices as arranged by the instructor. Students assist prosecutors in virtually all phases of the criminal process, including criminal trials. A weekly seminar focusing on issues confronting criminal prosecutors accompanies the field work. Unless specifically authorized, students must be enrolled in both semesters of the academic year for three credit hours per semester. Prerequisite: Evidence and qualification under Kansas Rule 709. See Clinic Rules in the Academic Regulations section of this bulletin. Prerequisite or corequisite: Trial Advocacy. FLD

LAW 876 Current Issues in Poverty Law (1). A survey of recent court decisions affecting both the working and nonworking poor, particularly in the areas of legal representation, housing, reproductive freedom, faith-based initiatives and children's health care. Current legislative proposals and policy papers written by proponents and opponents of welfare reform will also be assigned and discussed. LEC

LAW 895 Defender Project (2.50-3). Actual field experience in servicing the legal problems of inmates at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, and the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing. Students interview clients, investigate and marshal facts, and engage in negotiation, preparation of administrative appeals, and drafting of court briefs and other documents. Students must enroll for academic year, for 3 credits per semester. Concurrent enrollment in LAW 896 is required. FLD

LAW 896 Defender Project Class (1). Designed to acquaint students with the issues surrounding the professional skills, substance, and ethics that are critical to student participation in LAW 895, Defender Project. A corequisite with LAW 895 and enrollment is limited to students concurrently enrolled in that course. LEC

LAW 898 Disability Law (3). A study of the major federal laws relating to individuals with disabilities, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Covers the rights of individuals with disabilities in areas such as employment, public accommodations, governmental services and programs, education, and housing and independent living. LEC

LAW 901 Elder Law Externship (2.50-3). Involves students in representation of elderly individuals primarily in consumer, housing, and public benefits litigation. Students work under the supervision of attorneys from Kansas Legal Services and faculty from the School of Law. A one-hour classroom component accompanies the field-work requirement. Corequisite: Elder Law Research Project. FLD

LAW 849 Elder Law LL.M. Thesis (2-6). Completion of a substantial research project on an elder law topic, under supervision as determined by the Director of the Elder Law LL.M. program. Enrollment may extend over more than one semester. RSH

LAW 902 Elder Law Research Project (1-2). Involves students in research in preparation of the Kansas Elder Law Network. Students will engage in preparation of an extensive research bibliography on specific topics relevant to the study of elder law. Corequisite: Elder Law Externship. LEC

LAW 903 Employment Discrimination Law (2.50-3). A study of the major federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in employment and of constitutional objections to employment discrimination. LEC

LAW 925 Employment Law (2.50-3). A study of state and federal regulation of the employer-employee relationship, as distinguished from the regulation of collective bargaining between management and unions. Coverage will include the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, unemployment compensation, and employment-at-will. Corequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

LAW 904 Environmental Law Seminar (2-3). An intensive study of one or more aspects of environmental law, such as wildlife law, energy policy, marine pollution controls, and so forth. May be re-

To earn the J.D. degree, each student must complete a minimum of 90 credit hours.

peated for credit, provided there is not duplication of subject matter. LEC

LAW 905 Environmental Law Survey (2.50-3). A general survey of the legal mechanisms for protecting the environment. It considers the justifications for and economic implications of regulating activities with potential adverse effects on the environment and the various sources of legal constraints (common law, constitutional, and statutory) on those activities. The course provides an introduction to environmental litigation, to environmental assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act, to endangered species protection, and to the various forms of legislative and administrative controls on and inducements to avoid polluting activities reflected in statutes such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the statutes designed to control contamination of land by hazardous substances. LEC

LAW 907 Estate Planning: Practice (2.50-3). The course replicates the estate planning process, providing experience in gathering facts, analyzing alternatives, and implementing a plan through preparation of wills, trusts, and other documents. Extensive drafting of documents is required. Prerequisite: Estate Planning: Principles. FLD

LAW 906 Estate Planning: Principles (2.50-3). A study of legal principles relating to transmission of property by gift or at death and the vehicles available for these purposes. Primary emphasis is on estate and gift taxation and income taxation of estates and trusts. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation and Estates and Trusts. LEC

LAW 996 Estates and Trusts (2.50-3). Intestate succession; execution and revocation of wills; will contracts and substitutes; elements, nature, use, and classification of trusts; charitable and spendthrift trusts; fiduciary administration. LEC

LAW 908 Evidence (2.50-3). Functions of the court and jury; burden of proof; presumptions; judicial notice; competency of witnesses; examination of witnesses; hearsay rule, with exceptions; opinion evidence; direct examination and circumstantial evidence; "best evidence" rule; standards of relevancy. Required course. LEC

LAW 894 Externship Clinic (1-4). Provides students with an opportunity to obtain academic credit for quality legal work performed at pre-approved governmental agencies and public international organizations. Each externship consists of a clinical experience and independent research. Students will work a specified number of hours per week under the supervision of a practicing attorney; maintain weekly reflective journals of their experience, and file a final report. For separate credit, externs must complete a one credit independent research paper on a topic connected to their externship placement. Students may enroll for more than one semester with permission of Director. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. Prerequisite or corequisite: Professional Responsibility or permission of Director. Corequisite: Independent Research. FLD

LAW 909 Family Law (2.50-3). Introduction to marriage and the family as the basic social unit in Western society. Topics include marriage, divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, alimony, child custody and support, antenuptial and post-nuptial agreements, adoption, legitimacy, and minority. Practice points include financial planning, tax considerations, and the attorney's responsibility. LEC

LAW 910 Federal Courts and the Federal System (2.50-3). Role of the federal courts in our constitutional federal system. Areas and sources of federal judicial jurisdiction and its limitations; abstention doctrines; federal court control over state proceedings; appellate and original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; federal common law. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

LAW 912 Federal Criminal Prosecution (2.50-3). A study of federal criminal prosecution, focusing on the crimes of fraud and political corruption, drug trafficking and money laundering, group/organizational crimes such as conspiracies and RICO violations, false statements to federal officers, and obstruction of justice. Will also consider the federal/state prosecution relationships and overlap of their respective jurisdictions, as well as the federal forfeiture statutes. The working and application of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines will also be studied. LEC

LAW 913 Federal Income Taxation (2.50-3). A survey of the federal income tax system, with special emphasis on the tax laws generally applicable to all taxpayers. Topics include income determination, deductions, credits, planning, and procedure. Historical development and policy issues are addressed throughout the course. LEC

LAW 914 Federal Indian Law (2.50-3). Addresses the law and policy of the United States regarding Indian nations and their members. Issues include the origins and contours of federal plenary power over Indian affairs, the scope of inherent tribal sovereignty, the limits of state power in Indian country, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and gaming. (Same as INS 824.) LEC

LAW 915 Federal Tax Procedure (2-2.50). A study of the chronology of tax disputes, from examination by the IRS to final disposition of the case by settlement or court decision. Includes the IRS' procedure for return administration, the administrative appeals process, statutes of limitation on assessment, choice of forum, Tax Court jurisdiction, overpayment, and refund procedures. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. Taxation of Business Enterprises is recommended, but not required. LEC

LAW 916 First Amendment Freedoms: _____ (2-3). An analysis of judicial doctrine and method used to resolve conflicts between First Amendment freedoms and other governmental and/or private interests. Focuses on selected First Amendment problems relating to national security, government secrecy, time-manner-place regulations of expression, the administration of the judicial system, regulation of obscenity, offensive speech, defamation, invasion of privacy and commercial speech, access to and regulation of the media, and individual interests in religion, privacy, and academic freedom. Taught on a seminar basis when enrollment permits. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

LAW 917 Governmental Control of Land Development (2-3). A broad review of land use controls on urban development, including zoning, master planning, subdivision regulation, impact fees, regional controls, and other techniques. Also examines constitutional aspects of controls, as well as the public issues and policies that sustain them. LEC

LAW 919 Health Law and Policy (2-3). Addresses prominent legal and policy issues associated with the delivery of health care. Among these issues: access to care; credentialing of health care personnel; insurance coverage; antitrust strictures; cost containment; and proposals for systemic reform. Covers at least one of the following bioethical issues: organ transplantation; abortion; euthanasia; and rationing of care. LEC

LAW 923 Immigration Law (2.50-3). Topics such as standards for the admission of immigrants; nonimmigrant visas for students, workers, and tourists; the regulation and exclusion of undocumented aliens; legal procedures for admission, exclusion, and deportation; refugee law; and citizenship law. LEC

LAW 924 Independent Research (1-2.50). Students may undertake a project which involves investigation, research, and scholarship in a particular area of the law. The research must be done under the supervision of a faculty member and must culminate in the writing of a research paper in publishable form. A first draft of the paper must be submitted at a date set by the supervisor which is no later than the end of the eighth week of the semester. The faculty supervisor must return the first draft within two weeks of the submission. The final product of the independent research must be submitted at a date set by that supervisor which is no later than the last day of classes of the semester. A student may not earn either academic credit or credit toward the residence requirement for independent research unless (1) in the case of regular semester, that student is enrolled in at least 3 additional credit hours during the same semester, or (2) in the case of summer school, that student is enrolled in at least 2.5 additional credit hours in either five-week summer session. No student may enroll for more than 2 hours of independent research in one semester, and no student may count more than 6 hours of independent research credit toward the credit required for graduation. How-

Each student must satisfy the upper-level writing requirement.

ever, a student may receive a maximum of 2.5 hours credit for independent research in either the summer school sessions if that student is otherwise enrolled in 7.5 additional hours during the summer session. Prerequisite: Forty hours of law school credit and an overall average of at least 2.0 at the time of enrolling. RSH

LAW 999 Indian Gaming (2). This course will examine the law, policy, politics, economics, and cultural effects of Indian gaming. It will focus primarily on the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), including its origins, structure, and real-world effects. In addition to mastering the pertinent legal issues, students will be asked to consider a series of questions about Indian gaming law, including (1) what are its real objectives? (2) does IGRA, as it is currently being applied, promote those objectives? and (3) given the expansion of non-Indian gaming in recent years, should IGRA be revised to better serve those objectives? Course materials will include IGRA and related case law, materials from the United States Department of Interior setting forth current federal policy, and various tribal-state compacts. LEC

LAW 927 In-house Elder Law Clinic (2.50-3). Enrollment in this clinic is open only to candidates enrolled in the LL.M. Program in Elder Law. Involves representation of elderly individuals primarily in consumer, housing, domestic relations, and public benefits litigation. Unless specifically authorized, LL.M. candidates must enroll for two consecutive semesters. A weekly seminar focused on practical legal issues facing the elderly accompanies the fieldwork requirement. LEC

LAW 926 Insurance (2.50-3). The nature of insurance; regulation of insurance companies; insurable interest; interests of third persons in insurance policies and proceeds; the insured event; warranties; representations; concealment; the marketing of insurance. LEC

LAW 968 Intellectual Property (2.50-3). An introduction to substantive patent law, copyright law, and trademark registration designed (1) to provide background knowledge for those interested primarily in the general law practice and (2) to provide a foundation for future specialization in patents, copyrights, and trademarks. LEC

LAW 945 International Commerce and Investment (3). Examines the transactional aspects of the sale of goods and direct investment across national borders. The focus is on private international business transactions. Among the subjects covered regarding international commerce (sale of goods) are contract drafting, documentary sales, commercial terms, electronic commerce, agency and distributorship, and contract performance. Among the subjects covered regarding international investment are joint ventures, corporate codes of conduct, corrupt practices, transfer pricing, expropriation, and dispute resolution. This course complements (but is independent of) International Trade Regulation. LEC

LAW 936 International Economic Law and Development (3). Examines, in the context of recent developments, the law and institutions of international economic regulation and development. An organizing theme of the course is how the rise of public international economic organizations - World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, and others - has contributed to the development of legal rules governing relations between states but has also triggered criticisms that these organizations give inadequate attention to environmental concerns, distributional equity, cultural diversity, and national sovereignty. LEC

LAW 932 International Human Rights Law (3). A study of the objectives, provisions, and institutions of international human rights law. Among the areas covered will be international, regional, and domestic sources of human rights law, the various domestic and international fora for raising human rights questions, and theoretical questions on the scope and value of international human rights protection. The class satisfies the writing requirement. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Constitutional Law and Public International Law or consent of instructor. LEC

LAW 929 International Law Moot Court Competition (2). Spring semester. Open only to the team of students (usually five) selected by a competition held in the preceding fall semester. All students (including first-year students) are eligible to compete for a position on the team. Once selected, the team participates in the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, for which briefs are prepared over the winter recess and oral arguments are usually held in February. Graded Credit/No Credit. FLD

LAW 930 International Law Seminar (2.50-3). An intensive study of one or more current problem areas in public international law or private international business not covered in depth in the introductory course on Public International Law or International Commerce and Investment. First, examines relevant issues from an overall perspective, and then each student will choose a specific topic for research and writing. Prerequisite: Public International Law or International Commerce and Investment or International Trade Law. LEC

LAW 944 International Trade Law (3). Examines the regulatory aspects of the sale of goods across national borders. Key topics include the history and institutions of the GATT-WTO system, accession to the WTO, dispute settlement under WTO rules, regulation of import duties, rules on customs classification and valuation, non-tariff barriers, statutory forms of relief from import competition, government regulation of export trade, regional trade regimes, and ideological and policy issues relating to trade liberalization and globalization. This course complements (but is independent of) International Commerce and Investment and is the basis for more advanced study on international trade law. LEC

LAW 922 Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works (1). Provides students with a basic introduction to copyright issues related to literary and artistic works (excluding music). Among the subjects covered will be: subject matter of copyright, the meaning and significance of publication, formalities of copyright, the nature of rights under the common law and statutory copyright regimes, duration of copyright, transfers of copyright, infringement actions, remedies, and federal preemption. LEC

LAW 931 Introduction to Elder Law (2-2.50). A survey course that explores the varied subject matters involved in the specialty practice area known as "elder law." Coverage includes but is not limited to Public Benefits, the Private Pension System, Property Management, Health Care Decision making, Guardianship and Protection, End of Life Issues, Wills and Estates, and Long-Term Care. A paper is required. Students may also enroll concurrently in Elder Law Research Project. LEC

LAW 911 Introduction to Law of the European Union (2.50-3). The legal institutions and practices of the European Union. The emerging substantive law of the European Union; its impact on the member states and on private international law (conflict of laws). LEC

LAW 918 Islamic Law (3). Examines the history, doctrine, texts, and role of Islamic law throughout the world. This course complements (but is independent of) LAW 879. The course focuses on the background and birth of the Arab-Islamic Empire, the life and times of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the development of Islam, the Moghul and Ottoman Empires, the Koran and Sunna and other sacred texts, the principal schools of Islamic law, the status of women and religious minorities, and basic principles of some of the substantive areas of law, including criminal, family, inheritance, contract, business, and banking law. LEC

LAW 933 Judicial Clerkship Clinic (3). Students serve as law clerks for state and federal judges performing legal research for the judges and observing proceedings in the courtroom and chambers. There is a classroom component to the clinic. Students also submit weekly journals to the clinic director and prepare either a paper based on their experiences or make a class presentation. Students must enroll for the academic year, for three credits per semester. FLD

LAW 934 Jurisprudence (2.50-3). Considers issues in legal and political theory or philosophy. The focus is on theories of adjudication, theories of law, and application of these theories to particular cases and problems. Other topics may be added, such as the philosophy of criminal punish-

Each student must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C) during the semester in which he or she completes 90 credit hours.

ment, the theory of legal interpretation, feminist jurisprudence, law and literature, or law and sociology. A writing project is required in place of a final examination. LEC

LAW 935 Juvenile Law (2). A study of the juvenile justice system, juvenile courts, and the children and youth who come under juvenile court jurisdiction. Among the subjects covered will be: the history and philosophical basis of the juvenile court, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, status offenders, children who commit criminal offenses, taking children and juveniles into custody, search and seizure, interrogation, intake, informal supervision, diversion, protective and temporary custody, pretrial detention, waiver of adult court, and adjudicatory and dispositional hearings. LEC

LAW 940 *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy* I (1). The *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy* publishes articles by scholars, public officials, and others, including student staff members, on public policy topics. The staff of the *Journal* is chosen on the basis of a yearly writing competition. First year members of the *Journal* undertake editorial work and write comments for possible publication. *Journal* members may not enroll concurrently in the *Kansas Law Review*. FLD

LAW 937 *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy* II (2). The *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy* publishes articles by scholars, public officials, and others, including student staff members, on public policy topics. The staff of the *Journal* is chosen on the basis of a yearly writing competition. Second year members of the *Journal* select articles for publication, edit the articles, and undertake the other responsibilities of publication. *Journal* members may not enroll concurrently in the *Kansas Law Review*. FLD

LAW 939 Labor Law (2.50-3). A study of the federal regulation of union-employer-employee relationships in the private sector. Subjects include employee organizational rights, union collective action, injunctions, federal preemption, the duty of bargain, antitrust limitations, the enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement, grievance procedures and arbitration, the union's duty of fair representation, and internal union affairs. LEC

LAW 941 Land Transactions (2-3). This practice-oriented course treats basic transactions in land with primary emphasis on sales transactions involving residences and farms. A sales transaction is surveyed from the initial stage of marketing with real estate brokers through the making of the contract and the financing to final consummation and transfer of title. Topics are conveyancing, risks of title defects, and methods of title assurance, remedies on contract breach, American recording systems, condominiums, land descriptions, and financing methods. LEC

LAW 942 Law and Bioethics (2). Explores a variety of topics at the intersection of bioethics and the law. Includes the definition of death, baby-selling, organ transplantation, surrogate parenting, human cloning, advance directives and end-of-life decision-making, physicians' authority to withhold "futile" care, the treatment of patients in persistent vegetative states, and rationing of healthcare. Students will have the option of fulfilling the writing requirement with one additional hour of independent research. LEC

LAW 943 Law and Economics (2.50-3). This course introduces students to the economic analysis of law. After providing an overview of basic economic concepts, the course applies economic analysis to a variety of legal subjects, which may include contracts, torts, property, antitrust, environmental law, and corporate law. No prior background in economics is required. LEC

LAW 946 Law and Literature (2.50-3). Explores the relationship between law and literature and changes that have occurred over time, the portrayal of lawyers in literature, literary narrative and legal narrative, and other related topics. LEC

LAW 867 Law and the Arts (3). Provides students with an introduction to the areas of law which they must understand to represent visual artists, collectors, and museums. Covers, among other subjects, intellectual property rights in art, licensing of artworks, sales and purchase of artworks, importation and export of art, etc. LEC

LAW 950 *Law Review* (1-2). The *Kansas Law Review* publishes scholarly commentary on the law by professors, practicing lawyers, judges, and law students. Students are selected for membership by competition, and are responsible for publishing five issues of the *Review* each year. Students select articles for publication, edit the articles, check citations, and write notes and comments for possible publication. Students must enroll for the academic year, for 1-2 credits per semester. Students enrolled in this course will not be permitted to enroll in the *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy.* Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

LAW 952 Legal Aid Clinic (2.50-4). Students render legal assistance to indigents in Douglas County under the auspices of the Douglas County Legal Aid Society. Students interview clients and prospective clients, conduct factual investigations and legal research, and appear in municipal, state, and federal courts. Students must be third-year and must enroll for two consecutive semesters. Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility and qualification under Kansas Rule 709. See Clinic Rules in the Academic Regulations section of this bulletin. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Trial Advocacy. FLD

LAW 953 Legal Aspects of the Music Industry (1). Provides a brief overview of an introduction to the legal aspects of the music industry. Includes contractual aspects of the music business (recording agreements, production agreements, master purchase and option agreements, songwriters' agreements, distribution agreements), copyright in recordings, legal issues involving record companies, and personal managers. LEC

LAW 951 Legal Responses to Terrorism (2-3). The course studies aspects of the legal response to terrorism. The topics include federal and international criminal prohibitions of terrorism and the limits to governmental power imposed by federal statutory, constitutional and international law. LEC

LAW 954 Legislation (2.50-3). Examines the role of legislation and the legislative process in American law, the formulation of legislative policy, and methods of statutory interpretation. Provides instruction and practice in statutory drafting. LEC

LAW 955 Legislative Clinic (2.50-3). Students are assigned to state legislators or other offices that participate in the legislative process during the legislative session. A 2-hour seminar accompanies the fieldwork. A paper with two drafts is a required part of this seminar. FLD

LAW 956 Local Government Law (2.50-3). The structure, functions, and jurisdictions of local governmental units; intergovernmental arrangements and relationships, financing and staffing local government; tort liability of local governments. LEC

LAW 958 Media Law (2.50-3). A study of the legal regulation of the media industry and the application of the law to the media and to journalists. LEC

LAW 959 Media Law Clinic (2.50-3). Practical, in-depth studies of law, policy, regulation, and professional ethics that shape the relationship between the communications media and such institutions as the judiciary, legislature, agencies, business, education, and the professions. Individual students or teams of students, supervised by the clinic director, prepare research reports in response to requests from lawyers, policy-makers, publishers, and others who are concerned with the free flow of accurate, fair, and timely news and information in a democratic society. The clinic is designed to advance students' skills and knowledge in analyzing the rights and responsibilities of the communications media and the individuals and organizations that depend on those media to inform the citizenry. FLD

LAW 960 Moot Court Competition (1). Spring semester. A traditional moot court competition based upon an appeal to the United States Supreme Court with written briefs and oral argument rounds. The competition is conducted as a tournament, with elimination rounds and seeding of teams of pairings after the preliminary rounds. Students compete as two-person teams with two teams advancing to the final round. The competition is limited to second-year students and is usually completed by Mid-April. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. Prerequisite: Second-year status. FLD

The 90 credit hours required for the J.D. degree must be earned during a course of study in residence at the School of Law extending over a period of not less than 24 months.

LAW 961 Moot Court Council (1). Spring semester. The Moot Court Council consists of the third-year students who represent KU in various national moot court competitions. All students are selected through the KU spring moot court competition (Law 960) in their second year. The council administers the KU spring moot court competition under the supervision of the faculty member responsible for the course. The council also assists with tasks associated with participation in the various national competitions as assigned by the faculty member responsible for the course. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

LAW 963 National Environmental and Energy Policy (2.50-3). No single contemporary dilemma is as crucial to the future of the nation as that of achieving a balanced energy policy. Examines the legal problems and ramifications in the development and use of major fuels. After a thorough description of the regulatory process and the nature of federal resource development, the law surrounding the extraction, transportation, and transmission of coal, oil, gas, and uranium are explored in detail, followed by a section on the law of electricity generation. LEC

LAW 964 National Moot Court Competition (2-2.50). Fall semester. The two teams selected through the KU spring moot court competition compete in the National Moot Court Competition. Each two-person team selected adds an additional member for the national competition, giving each national competition team three students. The national competition begins with receipt of the problem in early September. Briefs are due in mid-October. The teams participate in a regional competition in November. Regional winners advance to the national round in New York in January. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

LAW 967 Native American Natural Resources (2.50-3). This course provides a detailed examination of natural resource law as it applies to Indian Country. Among the topics to be discussed are water law, environmental protection, and subsurface property rights. While not a prerequisite, it is recommended that students take Federal Indian Law before enrolling in this course. (Same as INS 882.) LEC

LAW 965 Nonprofit and Tax-exempt Organizations (1-2). Focuses on the legal issues affecting nonprofit and tax-exempt organizations, with primary emphasis on state nonprofit corporation codes and the Internal Revenue Code. Issues covered include allocation of governance responsibility between members and directors, the role of states attorneys general, charitable trust law, obtaining and maintaining tax exemption, private inurement and private benefit, intermediate sanctions, reporting and disclosure requirements, and consequences of unrelated business income. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and Federal Income Taxation. LEC

LAW 966 Oil and Gas (2.50-3). The oil and gas lease; expressed and implied duties under a lease; the effect of various conditions of ownership on oil and gas transactions; oil and gas conveyances; unitization and pooling; conservation of oil and gas. LEC

LAW 977 Patent Law (2.50-3). This class explores the doctrine, policy and practice of patent law in the United States. It examines the challenges posed to patent law by new technologies, such as biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, the Internet and nanotechnology. Patent law systems in other countries and the role of international patent treaties are also considered. Prerequisite: Intellectual Property. LEC

LAW 969 Practice in Kansas (2.50-3). Designed for the student who intends to enter a private general practice in Kansas. Topics include substantive law of Kansas in domestic relations, landlord-tenant relations, debt collection, probate, and selected areas of criminal law and general civil practice. Students will develop practical skills in pleading and discovery techniques. LEC

LAW 970 Pretrial Advocacy (2.50-3). This skills course is designed to teach the fundamentals of pretrial practice from the client's first visit to the day before trial begins. Students will learn to interview and counsel clients, consider alternatives to litigation, draft pleadings, conduct and respond to discovery, and negotiate and draft settlement documents. FLD

LAW 971 Product Liability (2.50-3). Intensive study of legal developments and problems relating to compensation for injuries resulting from defective products. LEC

LAW 972 Professional Responsibility (2-3). Fall and spring semesters. Must be completed by the time the student finishes 60 hours of law school. Considers some of the history of the profession, training for the practice, the lawyer in the office, the lawyer and the public, the lawyer as lawmaker, limitations on personal conduct, the lawyer as judge, the canons of professional ethics, and many other incidents to the practice. Required course. LEC

LAW 973 Public Benefit Law (2-3). A survey of major public benefit programs, such as Social Security, Unemployment Compensation, Medicare and Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and Veterans' Benefits. Examines both the substantive requirements for receiving benefits and the procedural apparatus through which benefit decisions are made. In addition, public policy issues surrounding public benefits will be explored. LEC

LAW 974 Public International Law (2.50-3). A general survey of the legal system governing the behavior of states and public international organizations. Includes the nature and sources of international law and the role of international law and procedures in the maintenance of world peace and security, the protection of human rights, the management of the environment, and the regulation of international economic relations. LEC

LAW 975 Public Lands and Natural Resources (2.50-3). Devoted to the law and legal systems that govern the classification and use of one-third of America's land mass. Includes a survey of the acquisition and disposition of the public domain; general federal statutes and doctrines that affect public land law; and different forms of federal lands classifications, including national parks, scenic rivers, and grazing lands. (Same as INS 877.) LEC

LAW 976 Public Policy Clinic (3). The Public Policy Clinic undertakes in-depth, balanced policy studies in response to requests from public officials. Individual students, or teams of students, supervised by the clinic director, prepare the research reports. Designed to give students practical experience in applying analytical policy methods to public policy issues. FLD

LAW 897 Qualified Retirement Plans (2-2.50). Covers the practical aspects of representing employers and employees in regard to pension plans, profit sharing plans, and other forms of tax-sheltered deferred compensation. Participation, contribution, vesting, distribution, plan qualification, and operational rules will be examined. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. LEC

LAW 979 Race Discrimination Law (2.50-3). The uses and limitations of law in solving the race relations problems of 20th Century America. The effectiveness of legislative and administrative action in protecting civil rights. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

LAW 985 Real Estate Finance (1-2). A basic course in the finance of the acquisition and development of real estate. Course involves the mortgage market, basic security transactions, and remedies of secured creditors including mortgage foreclosure. LEC

LAW 978 Refugee and Asylum Law (2.50-3). This course will cover the fundamental doctrines of refugee and asylum law-drawing from concepts in humanitarian law, public international law and the law of human rights. We will also examine contemporary issues of governance through studying the work of international institutions such as the U.N.H.C.R. and non-governmental humanitarian/relief organizations that have made a transition from crisis management to longer-term community development and social empowerment. Prerequisite: Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Immigration Law, or consent of the instructor. LEC

LAW 980 Regulation of Air and Water Pollution (2.50-3). An introduction to national environmental policy and environmental litigation problems, focusing on current issues involving government

Students must complete all requirements within five years of initial enrollment.

regulation of activities that generate water and air pollution. Coverage of water pollution typically will include control of point sources and oil spills, while coverage of air pollution will include control of stationary and mobile sources, acid deposition, and introduction to transboundary problems such as the greenhouse effect and global warming. (Same as INS 878.) LEC

LAW 981 Regulation of Toxic Substances and Hazardous Waste (2-3). A study of government regulation of activities involving the manufacture, processing, distribution, and use of toxic materials, and of the generation, handling, transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Emphasizes federal legislation, including the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. LEC

LAW 982 Regulatory Law and Policy (2.50-3). Examines the legal, political, and policy bases for government regulation. Includes the regulation of utilities, health and safety regulation, and regulation associated with welfare programs and public education. Emphasizes how lawyers engage in policy analysis when they appear before regulatory agencies. There are no prerequisites although students may find it helpful to take Administrative Law before enrolling. LEC

LAW 984 Research Workshop: _____ (2-3). Offers a limited number of students the opportunity to conduct related independent research projects under faculty supervision in some selected area of study. Each student will write an independent research paper for two credit hours as described under LAW 924 Independent Research; each student will also engage in one credit hour of related class discussion and assigned readings. Participation in any Research Workshop counts as, and is subject to the same rules as an independent research project. Participation in a Research Workshop constitutes 2 hours of independent research credit for the purpose of computing the maximum number of independent research hours. Each proposed workshop must be approved by the Student/Faculty Assembly. LEC

LAW 986 Securities Regulation (2.50-5). An analysis of federal and state securities law and state "Blue Sky" laws. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and Business Associations II. LEC

LAW 987 Sovereignty, Self-Determination, and the Indigenous Nations (2-3). Examines legal, governmental, political, social, cultural, and economic issues associated with American Indian tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Includes the source and scope of tribal sovereignty; the threats to tribal sovereignty; and the methods by which tribal sovereignty can be strengthened and revitalized. (Same as INS 883.) LEC

LAW 994 Special Topics: _____ (1-3). The content of this course varies, and will be announced prior to pre-enrollment. May be repeated if there is no duplication of subject matter. LEC

LAW 989 Tax Policy (2). Surveys the fundamental legal, economic, and political considerations relevant to the formulation of tax policy. Includes an income versus consumption and local tax policy, and flat tax proposals. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. Taxation of Business Enterprises is recommended, but not required. LEC

LAW 855 Taxation of Business Enterprises (2-3). A study of the effect of the federal income tax on corporations, partnerships, and limited liability companies, as well as their owners. Includes coverage of federal income tax provisions having especially important effects on business activities in general. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation and Business Associations I. LEC

LAW 990 Taxation of Mergers and Acquisitions (2.50-3). Examines the income tax treatment of corporations and their shareholders arising from taxable and tax-free acquisitions of corporate stock or assets. Includes statutory mergers, triangular reorganizations, recapitalizations, and corporate divisions. To ensure greater understanding of the technical rules, will also focus on the non-tax motives underlying these types of transactions, including strategic and economic considerations. Prerequisite: Taxation of Business Enterprises. LEC

LAW 854 Topics in Advanced Legal Research: _____ (1). Focuses on advanced legal research methodologies and sources related to a specific area of law. The area of law will be selected by the instructor and announced prior to enrollment, and could include environmental law, criminal law, tribal law, business law, intellectual property, or international law, among others. Depending on the area of law being covered, sources will include administrative materials, loose-leaf services, treatises, practice materials, association regulations, commercial databases, and the Internet. Students will prepare a research plan in a specific area of the law being covered. Each student will turn in research logs that document the steps taken to complete research problems. LEC

LAW 983 Topics in Insurance Law (1). An introduction to basic principles of insurance law, including insurance contract formation and interpretation, with emphasis on special problems concerning automobile insurance and other liability insurance, insurance defense, settlement, and no-fault insurance. Prerequisite: Torts I and Contracts I and II. LEC

LAW 893 Topics in the Law of Cyberspace (2-3). Addresses emerging legal issues stemming from the growth of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Includes first, fourth, and fifth amendment issues, privacy rights, the criminal and civil tort liability of service providers for the conduct of users, cryptology, and the role of government in assuring equal access for all Americans to the contents of the Web. Much of the course will be conducted online; students' grades will be based on both their input into online discussion, and a substantive paper of no less than twenty pages. Satisfies the upper class writing requirement. Prerequisite: Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works or permission of the instructor. LEC

LAW 991 Torts II (2-2.50). Examines areas of tort law not considered in Torts I, such as misrepresentations, defamation, privacy, misuse of legal procedures, and interference with advantageous relationships. LEC

LAW 992 Trial Advocacy (2.50-3). A skills course designed to teach the fundamentals of trial practice including opening and closing statements, direct and cross examination, use of demonstrative evidence, introducing exhibits, making evidentiary objections, and courtroom procedure and decorum. Combines skills workshops, lecture/demonstrations, and a mock trial. Prerequisite: Evidence. FLD

LAW 998 Tribal Judicial Support Clinic (3). Students are assigned research projects from participating tribal courts as arranged by the instructor. Students provide research assistance to tribal court personnel in an array of projects that range from tribal code development, legal research and drafting of legal memoranda and judicial orders. Prerequisite: Federal Indian Law; Sovereignty, Self-Determination, and the Indigenous Nations; or Native American Natural Resources. LEC

LAW 995 Water Law (2.50-3). A study of water rights including the riparian and prior appropriation doctrines for surface water, and the various doctrines for groundwater. Private and public water distribution organizations, and special water districts. Water pollution control. Interstate conflicts over water resources. Federal government involvement in water distribution including federal powers and programs. Indian and reserved rights. Kansas water law. (Same as INS 879.) LEC

LAW 997 Workers' Compensation (3). Primary emphasis will be placed on workers' compensation (industrial insurance), where some of the basic problems of work-connected injuries and diseases will be considered. Current proposals for compensating the traffic victim without reference to fault will also be treated by way of comparison to the workers' compensation system. As time permits, other areas of social legislation may be surveyed. LEC

Course Prerequisites

A substantial number of second- and third-year courses have one or more upper-level courses as prerequisites.

Course	Prerequisite
Advanced Bankruptcy: Business Reorganizations	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions, Bankruptcy
Advanced International Trade Law	A basic course in international trade regulation or equivalent or permission of instructor
Advanced Legal Ethics	Professional Responsibility
Advanced Litigation	Evidence, Trial Advocacy, and permission if Advanced Litigation has been taken
Advanced Topics in Labor and Employment Law	One or more courses in labor or employment law
Agriculture Law	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions*
Bankruptcy	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
Biodiversity Law	Environmental Law Survey
Business Associations II	Business Associations I
Business Planning Seminar	Business Associations I and II, Federal Income Taxation, Taxation of Business Enterprises
Conflict of Laws	45 hours of law school credit or permission
Constitutional Topics	Constitutional Law*
Contracts III	Contracts I and II
Criminal Prosecution Clinic	Evidence, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 709 (See Clinic Rules, p. 14)
Defender Project	Defender Project Class*
Elder Law Externship	Elder Law Research Project*
Employment Law	Constitutional Law*
Estate Planning: Practice	Estate Planning: Principles
Estate Planning: Principles	Estates and Trusts, Federal Income Taxation
Externship Clinic	Professional Responsibility*, Independent Research*
Federal Courts and the Federal System	Constitutional Law
Federal Tax Procedure	Federal Income Taxation
First Amendment Freedoms	Constitutional Law
Independent Research	40 hours of law school credit, 2.0 overall grade-point average
International Human Rights Law	Constitutional Law*, Public International Law*, or permission
International Law Seminar	Public International Law, International Commerce and Investment, or International Trade Law
Legal Aid Clinic	Professional Responsibility, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 709 (See Clinic Rules, p. 14)
Moot Court Competition	Second-year status
Nonprofit and Tax-exempt Organizations	Business Associations I, Federal Income Taxation
Patent Law	Intellectual Property
Qualified Retirement Plans	Federal Income Taxation
Race Discrimination Law	Constitutional Law
Refugee and Asylum Law	Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Immigration Law, or consent of instructor
Securities Regulation	Business Associations I and II
Tax Policy	Federal Income Taxation
Taxation of Business Enterprises	Federal Income Taxation, Business Associations I
Taxation of Mergers and Acquisitions	Taxation of Business Enterprises
Topics in Insurance Law	Torts I, Contracts I and II
Topics in the Law of Cyberspace	Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works or permission
Trial Advocacy	Evidence
Tribal Judicial Support Clinic	Federal Indian Law; Sovereignty, Self-Determination, and the Indigenous Nations; or Native American Natural Resources

*concurrent enrollment acceptable

Academic Calendar

Fall Semester 2006

Monday, August 14: Orientation.
Thursday, August 17: Classes begin.
Monday, September 4: Labor Day, no classes.
Thursday, October 12: Fall break begins, no classes.
Monday, October 16: Classes resume.
Wednesday, November 22: Thanksgiving recess begins, no classes.
Monday, November 27: Classes resume.
Friday, December 1: Last day of classes at the School of Law.
Saturday, December 2: Reading day.
Monday, December 4: First day of final examinations.
Friday, December 15: Last day of final examinations.
Saturday, December 16: Recess begins.

Spring Semester 2007

Friday, January 19: Classes begin.
Saturday, March 17: Spring break begins.
Monday, March 26: Classes resume.
Thursday, May 3: Last day of classes at the School of Law.
Friday, May 4: Reading day.
Saturday, May 5: First day of final examinations.
Friday, May 18: Last day of final examinations.
Sunday, May 20: Commencement.

Summer Session 2007

Summer Starters

First Session
Monday, May 21: Orientation.
Tuesday, May 22-Wednesday, June 20: Classes.
Thursday, June 21: Reading day.
Friday, June 22-Saturday, June 23: Final examinations.

Second Session
Monday, June 25-Wednesday July 25: Classes.
(No classes on Wednesday July 4)
Thursday, July 26: Reading day.
Friday, July 27- Saturday July 28: Final examinations.

Upper-level Students

First Session
Monday, May 21-Friday June 15: Classes.
Saturday, June 16: Reading day.
Monday, June 18-Tuesday June 19: Final examinations.

Second Session
Wednesday, June 20- Wednesday July 18: Classes.
(No classes on Wednesday July 4)
Thursday, July 19: Reading day.
Friday, July 20-Saturday July 21: Final examinations.

Fall Semester 2007

Monday, August 13: Orientation.
Thursday, August 16: Classes begin.
Monday, September 3: Labor Day, no classes.
Thursday, October 11: Fall break begins, no classes.
Monday, October 15: Classes resume.
Wednesday, November 21: Thanksgiving recess begins, no classes.
Monday, November 26: Classes resume.
Friday, November 30: Last day of classes at the School of Law.
Saturday, December 1: Reading day.
Monday, December 3: First day of final examinations.
Friday, December 14: Last day of final examinations.
Saturday, December 15: Recess begins.

Spring Semester 2008

Thursday, January 17: Classes begin.
Monday, January 21: Martin Luther King Day, no classes.
Saturday, March 15: Spring break begins.
Monday, March 24: Classes resume.
Thursday, May 1: Last day of classes at the School of Law.
Friday, May 2: Reading day.
Saturday May 3: First day of final examinations.
Friday, May 16: Last day of final examinations.
Sunday, May 18: Commencement.

Summer Session 2008

First Session
Monday, May 19: New student orientation.
Tuesday, May 20-Wednesday, June 18: Classes.
Thursday, June 19: Reading day.
Friday, June 20-Saturday, June 21: Final examinations.

Second Session
Monday, June 23-Wednesday, July 23: Classes.
(No classes on Friday July 4)
Thursday, July 24: Reading day.
Friday, July 25-Saturday, July 26: Final examinations.