Important Addresses, Telephone Numbers, E-mail, and Web Site Addresses

The University of Kansas
School of Law
Gail B. Agrawal, Dean
1535 West 15th St.
Lawrence, KS 66045-7577
(785) 864-4550
gograwal@ku.edu

Crystal Mai, Associate Dean, Administration
(785) 864-9208
cmai@ku.edu

Stephen W. Mazza, Associate Dean, Academic Affairs
(785) 864-9266
smazza@ku.edu

Wendy Rohleder-Sook, Associate Dean, Student Affairs
(785) 864-9210
wrohled@ku.edu

Office of Admissions
Jacqlene Nance, Director
(866) 220-3654 (toll free)
admitlaw@ku.edu

Office of Career Services
Todd Rogers, Assistant Dean
(785) 864-4377
carservlaw@ku.edu

Karen Hester, Director
(785) 864-4357
khester@ku.edu

Law School Registrar
Vicki Palmer, Registrar
(785) 864-9211
vpalmer@ku.edu

Law Library
Joyce McCray Pearson, Director
(785) 864-3025
lawlib@ku.edu

Alumni Relations
Noelle Uhler, External Relations Director
(785) 864-9281
nuhler@ku.edu

Technology
Altaf Uddin, Director
(785) 864-9267
altaf@ku.edu

Communications and Marketing
Mindie Paget, Director
(785) 864-9205
mpaget@ku.edu

KU Office of Student Financial Aid
(785) 864-4700
www.financialaid.ku.edu

KU Registrar
(Residency Classification)
(785) 864-4472
www.registrar.ku.edu

KU Disability Resources
(785) 864-2620 (V/TTD)
www.disability.ku.edu
2009  SCHOOL OF LAW CATALOG  2010

Periodical postage paid at
Lawrence, KS 66045

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
(USPS-077-620) is published four
times per year, monthly May
through August, by the University
of Kansas Office of University
Relations, University Relations
Center, Wesley Building,
1314 Jayhawk Blvd.,
Lawrence, KS 66045-7535.

POSTMASTER: Send address
changes to THE UNIVERSITY OF
KANSAS, Office of University
Relations, University Relations
Center, Wesley Building,
1314 Jayhawk Blvd.,
Lawrence, KS 66045-7535.

This publication is for infor-
mational purposes and does not
constitute a contract.
Contents and Administration

Contents

Administration

The Kansas Board of Regents ................................................................. 3
The University of Kansas Administration ........................................ 3
Law School Administration ................................................................. 3

The School of Law and Its Programs

The University of Kansas .................................................................... 4
Nondiscrimination, Equal Opportunity, and Affirmative Action Policy .............................................. 4
Students with Disabilities ................................................................. 4
The School of Law ............................................................................. 4

Law School Programs

The First-Year Curriculum ................................................................. 5
Upper-Level Courses ........................................................................ 5
Clinical Programs and Externships .................................................. 5
International Study ............................................................................ 5
Accelerated Program ......................................................................... 5
Shook, Hardy & Bacon Center for Excellence in Advocacy ................................................... 6
Tribal Law and Government Center .................................................. 6
Elder Law LL.M. Program ................................................................. 6
Two-Year J.D. Program for Foreign-Trained Lawyers ................................................... 6
S.J.D. Program .................................................................................. 6

Law Faculty ....................................................................................... 7
Emeritus Faculty Members ................................................................. 8
Wheat Law Library ............................................................................. 8
Library Faculty Members ................................................................. 8
Student Activities ............................................................................. 9
Student Organizations ..................................................................... 9
Publications ...................................................................................... 9
Moot Court and Other Competitions ............................................. 9
Computers ..................................................................................... 9
Career Services ............................................................................... 10
Tuition and Financial Aid ............................................................... 10
Tuition and Fees .............................................................................. 10
Residency Classification ................................................................. 10

Academic Requirements

J.D. Degree Requirements ................................................................. 11
Credit-Hour Requirement ................................................................. 11
Grade-Point Average Requirement ............................................... 11
Required Courses ........................................................................... 11
“In Residence” Requirement ......................................................... 11
Writing Requirement ....................................................................... 11
Professional Skills Requirement .................................................... 11
Course Work Outside the School of Law ....................................... 11
Certificate Programs ....................................................................... 12
Advocacy Certificate Program ....................................................... 12
Business and Commercial Law Certificate Program .................... 12
Elder Law Certificate Program ....................................................... 12
Environmental and Natural Resources Law Certificate Program .... 12
International Trade and Finance Certificate Program ................ 12
Media Law and Policy Certificate Program ................................... 12
Tax Law Certificate Program .......................................................... 12
Tribal Lawyer Certificate Program ............................................... 12
Joint Degree Programs ..................................................................... 12

Academic Regulations

Attendance .......................................................................................... 13
Adding Classes ................................................................................ 13
Dropping Classes ............................................................................ 13
Special Drop Rule .......................................................................... 13
Maximum and Minimum Load ......................................................... 13
Incomplete Classes ......................................................................... 13
Withdrawal and Readmission Following Withdrawal ...................... 13
Examinations .................................................................................. 13
Grading System ............................................................................. 14
Clinic and Externship Rules ............................................................. 14
The Honor Code ............................................................................. 14
Exclusion and Probation ................................................................. 14

School of Law Courses

First-Year Courses ........................................................................... 15
Upper-Level Courses ....................................................................... 15
Course Prerequisites ........................................................................ 23

Academic Calendar

Fall Semester 2009 ........................................................................... 24
Spring Semester 2010 ...................................................................... 24

The KU School of Law’s primary mission is to prepare its students to be outstanding members of the legal profession, well educated in the law and committed to professional achievement and public service.
The Kansas Board of Regents

Jarold Boettcher, Beloit
Jill Docking, Wichita
Christine Downey-Schmidt (term ends June 2009), Inman
Richard Hedges, Fort Scott
Dan Lykins (term ends June 2009), Topeka
Janie Perkins (term ends June 2009), Garden City
Donna L. Shank, Liberal
Garry Sherrer, Overland Park
William Thornton, Atchison
Reginald Robinson, President and CEO

1000 Southwest Jackson St., Suite 520, Topeka, KS 66612-1368
www.kansasregents.org, (785) 296-3421, fax: (785) 296-0983

The University of Kansas

Administration

Bernadette Gray-Little, Chancellor
Danny Anderson, Interim Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs, Lawrence campus
Barbara Atkinson, Executive Vice Chancellor, Medical Center
Lynn Bretz, Director of University Communications, Lawrence campus
Robert M. Clark, Vice Chancellor and Dean, Edwards Campus
Warren Corman, University Architect and Special Assistant to the Chancellor
Shelley Gebar, Chief of Staff, Medical Center
Diane Hoose Goddard, Vice Provost for Administration and Finance, Lawrence campus
Theresa K. Gordzica, Chief Business and Financial Planning Officer, Lawrence campus
Donald C. Holland Jr., University Director of Internal Audit
Mary Lee Hummert, Vice Provost for Faculty Development, Lawrence campus
Karen Miller, Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic and Student Affairs, Medical Center
Lew Perkins, Director of Athletics
Edward Phillips, Vice Chancellor for Administration, Medical Center
James Pottorff Jr., University General Counsel
Allen Rawitch, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Medical Center
Marlesa A. Roney, Vice Provost for Student Success, Lawrence campus
Donald W. Steeles, Senior 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
Paul Terranova, Vice Chancellor for Research and President, Research Institute, Medical Center
Steven Warren, Vice Provost for Research and Graduate Studies and President and Chief Operating Officer, KU Center for Research, Lawrence campus

School of Law Administration

Gail B. Agrawal, Dean
Crystal Mai, Associate Dean, Administration
Stephen W. Mazza, Associate Dean, Academic Affairs
Wendy Rohleder-Sook, Associate Dean, Student Affairs
Todd Rogers, Assistant Dean, Career Services
Karen Hester, Director, Career Services
Jacqeline Nance, Director, Admissions
Mindie Paget, Director, Communications and Marketing
Cheryl Saladin, Director, Budget
Altff Uddin, Director, Information Systems
Noelle Uhler, Director, External Relations


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.
The University of Kansas

The University of Kansas is a major educational and research institution with more than 30,000 students and more than 2,300 faculty members. The university includes the main campus in Lawrence, the Medical Center in Kansas City, the KU Edwards Campus in Overland Park, a clinical campus of the School of Medicine in Wichita, and educational and research facilities throughout the state.

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.

KU 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 on 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 Steve Ramirez, Department of Human Resources and Equal Opportunity, Carruth-O’Leary Hall, 1246 West Campus Rd., Room 103, Lawrence, KS 66045-7521, (785) 864-3686, www.hreo.ku.edu. KU catalogs are available in alternate format upon request. Contact Melissa Manning, (785) 864-2620 (v/TTY), manning@ku.edu, in Lawrence.

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 admilaw@ku.edu; or KU Disability Resources, (785) 864-2620 (V/TTY) or www.disability.ku.edu; or both.

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 and committed 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 provide 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 helps bring students to an understanding of the legal system and legal institutions, case law and statutes, legal research and writing, and advocacy.

All first-year students take one of their other required courses in a small section of approximately 25 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 Indian gaming. 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, International Law and Business, Litigation, Public Law, and Tax Law, see the Academics section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Clinical Programs and Externships

The KU law school was a pioneer in experiential education and today offers many faculty-supervised clinical opportunities and externships. All law students have a chance to participate in at least one of the school’s 11 clinics and externships. These programs expose 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 nearly all phases of the criminal process, including trial work.

In the Paul E. Wilson Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies, 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.

In the Family Health Care Legal Services Clinic, students provide legal assistance to clients referred from Southwest Boulevard Family Health Care in Kansas City, Kan. Cases may include health law, family law, and immigration law.

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

Students in the Legal Aid Clinic represent indigent citizens of Douglas County in areas 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 KU law school is a founding member; (2) a summer program in Limerick, Ireland, in collaboration with the University of Limerick and the Seattle University School of Law; and (3) a summer program in Istanbul, Turkey, in collaboration with Bahcesehir University. 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. 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 27 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 approximately 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 8 of the 90 hours required for graduation.

All law students have an opportunity to participate in at least one of the school’s 11 clinics and externships.

Legal education at the University of Kansas began in 1878. KU’s School of Law was a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools.
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, Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies, Externship Clinic, and Judicial Clerkship Clinic during both summer sessions. Almost all summer session courses (including the clinics) carry 2 to 2.5 credit hours per session. Upper-level students may take two courses each session. Enrollment in more than 10 hours must be approved by the associate dean for academic affairs.

**Shook, Hardy & Bacon Center for Excellence in Advocacy**

The Shook, Hardy & Bacon Center for Excellence in Advocacy capitalizes on its namesake’s distinguished history in litigation to cultivate a new generation of trial lawyers. Apart from the core mission of the center — to enhance the learning experience of students who aspire to be trial lawyers — the effort also creates opportunities for mentorship between experienced litigators and law students, provides a forum for practicing trial lawyers to share information with one another, and creates outlets to educate the public about the role of litigation in a democratic society. In that spirit, the center invites distinguished trial lawyers to campus to give public lectures and serve as practitioners in residence and creates environments in which law school faculty members and legal practitioners can provide trial skills training to students.

For more information about the center, see the Centers and Programs section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

**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 Government 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 global 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 and Programs section of the law school’s Web site, 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 graduates have practical experience in handling common legal problems faced by the elderly population.

For more information about the program, see the Academics section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

**Two-Year J.D. Program for Foreign-Trained Lawyers**

Students with foreign law degrees may pursue J.D. degrees through the 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 who see the benefit of having some of their attorneys bear full credentials in two or more jurisdictions. The foreign students/lawyers also add a cosmopolitan flavor to classes and help create an excellent professional network for other students and graduates.

For more information about the program, see the Academics section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

**S.J.D. Program**

Future academic leaders, government leaders, judges, and others with a strong interest in the interplay of legal scholarship and practice may be interested in the Doctor of Juridical Science Program. Candidates for the S.J.D. conduct in-depth legal scholarship and must hold both a basic law degree (LL.B. or J.D.) and a master’s degree (LL.M.), possess a prestigious academic record, and show promise for reaching the highest ranks of legal service in their home countries.

---

The Hon. Robert H. Henry, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, delivered the inaugural Shook, Hardy & Bacon Center for Excellence in Advocacy Annual Lecture in 2009.

The Shook, Hardy & Bacon Center for Excellence in Advocacy capitalizes on its namesake’s distinguished history in litigation to cultivate a new generation of trial lawyers.
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 professors 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 located 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.


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

Emeritus Faculty Members


Wheat Law Library

Named for alumnus Douglas D. Wheat, KU Law class of 1974, and his wife, Laura, the law library occupies a central place in Green Hall and in the lives of law students. With its collection of more than 350,000 volumes, the library is an important legal research facility throughout the region. It supports the teaching program of the law school; its hallmark is excellent service to students and faculty. Law library faculty members 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, and Making of Modern Law; and specialized electronic resources. Students have access to the KU Libraries’ 4.2-million-volume collection and extensive interdisciplinary resources on and off campus.

For more information on library services and access to online legal research materials, see the Wheat Law Library section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Library Faculty Members


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 Race Ipsa, a 5k race/walk for charity, 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 by acting as prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges in the Traffic Court, which handles all appeals of campus parking tickets.

The following organizations are currently active:

- American Constitution Society
- Asian Law Students Association
- Black Law Students Association
- Business Law Association
- Christian Legal Society
- J. Reuben Clark Law Society
- Federalist Society
- Global Lawyers Society
- Green Law Society
- Health Law Society
- Hispanic American Law Students Association
- Intellectual Property Law Students Association
- International Law Society
- Muslim Law Students Association
- Native American Law Students Association
- Nontraditional in Law Association
- OUTLaws and Allies
- Phi Alpha Delta
- Public Interest Law Society
- Real Estate Law Club
- Saint Thomas More Society
- Sports and Entertainment Law Society
- Student Ambassadors
- Student Bar Association
- Traffic Court
- Women in Law

Some activities sponsored by student organizations — like the Black Law Students Association’s 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 organizations outside of the law school, intramurals, and Student Senate.

There are opportunities in Green Hall and on campus for fellowship and service, no matter what a student’s interest. See the Current Students section of the law school’s Web site, 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 through 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, 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. In recent years they have argued in front of Chief Justice John Roberts, Justice Clarence Thomas, and 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 Moot Court Competition, the First Amendment Moot Court Competition, the Pace Environmental Law Moot Court Competition, and the Stetson Environmental Moot Court Competition. The students selected to represent the school in these 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 teams have participated in the Native American Law Students Moot Court, the Intellectual Property Moot Court, the National Trial Competition and the National Health Law Moot Court 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 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. Many faculty members allow use of computers on their examinations.

The law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu, provides additional information about technology at the law school and recommendations for students wishing to acquire a computer for use at the law school.
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 U.S. Securities and 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, www.law.ku.edu.

Tuition and Financial Aid

Tuition and Fees
Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and required campus fees, 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, libraries, buses, Legal Services for Students, and the Ambler Student Recreation Fitness Center; a copy of The University Daily Kansan and other local and national newspapers; 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.

Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and required campus fees is online at www.tuition.ku.edu or www.registrar.ku.edu/fees.
Academic Requirements

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);
- taken and completed all required courses;
- satisfied the “in residence” requirement;
- satisfied the writing and professional skills requirements; 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 may 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. For more details, see 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.

Professional Skills Requirement
Each student who begins his or her J.D. degree during or after the summer 2008 term must satisfy the professional skills requirement by successfully completing one of the following courses:
- Any law school-sponsored clinic or externship;
- National/International Moot Court Competitions;
- International Law Moot Court Competitions;
- A course that, within the determination of the law school, includes substantial instruction in professional skills.*

To satisfy the professional skills requirement, the student must obtain a grade of C or better in graded courses and a grade of CR in courses graded Credit/No Credit.

*Enrollment materials each semester contain a list of courses that satisfy the professional skills requirement. Although this list may vary, courses that currently satisfy the requirement include the following:
- Advanced Legal Ethics
- Advanced Litigation
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Business Planning Seminar
- Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues
- Criminal Practice in Kansas
- Estate Planning: Practice
- Federal Tax Procedure
- Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works
- Law and the Arts
- Practice in Kansas
- Pretrial Advocacy
- Trial Advocacy

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 the associate dean for academic affairs 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 affairs 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 may 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 the associate dean for academic affairs, take law courses at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association. If the student successfully completes such courses, not more than 30 credit hours will be transferred and 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 hours required for the J.D. degree.
Certificate Programs

The law school offers eight certificate programs: Advocacy, Business and Commercial Law, 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, www.law.ku.edu. During their first year of law school, students should notify the associate dean for academic affairs of their intention to meet certificate requirements.

Advocacy Certificate Program
Effective advocacy requires a solid grounding in all aspects of litigation — planning the lawsuit, pretrial practices and procedures, trial advocacy, and post-trial matters — and in alternative forms of dispute resolution. This certificate program provides the means for students to develop basic knowledge and skills in effective advocacy.

Business and Commercial Law Certificate Program
The certificate program in business and commercial law is a response to the longstanding demand for attorneys with expertise in the field. Completion of the certificate requirements allows a student to develop the knowledge and skills needed to begin a successful career as a business lawyer. A student who obtains the certificate receives a solid grounding in the basic principles of business and commercial law and is familiar with many of the transactions that business and commercial lawyers commonly encounter in practice. Courses available to students include Business Associations, Commercial Law, Bankruptcy, Securities Regulation, Taxation of Business Enterprises, and Real Estate Finance.

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 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 introduces 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. The program’s requirements include 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 (LAW 924) 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 22 credit hours of specialized work including (1) three core courses related to international trade, commerce, and investment; (2) two international finance and economics courses; (3) one business-sector course; (4) one comparative and public international law course; and (5) a writing project.

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
Demand for attorneys with expertise in the tax field continues to grow. 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 also is familiar with 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 11 joint degree programs: Business, East Asian Languages and Cultures, Economics, Global Indigenous Nations Studies, Health Services Administration, Journalism, Philosophy, Political Science, 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 separately 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. The Juris Doctor is awarded concurrently after completion of the joint degree program requirements for each of the joint degree programs. 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, www.law.ku.edu.
**Academic Regulations**

**Attendance**
Regular class attendance is a fundamental part of legal education. Instructors may adopt individual policies to monitor attendance. 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 (fifth day in a summer session). 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.

**Maximum and Minimum Load**
Students are expected to 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. The associate dean for academic affairs 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 affairs committee only in cases of extreme hardship.

**Withdrawal and Readmission Following Withdrawal**
Students considering withdrawing are strongly encouraged to confer with the associate dean for academic affairs. 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 affairs 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 the permission of the associate dean for academic affairs 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 affairs 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.

**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 or similar exceptional circumstances. 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 9.

Visit the School of Law online at www.law.ku.edu.
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). 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 upper-level 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 affairs committee before the beginning of the semester in which the course is taught.

Clinic and Externship Rules
No student may accumulate more than 16 credit hours, excluding clinic and externship hours earned in the summer, from the Criminal Prosecution Clinic, the Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies, the Elder Law Externship, the Externship Clinic, the Family Health Care Legal Services 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 and externships is permitted only with the consent of the directors of the programs in which enrollment is sought.

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

For some clinics and externships, 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 Current Students section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Copies also may be obtained from the Student Bar Association.

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.
First-Year Courses

LAW 804 Civil Procedure (4). This course will examine all phases of the litigation process in civil actions. Specific subjects covered may include: pleadings; discovery; disposition of cases without trial; the right to jury trial; post-trial motions; appeals; the bases for jurisdiction over persons and property; notice; venue; subject matter jurisdiction; choice of federal or state law in diversity cases; joinder of claims and parties; and preclusive effects of judgments. Required course. LEC

LAW 809 Contracts (4). An introduction to contract law, including topics such as offer and acceptance, consideration, formation of contracts enforceable without consideration, defenses to enforcement of contracts, terms of contracts and their interpretation, performance and breach of contracts, remedies for breach, third-party beneficiaries, and assignments. Required course. LEC

LAW 814 Criminal Law (4). An introduction to substantive criminal law, including theories of punishment, basic stages of the criminal process, culpability, defenses, parties to crime, conspiracy, attempts, sentencing, homicide, and other selected offenses. Required course. LEC

LAW 806 Introduction to Constitutional Law (4). An introduction to the law of the United States Constitution, including the historical context and evolution of constitutional principles, methods of constitutional interpretation and analysis, and basic doctrine concerning the structure of government and the protection of individual rights. Doctrinal coverage includes separation of powers, federalism, equal protection, due process, and freedom of religion. Required course. LEC

LAW 820 Lawyering Skills I (2). This course introduces students to legal systems and the skills of lawyers. It includes instruction and discussion on legal traditions, legal institutions and legal methods. It focuses on developing students’ skills in legal reasoning, writing and research. Students will complete numerous research and writing assignments, culminating in an open memorandum. Required course. LEC

LAW 821 Lawyering Skills II (3). In this course, students build on the research and writing skills they developed in the first semester and practice additional skills such as client interviewing, negotiation and mediation. Students learn about the expectations and demands of lawyers and the legal profession through instruction on bar admission, professionalism, and ethical advocacy, and by working on assignments in a simulated lawsuit. Student work culminates in an advocacy brief and subsequent oral argument. Required course. LEC

LAW 825 Property I (4). An introduction to personal property law and to real property law, which includes adverse possession, estates in land, covenants, landlord-tenant law, easements, and real covenants, and which may include other private and public land use controls, eminent domain, and conveyancing. Required course. LEC

LAW 831 Torts I (3). 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 (2.5-3). 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 (2-2.5). 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 850 Administrative Law (2.5-3). 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 among industrial countries; (3) the critical function of 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 (2.5-3). 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: 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 (2.5-3). 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 884 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 (2.5-3). 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 610 Alt Dispute Resolution (2). 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 settle-

Students must complete all required first-year courses during their first year of enrollment in law school.
Upper-level Courses: A–C

See page 11 for J.D. degree requirements.
the construction industry. The course will be divided into 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 (2-3). 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 886 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, multimedia materials, computer generated or assisted works, and audio recordings containing digital sampling. LEC

LAW 890 Criminal Prosecution Clinic (1-3). Students are assigned to the office of the District Attorney of a Kansas county or a 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 and Externship Rules in the Academic Regulations section of this bulletin. LEC or corequisite: Trial Advocacy. FLD

LAW 895 Defender Project (2.5-3). 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 competent representation in LAW 895, Defender Project. A corequisite with LAW 895 and enrollment is limited to students concurrently enrolled in that course. LEC

LAW 899 Defender Project Class (2.5-3). Designed to acquaint students with substantive and procedural law, as well as the ethical rules, pertaining to depositions. It provides students a realistic deposition setting in which they will learn to conduct and defend a series of depositions in a simulated environment under the direction of experienced attorneys who serve as the workshop faculty. 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 900 Economic Development and Indigenous Nations (2-2.5). The course examines the laws governing the development and expansion of tribal economies including federal regulations governing the alienability of land, secured transactions, tribal commercial law and international trade. The course includes a detailed discussion of the taxation of activities occurring within Indigenous Nations. LEC

LAW 901 Elder Law Externship (2.5-3). 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 (1-6). Completion of a substantial research project on an elder law topic, under supervision as determined by the Director of the Elder Law L.L.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 899 Elder Law Seminar (2). Intensive study of one or more aspects of elder law as selected by the instructor. The course may be repeated for credit with permission of instructor if there is no duplication of topics. LEC

LAW 903 Employment Discrimination Law (2-2.5). A study of the major federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in employment and of constitutional objections to employment discrimination. LEC

LAW 925 Employment Law (2.5-3). 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 repeated for credit, provided there is no duplication of subject matter. LEC

LAW 905 Environmental Law Survey (2.5-3). A general survey of the legal mechanisms for protecting the environment. It considers the justifications for and the consequences 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 (2.5-3). 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 (2-3). 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 (2.5-3). Intestate succession, execution and revocation of wills; will contracts and substitutes; elements, nature, use, and...
To earn the J.D. degree, each student must complete a minimum of 90 credit hours.
Upper-level Courses: L–N

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 conveying, 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 (2.5-3). 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 (2.5-3). 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 one-two credits for first-year students and for 2-4 credits for second-year students. 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 (2.5-4). 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. A weekly seminar accompanies the fieldwork. Students must be third-year and must enroll for two consecutive semesters. Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility and qualification under Kansas Rule 709. See Clinic and Externship 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 949 Legal Profession (2-3). Lectures and discussion on topics regarding the legal profession. Included will be the history of the profession, legal education, bar admissions, professional organizations, the everyday practice, the role of law and lawyers in society, and the future of the profession. 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 constitutional and international law. LEC

LAW 954 Legislation (2.5-3). 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 (2.5-3). 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 (2.5-3). The structure, functions, and jurisdiction of local governmental units; intergovernmental arrangements and relationships, financing and staffing local government; tort liability of local governments. LEC

LAW 958 Media Law (2.5-3). A study of the legal regulation of the media including the application of the law to the media as two-person businesses. Students will prepare written reports in response to requests from lawyers, policy-makers, publishers, and others who are interested in 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 947 Mergers and Acquisitions (2-3). An examination of the substantive law of corporate mergers and acquisitions. Coverage includes structure of the transaction; the buyer's due diligence process; hostile takeover defenses and the responsibilities of the target's board; state takeover legislation and issues of federal preemption; friendly acquisitions and the seller board's duties; conflicts between majority and minority shareholders; and federal regulation of tender offers via the Williams Act. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and II. LEC

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 pairs after the preliminary round. Students compete with 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

LAW 961 Moot Court Council (2). Spring semester. The Moot Court Council covers the third-year students' role as the KU in spring 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 (2.5-3). 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/International Moot Court Competitions: ______ (1-2). Students compete in various national and international moot court competitions (except the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, LAW 929). All students are selected through the KU spring Moot Court Competition (LAW 960) in their second year. Teams will write a brief and participate in practice oral arguments as required by the faculty member responsible for the individual competition, including at least three arguments judged by law faculty, practicing lawyers, or judges. Students travel to regional, national, and international competitions as applicable. Competitions include: Bankruptcy Law Moot Court, Criminal Law Moot Court, Criminal Procedure Moot Court, European Law Students Association International Trade Moot Court, Environmental Law Moot Court, First Amendment Moot Court, National Moot Court, and Stetson International Environmental Moot Court and Health Law Moot Court. Students also must enroll in the Moot Court Council, LAW 961. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

LAW 967 Native American Natural Resources (2-3). This course provides a detailed examination of natural resource law as it applies to Indian Country.

Each student must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C).
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 GINS 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 (2.5-3). 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 (2.5-3). 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 Law. LEC

LAW 897 Pension and Employee Benefits Law (2-2.5). Covers the practical aspects of representing employers and employees in regard to pension plans, profit sharing plans, and other forms of tax-advantaged deferred compensation. Participation, contribution, vesting, distribution, plan qualification, and operational rules will be examined. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. LEC

LAW 969 Practice in Kansas (2.5-3). 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 979 Preliminary Advocacy (2.5-3). 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 (2.5-3). Intensive study of legal developments and problems relating to compensation for injuries resulting from defective products. LEC

LAW 979 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 of all students. 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 benefits decisions are made. In addition, public policy issues surrounding public benefits will be explored. LEC

LAW 993 Public Health Law (2-3). A broad view of the problems of disease, treatment, and health care delivery from a population-based perspective. The focus is on collective responsibility for ensuring the conditions for a healthy society and the laws that relate to that objective. Topics may include international human rights and bioterrorism; infectious disease control, such as vaccination, quarantine, and surveillance; problems of urbanization, including sanitation, obesity, and public safety; constitutional rights, such as privacy, free speech, freedom of religion, and regulation of professions; formal and informal regulation through public health authorities and tort liability. LEC

LAW 974 Public International Law (2.5-3). 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 (2.5-3). 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 GINS 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 938 Quantitative Forensics (2). This course considers the principles of quantitative reasoning (statistics, econometrics, and epidemiology) as they apply to legal settings. The structure of this course is motivated by legal issues rather than quantitative issues. LEC

LAW 948 Race and American Law (2.5-3). This course addresses the racial and legal history of the major racial groups in the U.S., including African, Native, and Asian Americans, Latinos and Whites. In addition to these histories, the course includes the following topics: Competing definitions of race and racism; race, voting, and participation in democracy; developing notions of equality; segregation and education; racist and anti-racist speech; and responses to racism, including resistance, coalitions, and healing. LEC

LAW 979 Race Discrimination Law (2.5-3). 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 981 Regulation of Air and Water Pollution (2.5-3). This course covers the fundamentals of air and water pollution. Students will study the role of market, basic security transactions, and remedies of secured creditors including mortgage foreclosure. LEC

LAW 978 Refugee and Asylum Law (2-3). 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/refugee 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 (2.5-3). An introduction to national environmental policy and environmental litigation problems, focusing on current issues involving government regulation of activities that generate air and water 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 GINS 878.) LEC


LAW 982 Regulatory Law and Policy (2.5-3). 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 928 Remedies (2-3). The law of remedies is an important part of understanding substantive law, shedding light on how our civil justice system attempts to “right” wrongs. This course will examine the way in which the law responds to the violations of rights, including an exploration of compensatory damages, punitive damages, and equitable remedies, such as restitution and injunctive relief. LEC

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 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 989 Tax Policy (2.5-3). 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 988 S.J.D. (1-4). Supervised research leading to the Doctorate of Juridical Science. THE

LAW 986 Securities Regulation (2.5-5). 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 GINS 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 957 Sports Law (2-3). Legal issues pertaining to professional and amateur sports; terms and enforcement of professional contracts; labor law and collective bargaining issues; the representation of professional athletes and the regulation of agents; antitrust aspects; intellectual property rights; the National Collegiate Athletics Association and the regulation of intercollegiate sports; and issues of gender equity. LEC

LAW 999 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 (2.5-3). 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 916 The State and Religion (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 religious, privacy, and academic freedom. Taught on a seminar basis when enrollment permits. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. 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, labor 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 projects. LEC

LAW 983 Topics in Insurance Law (1). An introduction to basic principles of insurance law, including insurance in general, insurance policies, coverage 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 962 Topics in Law and Philosophy (2). Explores various topics at the intersection of law and philosophy. Content varies but may include: What is freedom and what role should government play in a free society? What is equality and what is the best way to achieve it? What is the relationship between law and social justice? What is the source and value of human rights? Should civil and economic rights be legally guaranteed? How should governments redefine historical injustices such as slavery, apartheid, and the Holocaust? Students must complete a substantial seminar paper in place of a final exam. (Same as PHIL 885.) LEC

LAW 993 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, crytology, 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 (2.5-3). Examines areas of tort law not considered in Torts I, such as nuisance, nuisance on property, product liability, immunities, and economic torts. May concentrate on a specific area of law. Prerequisite: Torts I and Contracts I and II. LEC

LAW 992 Trial Advocacy (2.5-3). 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 prepare research assistance to tribal court 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 (2-3). 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 GINS 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

- Advanced Bankruptcy: Business Reorganizations
- Advanced International Trade Law
- Advanced Legal Ethics
- Advanced Litigation
- Advanced Topics in Labor and Employment Law
- Agriculture Law
- Animal Rights Seminar
- Bankruptcy
- Biodiversity Law
- Business Associations II
- Business Planning Seminar
- Conflict of Laws
- Constitutional Topics
- Contracts III
- Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues
- Criminal Prosecution Clinic
- Defender Project
- Elder Law Externship
- Employment Law
- Estate Planning: Practice
- Estate Planning: Principles
- Federal Courts and the Federal System
- Federal Tax Procedure
- Independent Research
- International Human Rights Law
- International Law Seminar
- Legal Aid Clinic
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Moot Court Competition
- Nonprofit and Tax-exempt Organizations
- Patent Law
- Pension and Employee Benefits Law
- Race Discrimination Law
- Refugee and Asylum Law
- Securities Regulation
- Tax Policy
- Taxation of Business Enterprises
- Taxation of Mergers and Acquisitions
- The State and Religion
- Topics in Insurance Law
- Topics in the Law of Cyberspace
- Trial Advocacy
- Tribal Judicial Support Clinic

### Prerequisite

- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions, Bankruptcy
- A basic course in international trade regulation or equivalent or permission of instructor
- Professional Responsibility
- Evidence, Trial Advocacy, and permission if Advanced Litigation has been taken
- One or more courses in labor or employment law
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions*
- Permission of instructor
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
- Environmental Law Survey
- Business Associations I
- Business Associations I and II, Federal Income Taxation, Taxation of Business Enterprises
- 45 hours of law school credit or permission
- Constitutional Law*
- Contracts I and II
- Business Associations I and II
- Evidence, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 709 (See Clinic and Externship Rules, p. 14)
- Defender Project Class*
- Elder Law Research Project*
- Constitutional Law*
- Estate Planning: Principles
- Estates and Trusts, Federal Income Taxation
- Constitutional Law
- Federal Income Taxation
- 40 hours of law school credit, 2.0 overall grade-point average
- Constitutional Law*, Public International Law*, or permission
- Public International Law, International Commerce and Investment, or International Trade Law
- Professional Responsibility, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 709 (See Clinic and Externship Rules, p. 14)
- Business Associations I and II
- Second-year status
- Business Associations I, Federal Income Taxation
- Intellectual Property
- Federal Income Taxation
- Constitutional Law
- Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Immigration Law, or consent of instructor
- Business Associations I and II
- Federal Income Taxation
- Federal Income Taxation, Business Associations I
- Taxation of Business Enterprises
- Constitutional Law
- Torts I, Contracts I and II
- Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works or permission
- Evidence
- Federal Indian Law; Sovereignty, Self-determination, and the Indigenous Nations; or Native American Natural Resources

*concurrent enrollment acceptable
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.
