



KU
THE UNIVERSITY OF
KANSAS

2011 SCHOOL OF LAW CATALOG 2012



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Contents and Administration



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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

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The University of Kansas

Administration

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Lawrence
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Affairs, Lawrence
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Deborah J. Teeter, University Director of Institutional Research
and Planning
Steven Warren, Vice Chancellor for Research and Graduate
Studies and President, KU Center for Research, Lawrence
Sheahon Zenger, Director of Athletics



School of Law Administration

Stephen W. Mazza, Dean
Christopher R. Drahozal, Associate Dean,
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Crystal Mai, Associate Dean, Administration
Wendy Rohleder-Sook, Associate Dean, Student Affairs
Melanie Wilson, Associate Dean, Academic Affairs
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Travis White, Director, Information Systems

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 School of Law and Its Programs

The University of Kansas

The University of Kansas is a major educational and research institution with more than 29,000 students and more than 2,400 faculty members. The university includes the main campus in Lawrence, the Medical Center in Kansas City, the KU Edwards Campus in Overland Park, campuses of the School of Medicine in Wichita and Salina, 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.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. It is also the policy of the university to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, gender identity, and gender expression. 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 policy.ku.edu.

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 Allen Humphrey, Employee Relations/EO Manager, Department of Human Resources and Equal Opportunity, Carruth-O'Leary Hall, 1246 W. Campus Road, Room 103, Lawrence, KS 66045-7521, 785-864-4946, hreo.ku.edu.

KU course catalogs are available in alternate format upon request. Contact Disability Resources, 785-864-2620 (V/TTY), achieve@ku.edu.

Students with Disabilities

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

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

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 environmental law to the law of Indian gaming. Many are seminars, simulation courses, or clinics. For curriculum guides to Business and Commercial Law; Civil Litigation; Constitutional Law; Criminal Law; Elder Law; Environmental and Natural Resources Law; General Practice; Intellectual Property Law; International and Comparative Law; Litigation; Media, Law, and Technology; Public Law; Tax Law; and Tribal Law, see the Academics section of the law school's website, 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 12 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.

All law students have an opportunity to participate in at least one of the school's 12 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.

Students in the **Immigration/Asylum Law Clinic** collaborate with the instructor on appeals before the Board of Immigration Appeals and prepare research reports in response to requests from lawyers and other policymakers. The clinic acquaints students with issues and procedures in immigration cases and provides instruction in legal writing, research, and analysis.

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 **Medical-Legal Partnership Clinic**, students provide legal assistance at the Southwest Boulevard Family Health Care Clinic and the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City, Kan., and the Health Care Access Clinic in Lawrence, Kan. Cases may include health law, family law, housing law, public benefits law, disability law, and immigration law.

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 (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.

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.

Center for International Trade and Agriculture

The Center for International Trade and Agriculture brings together scholars, practitioners, policymakers, and students around the study and practice of international trade and agriculture. The center aims to promote key issues in these areas through research and outreach in Kansas and around the world. To accomplish that mission, the center sponsors interdisciplinary conferences addressing issues of current importance to legal practitioners, scholars, and policymakers in international trade and agriculture, with special emphasis on matters of importance to the state of Kansas. It hosts visiting scholars, practitioners, or policymakers to interact with students, faculty, and alumni through guest lectures and mini-courses. The center also educates and trains law students through relevant course work and summer placements to engage in legal practice, prepare for work in law reform, or engage in agribusiness and international trade in areas related to trade and agriculture. For more information, see the Centers and Programs section of the law school's website, law.ku.edu.

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, see the Centers and Programs section of the law school's website, 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, see the Centers and Programs section of the law school's website, 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, see the Academics section of the law school's website, 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, see the Academics section of the law school's website, 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. Sandra Day O'Connor, retired associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, delivered the Shook, Hardy & Bacon Center for Excellence in Advocacy Annual Lecture in 2010.

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 — two 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.

Raj Bhala. Rice Distinguished Professor. A.B., Duke, 1984; M.Sc., London School of Economics, 1985; M.Sc., Oxford, 1986; J.D., Harvard, 1989. Marshall Scholar, 1984-86. International Trade Law, Islamic Law, Public International Law.

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

Elizabeth Seale Cateforis. Clinical Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Smith, 1985; J.D., Kansas, 1994. Capital Punishment, Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies.

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

Derrick Darby. Associate Professor of Philosophy (affiliated). B.A., Colgate, 1988; M.A., Ph.D., Pittsburgh, 1990, 1996. Philosophy of Law.

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

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

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

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

Judge Robert W. Fairchild. Visiting Professor from the Judiciary. B.A., Texas Tech, 1970; J.D., Kansas, 1973. Alternative Dispute Resolution.

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

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

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

Edwin W. Hecker Jr. Professor of Law. B.A., Oakland, 1966; J.D., Wayne State, 1969; LL.M., Harvard, 1970. Business Associations, Mergers and Acquisitions.

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

Virginia Harper Ho. Associate Professor of Law. B.A., M.A., Indiana, 1995, 1997; J.D., Harvard, 2001. Chinese Law, Corporate Governance, Corporate Law.

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

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

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

Richard E. Levy. J.B. Smith Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., M.A., Kansas, 1978, 1980; J.D., Chicago, 1984. Administrative Law, Introduction to Constitutional Law.

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

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

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

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

Lumen N. Mulligan. Professor of Law. B.A., Kansas, 1995; M.A., Colorado, 1999; J.D., Michigan, 2002. Civil Procedure, Civil Rights Litigation, Federal Courts, Federal Jurisdiction.

Uma Outka. Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Virginia, 1995; M.A., Southern Maine, 2005; J.D., Maine, 2005. Energy Law, Environmental Law.

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

Jean Phillips. Clinical Professor of Law. B.A., Augustana, 1987; J.D., Kansas, 1990. Criminal Procedure, Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies.

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

Joyce Rosenberg. Lecturer in Law. B.A., Boston Univ., 1992; J.D., Kansas, 1996. Externship Clinic, Lawyering.

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.



Elinor P. Schroeder. Paul. E. Wilson Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A., J.D., Michigan, 1968, 1974. Disability Law, Employment Discrimination Law, Employment Law, Labor Law.
Jan Sheldon. Courtesy Professor of Law. B.A., M.A./Ph.D., J.D., Kansas, 1970, 1974, 1977. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Juvenile Law.

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

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

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

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

H. Rutherford Turnbull. Courtesy Professor of Law and Co-Director, Beach Center on Disability. B.A., Johns Hopkins, 1959; LL.B./J.D., Maryland, 1964; LL.M., Harvard, 1969. Disability Law.

Suzanne Valdez. Clinical Professor of Law. B.S., Nevada (Las Vegas), 1991; J.D., Kansas, 1996. Criminal Prosecution Clinic, Practice in Kansas, Pretrial Advocacy.

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

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

Melanie Wilson. Associate Dean, Academic Affairs, and Professor of Law. B.A., J.D., Georgia, 1987, 1990. Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Evidence.

For more information about law faculty members, go to the Faculty section of the law school's website, law.ku.edu.

Emeritus Faculty Members

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

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

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

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

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, provide research lectures in substantive classes, 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 email. 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. Students have wireless access to the Internet. Numerous legal databases are available through the Wheat Law Library website, including Westlaw, Lexis, Hein Online, CALL, Making of Modern Law, BNA Premier, and specialized electronic resources. The KU Libraries' 4.3 million volume collection and extensive interdisciplinary resources are also accessible 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 website, law.ku.edu.

Library Faculty Members

Ashly LoBurgio Basgall. Faculty Services, Senior Researcher. B.A., J.D., Kansas, 2001, 2011; M.A., Wyoming, 2008.

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

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

Christopher L. Steadham. Associate Director, Law Library. B.A., J.D., Kansas, 2001, 2004; M.L.I.M., Emporia State, 2007.

Pamela M. Tull. Head of Public Services. B.S., M.L.S., Emporia State, 1975, 1994.

W. Blake Wilson. Head of Instructional and Research Services, B.A., Missouri (Kansas City), 2000; M.A., J.D., Missouri, 2004.



The Wheat Law Library offers a collection of more than 350,000 volumes. Its hallmark is excellent service to students and faculty.

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:

- Advocates for Life
- Animal Legal Defense Fund
- Asian Law Students Association
- Black Law Students 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
- Islamic Law Students Association
- Jewish Law Students Association
- Kansas Law Free Press
- Kansas Tax Society
- Law Students for Reproductive Justice
- MENA Society for Law and Development
- Native American Law Students Association
- Nontraditional Law Students 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 website, 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 website, 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.

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 email from anywhere in the law school, including all classrooms. In addition, computers 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 website, 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.

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





Career Services

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

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

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

The range of positions open to students and graduates is broad. Many join private law firms. Some firms specialize in corporate and transactional work, trial work, or criminal defense, but most are general practice firms. Many graduates enter government service, working at the federal, state, or local level. They become prosecutors or public defenders or work in agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Kansas Attorney General's office, or the 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 successful in passing Kansas and Missouri bar examinations and have performed extremely well on examinations in other states, including Colorado and Texas. 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 website, law.ku.edu.

Tuition and Financial Aid

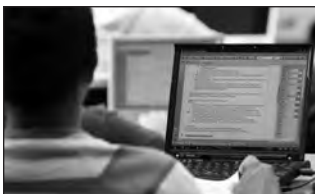
Tuition and Fees

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



Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and required campus fees is online at tuition.ku.edu or 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,
- 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
- 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 must receive a grade of B or better to receive J.D. credit for any such graduate-level nonlaw courses. However, grades for such courses are not computed in the School of Law cumulative grade-point average.

A student in good standing may, with the advance approval of 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 than 30 credit hours earned at other law schools toward the 90 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 Technology; 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 website, 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 gives students an opportunity to undertake special preparation — and in particular to study the business nature of such 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 Technology 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 Technology 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 earn a master's degree and a Juris Doctor degree in less time than it would take to pursue the programs 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 program requirements for each of the joint degree programs. For more information and the requirements for each program, see the Academics section of the law school's website, 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 29 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.

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



Any student who withdraws before completing 29 credit hours must reapply for admission. There are no exceptions to this rule. Any student who has completed at least 29 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.





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 from the Criminal Prosecution Clinic, the Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies, the Elder Law Externship, the Externship Clinic, the Immigration/Asylum Law Clinic, the Judicial Clerkship Clinic, the Legal Aid Clinic, the Legislative Clinic, the Media Law Clinic, the Medical-Legal Partnership 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 719. To qualify, the student must have completed 60 credit hours. 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 website, 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.



The complete School of Law honor code may be found in the Current Students section of the law school's website, law.ku.edu.

School of Law Courses

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, 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 (2-4). 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 826 Property (4). An introduction to personal property law and to real property law, which includes adverse possession, estates in land, cotenancies, 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 (2-4). Fall semester. Development of liability based upon fault. Intentional torts, including battery, assault, false imprisonment, intentional infliction of mental distress, trespass to land and chattels, conversion, and privileges. Negligence, including standard of care, causation, limitation of duty, defenses, and comparative negligence. Survival and wrongful death. Strict liability. Damages. Required course. LEC

Upper-Level Courses

LAW 911 Accounting for Lawyers (2). An introduction to Accounting and Auditing for Lawyers. Coverage includes components of Generally accepted Accounting Principles related to assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses; financial statements analysis; auditing standards; corporate governance; audit failure and forensic accounting. LEC

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 852 Advanced Criminal Procedure (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 with Muslim countries; (3) the critical link between trade and national security; (4) the complex interaction among trade, human rights, labor rights, and the environment; and (5) efforts to protect local culture in an era of globalization. The course is designed not only for students intending to work in international trade law, but also for students interested in careers in other fields of, or relating to, international law who seek an appreciation of the increasingly sophisticated connections among these fields and trade. Prerequisite: A basic course in International Trade Regulation (e.g., suitable summer study program or work experience), or permission of the instructor. LEC

LAW 870 Advanced Legal Ethics (2.5-3). 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: competence, compensation, conflicts of interest, counseling disabled clients, litigation ethics, and civility. Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility is a prerequisite but, with permission of the instructor, may be taken concurrently. LEC

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

LAW 857 Advanced Litigation (2.5-3). 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 848 Agency (1). Fall semester. Explores legal relationships in tort and contract that may arise when one person represents another. Primary focus is on relationships between principal and third party, but includes coverage of agent's duties to principal and liability to third party. Enrollment limited to LL.M. students. LEC

LAW 858 Agriculture Law (2.5-3). 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/corequisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions. LEC

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

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

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

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

Upper-level required courses should be taken in the second year of law school. See page 11 for J.D. degree requirements.



LAW 863 Antitrust Law (2.5-3). Covers the Sherman Antitrust Act and related federal legislation designed to control the competitive practices and structure of American industries. Examines the law of monopolization, price fixing, group boycotts, vertical restraints such as tie-ins and distribution restrictions, and mergers. Some elementary principles of economic analysis are employed but economics is not a prerequisite. LEC

LAW 853 Banking Law (2-3). This course will focus on the regulation of financial institutions, including depository institutions (banks, thrifts and credit unions), securities broker-dealers, insurance companies and investment companies. Emphasis will be on the laws governing banks and their corporate families, including issues pertaining to corporate structure, capitalization, liquidity and business activities. LEC

LAW 889 Bankruptcy (2.5-3). This survey of bankruptcy and debtor-creditor law covers topics such as: Chapters 7, 11, and 13 of the Bankruptcy Code and enforcement of money judgements outside of bankruptcy. Prerequisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions. LEC

LAW 883 Biodiversity Law (2-3). This class considers the role of law in regulating, managing, utilizing, and conserving the earth's rich biological diversity. Biodiversity law is explored from the perspectives of common law, statutes, agency regulations, and international law. Special consideration is made of the role science plays in informing biodiversity law and policy. Prerequisite: Environmental Law Survey. LEC

LAW 865 Business Associations I (2.5-3). Fall semester. Legal aspects of typical American enterprise structures, including partnerships and corporations. The elements of agency relations are included. Emphasis is upon the control, management, financing, and regulation of closely held corporations. LEC

LAW 866 Business Associations II (2.5-3). Spring semester. A continuation of Business Associations I involving further study of corporate problems. Primary emphasis is on the legal responsibilities of directors and dominant shareholders of both publicly and closely held corporations, and the remedies for enforcement thereof. Also included are brief introductions to corporate capital structure and the Securities Act of 1933. Prerequisite: Business Associations I. LEC

LAW 892 Business Organizations (4). This introductory business law course is a one-semester equivalent of the two-semester Business Associations I and Business Associations II sequence. Students may only enroll in and receive credit for this course or the Business Associations I and II sequence, but not both. Topics to be covered include the law of agency, the formation, ownership, and management of partnerships, limited liability entities, and corporations, and the roles of federal law, state law, and contract in regulating the relationships among the various participants in a business venture, including fiduciary duties and enforcement mechanisms. Special attention will be paid to closely held business associations. This course will satisfy prerequisite requirements for any course requiring either Business Associations I or Business Associations II. LEC

LAW 868 Business Planning Seminar (2.5-3). A problem approach to planning important business transactions, such as organization of a close corporation; organization of a public company; dividend and other corporate distributions; corporate liquidations; and corporate combinations such as merger and consolidation. Each problem is analyzed from the perspectives of tax, securities regulation, and corporate law. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and II or Business Organizations, Federal Income Taxation, and Taxation of Business Enterprises. LEC

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

LAW 869 Capital Raising by Privately Held Business Firms (2.5-3). An analysis of the regulation of federal and state securities laws of instruments issued by various business entities, exemptions from registration requirements of securities laws, regulation of "paperless" securities transactions conducted by means of the Internet, federal preemption of state securities laws, and the antifraud provisions of securities laws. LEC

LAW 841 Chinese Law (2-3). This course will explore the role of law in contemporary Chinese society from a historical and comparative perspective. This course complements (but is independent of) Law 879. The focus of the course is on China's administrative and legal institutions and legal reform efforts since 1978, with some coverage of China's traditional legal order and the historical influences on China's legal institutions and attitudes toward law from the early twentieth century to the present. Specific topics in modern Chinese law will vary but may include contract, property, criminal, business, intellectual property, environmental, and labor law, and human rights. Due to the volume of material we will cover in a limited time, the legal systems of Greater China (Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan) will not be covered in this course. No Chinese language skill is necessary for this course and no prior familiarity with China or East Asia is assumed. LEC

LAW 886 Civil Rights Actions (2-3). A survey of the law governing civil suits against government entities and officials to remedy violations of federal constitutional rights. The focus of the class is litigation under 42 U.S.C. section 1983, which creates a civil cause of action for damages and injunctive relief to remedy violations of federal constitutional rights. This area of law is sometimes referred to as "constitutional torts," because it involves civil litigation that is in many ways similar to traditional tort actions. The course covers the elements of a Section 1983 action, the constitutional immunity of states and state officers, defenses to Section 1983 liability, defendants' liability for attorneys fees under 42 U.S.C. section 1988, civil suits against federal defendants, and the relationship between Section 1983 and federal habeas corpus. LEC

LAW 872 Commercial Arbitration (2.5-3). Addresses the law and practice of commercial arbitration, a rapidly growing form of alternative dispute resolution. Drafting arbitration agreements, the enforceability of arbitration agreements, selecting arbitrators, the arbitration hearing, and the enforceability of arbitration awards. Gives special emphasis to arbitration of international commercial disputes and the institutional rules under which such arbitrations proceed. LEC

LAW 874 Commercial Law: Payment Systems (2.5-3). A study of the law governing modern payment systems, including checks and other negotiable instruments governed by Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code and bank transactions governed by 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Other payment systems that may be examined include credit cards, debit cards, automated clearinghouse payments, stored value cards, wire transfers, and letters of credit. LEC

LAW 873 Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (2.5-3). Introduction to commercial transactions under the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis on secured transactions and the interplay between Article 9 of the Code and the trustee's powers under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Analysis of basic problems in the area of consumer credit. Required course. LEC

LAW 879 Comparative Law (2.5-3). A general introduction to and comparison of major legal systems of the world, with special emphasis given to how those systems reflect differing cultural values in addressing common legal questions. A major goal of the course is to deepen the students' understanding of law and practice in the United States and to broaden their perspective of law beyond the boundaries of the common law systems. (Same as GINS 876.) LEC

LAW 880 Complex Litigation (2.5-3). Explores the many interesting facets of complex litigation in the context of mass torts. Bifurcated and special proceedings, class actions, consolidation, multidistrict litigation, and complex joinder issues, as well as substantive issues which arise in mass tort litigation. LEC

LAW 881 Conflict of Laws (2-3). An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state or country. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of choice-of-law, and the issues which these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States are discussed. Far-reaching changes are occurring in basic assumptions and methods of approach in the field of choice-of-law, and special attention is given to these developments. Finally, the class considers the recognition and enforcement of foreign state judgments in terms of both standards and requirements that flow from relevant provisions of the Constitution. Prerequisite: 45 hours law school credit or permission of instructor. LEC

LAW 887 Constitutional Topics (2.5-3). Examines the application of constitutional law and principles to selected social issues. Specific topics will be announced; topics may include such subjects as constitutional history, constitutional interpretation, the constitutional law of schools, gender and constitutional issues, or national security law. A writing project typically is required in place of a final examination. LEC

LAW 875 Construction Law and Litigation (2-2.5). This is an upper-level course that will provide a detailed examination of the law associated with the construction industry. The course will be divided between contract formation issues and litigation issues. The contract formation portion will explore design and engineering services, professional responsibility, bidding, bidding government contracts, contract preparation, subcontracting, indemnity and insurance issues. The course will then focus on litigation issues, including liens, delay claims, construction defects, manufacturer's warranties, and design defects. There will be an in-depth examination of the AIA (American Institute of Architects) and AGC (Associated General Contractors) form documents and the use of ADR in the construction field. LEC

LAW 851 Contracts III (2-3). 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. LEC

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

LAW 930 Corporate Finance (2-3). This advanced business law course examines the legal and financial aspects of corporate finance. Topics include the time value of money, valuation of stocks and bonds, the use of debt, equity, and derivative instruments in the firm's capital structure, dividends and distributions, and finance theories, including portfolio theory, the capital asset pricing model, and the efficient capital market hypothesis. Prerequisite: Business Associations I. LEC

LAW 884 Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues (2-2.5). Examines the process of acquiring a public company. Develop issue spotting skills through simulating representing an acquiring company. Topics covered include background work, non-disclosure agreements, due diligence, negotiation of terms and conditions, drafting of documents, regulatory approvals, security law compliance, and closing. Practice points emphasized include the importance of planning and anticipation in the transaction process, ethical considerations in negotiating transactions, and constraints of time and money. Courses recommended but not required: Securities Regulation, Taxation of Business Enterprises, and Antitrust. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and II or Business Organizations. LEC

LAW 878 Criminal Procedure (2.5-3). An introduction to criminal procedure, including investigation and police practices, pre-trial proceedings, trials, sentencing, and review proceedings. Particular emphasis on the application of the exclusionary rule to arrest, search and seizure, interrogation procedures, and identification procedures. LEC

LAW 890 Criminal Prosecution Clinic (1-3). Students are assigned to the office of the United States Attorney for Kansas or Kansas state district attorney offices as arranged by the instructor. Students assist prosecutors in virtually all phases of the criminal process, including criminal trials. A weekly seminar focusing on issues confronting criminal prosecutors accompanies the fieldwork. 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 719. See Clinic and Externship Rules in the Academic Regulations section of this bulletin. Prerequisite or corequisite: Trial Advocacy. FLD

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

LAW 859 Deposition Skills Workshop (2). This professional skills course will expose students to 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. Prerequisite: Evidence. LEC

LAW 951 Digital Privacy Rights in an Open Society (2-3). This course focuses on the risks to personal privacy that arise from use of digital technologies to communicate and collect, store and share personal data. The course also focuses on laws that recognize and aim to protect digital privacy rights, as well as the tension between privacy protection and the value placed on freedom and openness in a democratic society. 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. 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 Direc-

tor of the Elder Law LL.M. program. Enrollment may extend over more than one semester. RSH

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 891 Elections and Campaign Finance (3). This course will consider the process of elections, campaign finance, and voting at both the state and federal levels. Topics addressed will include the role of political parties, voter and candidate eligibility, design of electoral districts, the mechanics of voting and vote counting, federal and state campaign regulation, and challenges to election results. Using a team approach, students will analyze and report on an election campaign in Kansas during the 2010 election cycle. Prerequisite: Introduction to Constitutional Law. (Same as JOUR 700.) LEC

LAW 903 Employment Discrimination Law (2.5-3). A study of the major federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in employment and of constitutional objections to employment discrimination. LEC

LAW 925 Employment Law (2.5-3). 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. 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 economic implications of regulating activities with potential adverse effects on the environment and the various sources of legal constraints (common law, constitutional, and statutory) on those activities. The course provides an introduction to environmental litigation, to environmental assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act, to endangered species protection, and to the various forms of legislative and administrative controls on and inducements to avoid polluting activities reflected in statutes such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the statutes designed to control contamination of land by hazardous substances. LEC

LAW 907 Estate Planning: Practice (2.5-3). 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 classification of trusts; charitable and spendthrift trusts; fiduciary administration. LEC

LAW 908 Evidence (2.5-3). Functions of the court and jury; burden of proof; presumptions; judicial notice; competency of witnesses; examination of witnesses; hearsay rule, with exceptions; opinion evidence; direct examination and circumstantial evidence; "best evidence" rule; standards of relevancy. Required course. LEC

LAW 861 Executive Compensation (2). The course explores various types of nonqualified deferred compensation agreements used as supplements to, or substitutions for, retirement benefits available under qualified arrangements. Certain income tax, ERISA, accounting, corporate and securities laws issues will be addressed as they apply to bonus, employment, severance and stock-based compensation agreements. LEC

LAW 894 Externship Clinic (2-4). Provides students with an opportunity to obtain academic credit for quality legal work performed at pre-approved governmental agencies, non-profit legal services organizations, and public international organizations. Students work a specified number of hours per week under the supervision of a practicing attorney, maintain weekly reflective journals of their experience, and file a final report. Students may enroll for more than one semester with permission of the director, provided that no

A chart of course prerequisites appears on page 23.

The University of Kansas School of Law has been a pioneer in the development of elder law as a legal specialty.



student may count more than 8 hours of Externship Clinic credit toward the credit required for graduation. No student may enroll in Externship Clinic in a field placement in which the student was formerly an employee, is currently an employee, or has an offer of employment. No student may enroll in Externship Clinic in a field placement for which there is an existing specialized law school clinic or externship program without the prior permission of both the director of the affected specialized law school clinic or externship program and the director of the Externship Clinic. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

LAW 909 Family Law (2-3). Introduction to marriage and the family as the basic social unit in Western society. Topics include marriage, divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, alimony, child custody and support, antenuptial and post-nuptial agreements, adoption, legitimacy, and minority. Practice points include financial planning, tax considerations, and the attorney's responsibility. LEC

LAW 910 Federal Courts and the Federal System (2.5-3). This course addresses the role of the federal courts in our constitutional federal system. Topics covered include justiceability, Congressional power over the jurisdiction of the courts, federal common law, abstention doctrines, Supreme Court review of state court decisions, and the role of the state courts in enforcing federal law. Prerequisite: Jurisdiction or permission of the instructor. LEC

LAW 912 Federal Criminal Prosecution (2.5-3). A study of federal criminal prosecution, focusing on the crimes of fraud and political corruption, drug trafficking and money laundering, group/organizational crimes such as conspiracies and RICO violations, false statements to federal officers, and obstruction of justice. Will also consider the federal/state prosecution relationships and overlap of their respective jurisdictions, as well as the federal forfeiture statutes. The working and application of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines will also be studied. LEC

LAW 913 Federal Income Taxation (2.5-3). A survey of the federal income tax system, with special emphasis on the tax laws generally applicable to all taxpayers. Topics include income determination, deductions, credits, planning, and procedure. Historical development and policy issues are addressed throughout the course. LEC

LAW 914 Federal Indian Law (2.5-3). Addresses the law and policy of the United States regarding Indian nations and their members. Issues include the origins and contours of federal plenary power over Indian affairs, the scope of inherent tribal sovereignty, the limits of state power in Indian country, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and gaming. (Same as GINS 824.) LEC

LAW 915 Federal Tax Procedure (2-3). A study of the chronology of tax disputes, from examination by the IRS to final disposition of the case by settlement or court decision. Includes the IRS' procedure for return administration, the administrative appeals process, statutes of limitation on assessment, choice of forum, Tax Court jurisdiction, overpayment, and refund procedures. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. Taxation of Business Enterprises is recommended, but not required. LEC

LAW 921 Food and Drug Law (2-3). This class explores the rich and complex body of law that regulates food, pharmaceuticals, biologics, blood products, cosmetics, medical devices, and carcinogens. In addition to comprehensive coverage of the Federal Food, Drugs, and Cosmetic Act of 1938, and the public policy underlying it, other relevant federal and state statutes are explored. Furthermore, relevant international agreements and comparable legal frameworks of other countries are considered. Special topics include expedited or experimental approval of drugs for terminally ill patients, the importation of foreign drugs or food, genetic testing, therapies, and enhancements, genetically modified food, and regulation of carcinogens. LEC

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

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

LAW 920 Health Law and Policy (2-3). A survey of significant legal and policy issues, both historical and current, associated with the delivery of

health care. Among these issues are the patient-provider relationship, medical malpractice, the right to die, hospital licensing and physician credentialing, medical staff structure, insurance coverage disputes, and current ideas for health care reform. LEC

LAW 923 Immigration Law (2-3). Topics such as standards for the admission of immigrants; nonimmigrant visas for students, workers, and tourists; the regulation and exclusion of undocumented aliens; legal procedures for admission, exclusion, and deportation; refugee law; and citizenship law. LEC

LAW 844 Immigration/Asylum Law Clinic (2). Students collaborate with the instructor on appeals before the Board of Immigration Appeals. Individual students, or teams of students, supervised by the Clinic Director, also prepare research reports in response to requests from lawyers and other policy makers. The clinic is designed to acquaint students with issues and procedures in immigration cases and to provide instruction in legal writing, research and analysis. Prerequisite: Immigration Law. LEC

LAW 927 In-House Elder Law Clinic (2.5-3). Enrollment in this clinic is open only to candidates enrolled in the LL.M. Program in Elder Law. Involves representation of elderly individuals primarily in consumer, housing, domestic relations, and public benefits litigation. Unless specifically authorized, LL.M. candidates must enroll for two consecutive semesters. A weekly seminar focused on practical legal issues facing the elderly accompanies the fieldwork requirement. LEC

LAW 924 Independent Research (1-2.5). Students may undertake a project which involves investigation, research, and scholarship in a particular area of the law. The research must be done under the supervision of a faculty member and must culminate in the writing of a research paper in publishable form. A first draft of the paper must be submitted at a date set by the supervisor which is no later than the end of the eighth week of the semester. The faculty supervisor must return the first draft within two weeks of the submission. The final product of the independent research must be submitted at a date set by that supervisor which is no later than the last day of classes of the semester. A student may not earn either academic credit or credit toward the residence requirement for independent research unless (1) in the case of regular semester, that student is enrolled in at least 3 additional credit hours during the same semester, or (2) in the case of summer school, that student is enrolled in at least 2.5 additional credit hours in either five-week summer session. No student may enroll for more than 2 hours of independent research in one semester, and no student may count more than 6 hours of independent research credit toward the credit required for graduation. However, a student may receive a maximum of 2.5 hours credit for independent research in either the summer school sessions if that student is otherwise enrolled in 7.5 additional hours during the summer session. Prerequisite: Forty hours of law school credit and an overall average of at least 2.0 at the time of enrolling. RSH

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

LAW 926 Insurance (2.5-3). The nature of insurance; regulation of insurance companies; insurable interest; interests of third persons in insurance policies and proceeds; the insured event; warranties; representations; concealment; the marketing of insurance. LEC

LAW 968 Intellectual Property (3-4). An introduction to substantive patent law, copyright law, and trademark registration designed (1) to provide background knowledge for those interested primarily in the general law practice and (2) to provide a foundation for future specialization in patents, copyrights, and trademarks. LEC

LAW 847 International Civil Litigation (2-3). This course provides an introduction to the complex procedures associated with civil litigation in an international context. Topics covered include personal and subject matter jurisdiction, venue considerations, transnational service of process, transnational discovery, choice of law, and recognition and enforcement of

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



judgements. Litigation contexts discussed will include both commercial and human rights. Prerequisite: Jurisdiction or permission of the instructor. LEC

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAW 931 Introduction to Elder Law (2-2.5). This course is an introduction to many of the legal issues that face a person who is elderly or has a disability, and focuses on the practical aspects of advising such a client. Topics covered are income (including Social Security and SSI), asset management (including Durable Powers of Attorney and living trusts), estate planning, special needs trusts, health care planning and decision making, Medicare, long-term care planning, long-term insurance, Medicaid, housing issues, guardianship, elder abuse, and end of life issues. LEC

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

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

LAW 845 Jurisdiction (2-3). This course deals with issues relating to a court's power to adjudicate claims. Topics covered may include jurisdiction over persons or property, subject matter jurisdiction, venue, determining the applicable law, joinder of parties, and recognition and enforcement of judgments. Prerequisite: Civil Procedure. Not open to students who have had the School's two-semester, six-hour course or its equivalent. LEC

LAW 934 Jurisprudence (2-3). Considers issues in legal and political theory or philosophy. The focus is on theories of adjudication, theories of law, and application of these theories to particular cases and problems. Other topics may be added, such as the philosophy of criminal punishment, the theory of legal interpretation, feminist jurisprudence, law and literature, or law and sociology. A writing project is required in place of a final examination. LEC

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

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

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

LAW 939 Labor Law (2.5-5). A study of the federal regulation of union-employer-employee relationships in the private sector. Subjects include employee organizational rights, union collective action, injunctions, federal preemption, the duty of bargain, antitrust limitations, the enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement, grievance procedures and arbitration, the union's duty of fair representation, and internal union affairs. LEC

LAW 941 Land Transactions (2-3). This practice-oriented course treats basic transactions in land with primary emphasis on sales transactions involving residences and farms. A sales transaction is surveyed from the initial stage of marketing with real estate brokers through the making of the contract and the financing to final consummation and transfer of title. Topics are 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 (2-3). 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 health care. 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

The law school sponsors study abroad programs in Cambridge and London, England; Limerick, Ireland; and Istanbul, Turkey.



Upper-level Courses: L-P

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 per semester. Students enrolled in this course will not be permitted to enroll in the *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy*. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

LAW 952 Legal Aid Clinic (2.5-4). 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 719. 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 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 jurisdictions of local governmental units; intergovernmental arrangements and relationships, financing and staffing local government; tort liability of local governments. LEC

LAW 958 Media and the First Amendment (2.5-3). The study of the First Amendment freedoms of speech and press. The focus is on both traditional media, such as newspapers and broadcast radio and television, and digital media, including blogs, that rely on the Internet to distribute news, opinion, entertainment, and advertising. LEC

LAW 959 Media Law Clinic (2.5-3). Practical, in-depth studies of law, policy, regulation, and professional ethics that shape the relationship between the communications media and such institutions as the judiciary, legislature, agencies, business, education, and the professions. Individual students or teams of students, supervised by the clinic director, prepare research reports in response to requests from lawyers, policy-makers, publishers, and others who are concerned with the free flow of accurate, fair, and timely news and information in a democratic society. The clinic is designed to advance students' skills and knowledge in analyzing the rights and responsibilities of the communications media and the individuals and organizations that depend on those media to inform the citizenry. FLD

LAW 885 Medical-Legal Partnership Clinic (1-4). Students provide legal assistance to clients referred from the Family Health Care Clinic in Kansas City, Kansas. Students will engage, under faculty supervision, in interviewing, counseling, negotiation and other aspects of the legal process. The cases may include health law, family law, immigration and other civil law problems. Students will work directly with one of the Family Health Care Center

medical teams. Students must enroll for full year. Prerequisite or corequisite: Professional Responsibility. 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. Prerequisites: Business Associations I and II or Business Organizations. 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 pairings after the preliminary rounds. Students compete as two-person teams with two teams advancing to the final round. The competition is limited to second-year students and is usually completed by Mid-April. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. Prerequisite: Second-year status. FLD

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

LAW 963 National Environmental and Energy Policy (2.5-3). 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 three particular 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. 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. Prerequisites: Business Associations I or Business Organizations 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



Each student must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C).

LAW 977 Patent Law (2.5-4). 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 (1-2.5). Covers the practical aspects of representing employers and employees in regard to pension plans, profit sharing plans, and other forms of tax-sheltered deferred compensation. Participation, contribution, vesting, distribution, plan qualification, and operational rules will be examined. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. LEC

LAW 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 970 Pretrial 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 972 Professional Responsibility (2-3). Fall and spring semesters. Must be completed by the time the student finishes 60 hours of law school. Considers some of the history of the profession, training for the practice, the lawyer in the office, the lawyer and the public, the lawyer as lawmaker, limitations on personal conduct, the lawyer as judge, the canons of professional ethics, and many other incidents to the practice. Required course. LEC

LAW 895 Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies (2.5-3). Provide assistance to the inmates incarcerated at the federal and state facilities in Kansas. Representation includes direct appeals, post-conviction and DNA litigation. Students interview clients, conduct fact investigation, determine the scope of representation and write court briefs. Students who satisfy Kansas Supreme Court Rule 719 may participate in court hearings. Students must enroll for the academic year, for 3 credits per semester. Concurrent enrollment in LAW 896 is required. Prerequisite or corequisite: Criminal Procedure. FLD

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

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

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

LAW 978 Refugee and Asylum Law (2-3). This course will cover the fundamental doctrines of refugee and asylum law-drawing from concepts in humanitarian law, public international law and the law of human rights. We will also examine contemporary issues of governance through studying the work of international institutions such as the U.N.H.C.R. and non-governmental humanitarian/relief organizations that have made a transition form 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 water and air pollution. Coverage of water pollution typically will include control of point sources and oil spills, while coverage of air pollution will include control of stationary and mobile sources, acid deposition, and introduction to transboundary problems such as the greenhouse effect and global warming. (Same as GINS 878.) LEC

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

LAW 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

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 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 or Business Organizations. 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 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, including the role of arbitration; 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 racial and gender equity. LEC

LAW 842 State Constitutional Law (2-3). All 50 states have their own constitutions and cases interpreting those charters. State constitutions sometimes mirror or duplicate federal constitutional provisions, but state constitutions also contain provisions not found in the U.S. constitution. In our federal system, both federal and state constitution law are important and vibrant. This course explores the similarities and the differences in federal and state constitutional law. Coverage includes structural aspects of state constitutional law (dual sovereignty, interpreting state constitutions independently of the federal constitution, the organization of state government., restrictions unique to the state constitutions, and the amendment process, as well as individual rights under state constitutions (equality, due process, criminal procedure, property, religion education, "right to a remedy"/"open courts", and privacy). Prerequisite: Introduction to Constitutional Law. 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 or Business Organizations. LEC

LAW 990 Taxation of Mergers and Acquisitions (1-3). 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 846 The Art of Advocacy (2-3). This course seeks to provide a bridge between the appellate-style advocacy that is taught in the first-year, and the pre-trial and trial advocacy offered in the upper-level curriculum. The course is skills-based, designed to enhance students' advocacy skills by asking them to contemplate effective techniques in different contexts and with different audiences in mind. The course seeks to focus students on the methods and nuances of advocacy beyond the substance they are presenting. LEC

LAW 843 The Law of War: History, Principles, and Practice (2.5-3). This course will explore the development of legal ideas about the legal regulation of armed conflict, with special attention given to the role and treatment of civilians and other non-combatants. It will not cover American military justice under the Uniform Code of Military Justice nor will it cover internal discipline of military forces. Among the subjects covered will be the history of attempts to legally regulate armed conflict, the law of war at sea, in the air, and in space, treatment of civilians by combatants, treatment of property, particularly significant cultural property by combatants, and non-military combatants, including pirates and terrorists. LEC

LAW 916 The State and Religion (2-3). An in-depth examination of court decisions and statutes concerning the first amendment religion clauses. Specific topics will include the definition of religion, school prayer, religious symbols, aid to sectarian institutions, and religious freedom. There will be some com-

parative material presented as well. The basic course is a 2 hour seminar but any student may also enroll for 3 hours on the condition that they submit a topical 10-12 page paper. LEC

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

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

LAW 991 Torts II (2-2.5). Examines areas of tort law not considered in Torts I, such as misrepresentations, defamation, privacy, misuse of legal procedures, and interference with advantageous relationships. LEC

LAW 992 Trial Advocacy (2.5-3). 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 provide research assistance to tribal court personnel in an array of projects that range from tribal code development, legal research and drafting of legal memoranda and judicial orders. Prerequisite: Federal Indian Law; Sovereignty, Self-Determination, and the Indigenous Nations; or Native American Natural Resources. LEC

LAW 995 Water Law (2-3). 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 (2.5-3). 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



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

Key to course types:

- LEC = Lecture
- RSH = Individual research
- FLD = Field studies
- THE = Thesis

Course Prerequisites

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

Course

Advanced International Trade Law

Advanced Legal Ethics

Advanced Litigation

Agriculture Law

Animal Rights Seminar

Bankruptcy

Biodiversity Law

Business Associations II

Business Planning Seminar

Conflict of Laws

Contracts III

Corporate Finance

Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues

Criminal Prosecution Clinic

Deposition Skills Workshop

Estate Planning: Practice

Estate Planning: Principles

Federal Courts and the Federal System

Federal Tax Procedure

Immigration/Asylum Law Clinic

Independent Research

International Civil Litigation

International Human Rights Law

Jurisdiction

Legal Aid Clinic

Mergers and Acquisitions

Moot Court Competition

Nonprofit and Tax-Exempt Organizations

Patent Law

Pension and Employee Benefits Law

Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies

Refugee and Asylum Law

Securities Regulation

State Constitutional Law

Taxation of Business Enterprises

Taxation of Mergers and Acquisitions

Topics in the Law of Cyberspace

Trial Advocacy

Tribal Judicial Support Clinic

Prerequisite

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

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, Business Organizations

45 hours of law school credit or permission

Contracts I and II

Business Associations I

Business Associations I and II, Business Organizations

Evidence, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 719 (See Clinic and Externship Rules, p. 14)

Evidence

Estate Planning: Principles

Estates and Trusts, Federal Income Taxation

Jurisdiction or permission of instructor

Federal Income Taxation

Immigration Law

40 hours of law school credit, 2.0 overall grade-point average

Jurisdiction or permission of instructor

Public International Law*, or permission

Civil Procedure

Professional Responsibility, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 719 (See Clinic and Externship Rules, p. 14)

Business Associations I and II, Business Organizations

Second-year status

Business Associations I, Federal Income Taxation, Business Organizations

Intellectual Property

Federal Income Taxation

Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies Class*, Criminal Procedure*

Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Immigration Law, or consent of instructor

Business Associations I and II, Business Organizations

Introduction to Constitutional Law

Federal Income Taxation and

either Business Associations I or Business Organizations

Taxation of Business Enterprises

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

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.



Academic Calendar

Fall Semester 2011

Thursday, August 18 – Monday, August 22	Orientation/Lawyering classes for fall starters
Tuesday, August 23 – Wednesday, August 24	Lawyering classes for summer and fall starters/Orientation
Thursday, August 25	Classes begin
Monday, September 5	Labor Day, no classes
Saturday, October 8	Fall break begins, no classes
Wednesday, October 12	Classes resume
Wednesday, November 23	Thanksgiving recess begins, no classes
Monday, November 28	Classes resume
Thursday, December 1	Last day of classes at the School of Law
Friday, December 2	Reading day
Monday, December 5	First day of final examinations
Friday, December 16	Last day of final examinations
Saturday, December 17	Recess begins

Spring Semester 2012

Tuesday, January 17	Classes begin
Monday, March 19	Spring break begins, no classes
Monday, March 26	Classes resume
Thursday, April 26	Last day of classes at the School of Law
Friday, April 27	Reading day
Monday, April 30	First day of final examinations
Friday, May 11	Last day of final examinations
Saturday, May 12	Law School Hooding
Sunday, May 13	Commencement



KU graduates have been successful in passing Kansas and Missouri bar examinations and have performed extremely well on examinations in other states, including Colorado and Texas.