



**William S. Boyd School of Law  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
Course Planning Guide**

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**Perspectives on Course Planning**

**A Faculty Perspective:** The freedom to select electives places the responsibility for planning a coherent academic program on each individual student. To a large extent, your choices in this regard will reflect your assessments of your strengths and weaknesses, your developing intellectual interests, and your tentative career plans. For this reason, the combination of courses most desirable for you will not necessarily be the best for anyone else. Therefore, several ways of thinking about course selection are discussed below.

However, no matter which approaches you choose, faculty members think you should take into account a number of considerations when selecting your courses. First, this may be your last opportunity to get a broad and interesting education. There are a variety of courses open to you here at the law school and in the university, and we encourage you to take a broad range of courses. Do not limit yourself merely to bar courses or the courses you expect you will need in practice. Second, an educated lawyer knows about the history of law, jurisprudence, constitutional law, statutory interpretation and legislation and common law. Finally, we encourage you to discuss your course selections with the Dean for Student Advancement, the Director of the Academic Success Program, and your current professors or professors with expertise in your areas of interest.

**A Student's Perspective:** The Course Planning Guide is a useful tool to plan an ideal course schedule for law school. You can look for courses in particular fields that may interest you as well as ones that contribute to a well-rounded legal education and becoming a well-rounded lawyer. Secondly, look for courses taught by professors from whom you learn well and from whom you enjoy taking class, as doing so will enhance both your in-class and out-of-class learning experiences. Additionally, you may go back and plug in courses that help prepare for the bar exam. You should also consider contacting the Dean for Student Advancement, the Director of the Academic Success Program, and professors to get a feel for what the class load and class experience may be like for a particular class. Discussing plans with a faculty member with whom you feel comfortable can also be valuable, for he or she can provide insight and guidance and perhaps offer ideas that you may not have thought of after utilizing this Course Planning Guide.

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## Approaches to Course Selection

There are many approaches to course selection. Before you review the course offerings at the end of this Guide, read through this list of approaches to course selection to see which one or combination will work best for you. The best approach to course selection is to make choices that reflect your interests, goals, and learning style. Contrary to law school legend, law school courses are not all the same. As you will see, required courses develop fundamental knowledge and skills that are applicable across the curriculum. Required courses are marked with an <sup>R</sup>. Some courses emphasize “learning by doing” or experiential learning and involve working with persons outside the law school. These courses are marked with <sup>E</sup>. Such courses include clinical courses, community law courses, and externships. Finally, courses that include subjects that are frequently tested on the Nevada bar examination are marked with <sup>N</sup>. However, almost all law graduates take a specialized bar review course a few months before the bar examination. Therefore, you should avoid letting the bar examination dictate your schedule. Students interested in developing particular lawyering skills, emphasizing a particular substantive area of the law, or preparing for the bar examination should talk to the Dean for Student Advancement and the Director of the Academic Success Program.

**Interest Approach:** Course selection using the interest approach means you select courses based on what sounds interesting. You have a great opportunity to explore areas of the law simply to satisfy your own intellectual curiosity, and such opportunities are harder to find once you are in practice. You may also discover that following your interests may open an unexpected door.

**Instructor Approach:** Course selection using the instructor approach means a number of things. First, you can select courses based on affinity with the professor or the professor’s expertise and background. Second, you can select courses based on the compatibility of the professor’s teaching style and your learning style. Third, you may select courses taught by a particular professor in order to develop a relationship with a professor in your field of interest. Faculty references are extremely important in the judicial clerkship selection process, and can be very helpful in many other ways too. They are most helpful if you can build these relationships early.

**Learning Style Approach:** Another way to choose courses is to find out how different courses are taught and select courses that work best for your learning style or where you are in the learning process. Your learning style is based on what kind of activities help you learn best. For example, some students are good auditory (aural) learners, so courses that are taught primarily by lecture and Socratic Method work well for them. Other students learn better if they are actively involved in the class (kinesthetic learners), so courses in which there are different activities going on and students move around and interact with each other would be better for them.

**Skills Approach:** One way to choose courses is to consider not only the substantive matter of the courses, but also the lawyering skills you will develop and refine. A well-rounded lawyer should be able to read, understand, and analyze case law, engage in statutory and rule interpretation, understand administrative proceedings, understand public and private law, have a grounding in legal history, constitutional law, jurisprudence and procedure, and understand the federal and state court systems. He or she should also be able to engage in factual investigations, research quickly and thoroughly and write coherently and persuasively, counsel clients, communicate clearly and efficiently, engage in negotiations, draft legal documents, argue motions before the courts, engage in deal making and other types of transactional work, and have exposure to trial advocacy and pre-trial litigation. He or she should be able to manage and organize legal work and recognize and resolve ethical dilemmas. Attorneys also need to be able to choose among processes such as

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litigation, negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. You should take the development of lawyering skills into consideration when selecting your courses.

**Generalist Approach:** Course selection using the generalist approach means choosing courses to gain broad knowledge in a wide range of legal theories, subjects, and skills. You should take advantage of the opportunities offered here to stretch your horizons, which will enrich you as a person and make you a better lawyer.

**Specialization Approach:** One way to choose courses is based on a desire to specialize in a particular area. Your choices may be influenced by the intellectual values associated with specialized study or potential career paths, for example, clerkships, law firms, government jobs, and public interest. However, there are disadvantages to excessive specialization because it is impossible to foresee future career changes and challenges, and lawyers are not expected by the bar to be specialists when they graduate from law school.

**Practice Area Approach:** Course selection using the practice area approach means that you select courses that emphasize the development of skills and knowledge in primarily the areas of either litigation or transactions.

**Holistic Approach:** Course selection using the holistic approach means that you select courses as part of a broader educational experience that includes extracurricular activities such as law review and society of advocates, externships, classes in other graduate programs, and study abroad. It is important to understand the relationship between law and other disciplines.

## Index of Suggested Course Groupings

Administrative law and proceedings Business law Children and families Clerkships Commercial law Constitutional law Criminal justice system Employment and labor law Environmental law	Experiential learning Gaming law General history and theory of law International, transnational, and comparative law Legal procedure Legal rules and statutes Litigation and dispute resolution skills	Personal injury law Public law Public interest law Real estate law Real, personal, and intellectual property law Tax law U.S. Supreme Court Women and minority groups
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### Courses that help students understand **administrative law and proceedings**

- Administrative Law<sup>N</sup>
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey
- Arbitration
- Environmental Quality Law
- Federal Income Tax
- Gaming Law
- Gaming Policy Law

- Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>
- Immigration Law
- Legislation and Statutory Interpretation
- Mediation
- Water Law

R = required courses, E = courses that emphasize experiential learning, N = courses that cover subjects frequently tested on the Nevada bar examination

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## Course that help students understand **business law** or its practice

- Corporate, Business, and Commercial Law (Advanced Legal Research)
- Antitrust
- Arbitration
- Bankruptcy
- Business Organizations<sup>N</sup>
- Business Planning
- Contracts<sup>R/N</sup>
- Cyber Law
- Disability Law
- Employment Discrimination
- Employment Law
- Entertainment Law
- Federal Income Tax
- Gaming Law
- Gaming Policy Law
- Insurance Law
- Intellectual Property I
- Intellectual Property II
- International Business Transactions
- Legal Drafting (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)
- Mediation
- Negotiation
- Payment Systems<sup>N</sup>
- Real Estate Finance
- Remedies<sup>N</sup>
- Resort, Hotel, and Casino Law
- Sales and Leases<sup>N</sup>
- Secured Transactions<sup>N</sup>
- Taxation of Business Entities

## Courses that help students understand law on **children and families** or its practice

- Arbitration
- Bankruptcy
- Children in Society: Selected Problems
- Community Property<sup>N</sup>
- Domestic Violence
- Education Clinic<sup>E</sup>
- Estate and Gift Tax
- Estate Planning
- Family Law<sup>N</sup>
- Family Justice Clinic<sup>E/N</sup>
- Federal Income Tax
- Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>
- Immigration Law

- Juvenile Justice Clinic<sup>E</sup>
- Mediation
- Negotiation
- Payment Systems
- Property I<sup>R/N</sup>
- Property II<sup>R/N</sup>
- Wills, Trusts and Estates<sup>N</sup>

## Courses that help students prepare for **clerkships**

- Administrative Law
- Corporate, Business, and Commercial Law (Advanced Legal Research)
- American Legal History
- Antitrust Law
- Appellate Advocacy Clinic<sup>E</sup>
- Bill of Rights in Law and History
- Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I<sup>R/N</sup>
- Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II<sup>R/N</sup>
- Conflict of Laws<sup>N</sup>
- Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>
- Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>
- Criminal Law
- Criminal Procedure – Adjudication<sup>N</sup>
- Criminal Procedure – Investigation<sup>N</sup>
- Disability Law
- Employment Discrimination
- Evidence
- Federal Courts
- Federal Income Tax
- Feminist Jurisprudence
- Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>
- Immigration Law
- Judicial Externship<sup>E</sup>
- Judicial Writing (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)
- Nevada Law Journal
- Legislation and Statutory Interpretation
- Perspectives on Law, History and Jurisprudence
- Professional Responsibility<sup>R/N</sup>
- Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation and the Law
- Separation of Powers
- Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and the Law

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Course that help students understand

**commercial law** or its practice

Corporate, Business, and Commercial Law (Advanced Legal Research)  
 Bankruptcy  
 Business Organizations<sup>N</sup>  
 Contracts<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Payment Systems<sup>N</sup>  
 Real Estate Finance  
 Sales and Leases<sup>N</sup>  
 Secured Transactions<sup>N</sup>

Courses that help students understand

**constitutional law** or its practice

Administrative Law<sup>N</sup>  
 Bill of Rights in Law & History  
 Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Criminal Law  
 Criminal Procedure – Adjudication<sup>N</sup>  
 Criminal Procedure - Investigation<sup>N</sup>  
 Federal Courts  
 Separation of Powers

Courses that help students understand the

**criminal justice system** or its practice

Civil and Criminal Tax Litigation  
 Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Criminal Law  
 Criminal Procedure – Adjudication<sup>N</sup>  
 Criminal Procedure – Investigation<sup>N</sup>  
 Evidence<sup>N</sup>  
 Government/Public Externship<sup>E</sup>  
 Innocence Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 International Criminal Law  
 Judicial Externship<sup>E</sup>  
 Juvenile Justice Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Legal Education and Assistance to Prisoners (LEAP) (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)  
 Mediation  
 Negotiation  
 Trial Advocacy

Courses that help students understand

**employment and labor law** or its practice

Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey  
 Arbitration

Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I<sup>R/N</sup>

Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II<sup>R/N</sup>

Contracts<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Disability Law  
 Employment Discrimination  
 Employment Law  
 Mediation  
 Pretrial Litigation  
 Workers' Compensation

Courses that help students understand

**environmental law** or its practice

Administrative Law<sup>N</sup>  
 Environmental Quality Law  
 Federal Courts  
 Legislation and Statutory Interpretation  
 Natural Resources Field Seminar (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)  
 Public Lands Field Seminar  
 Public Lands and Natural Resources Law  
 Water Law

Courses that emphasize an **experiential learning** experience that integrates theory and hands-on learning or its practice

Appellate Advocacy Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Congressional Externship<sup>E</sup>  
 Family Justice Clinic<sup>E/N</sup>  
 Government/Public Externship<sup>E</sup>  
 Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Innocence Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Judicial Externship<sup>E</sup>  
 Juvenile Justice Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Land Use and Community Economic Development (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)  
 Legal Education and Assistance to Prisoners (LEAP) (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)  
 Legislative Externship<sup>E</sup>  
 Mediation Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Natural Resources Field Seminar (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)

Courses that help students understand **gaming law** or its practice

Administrative Law<sup>N</sup>

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Advanced Advocacy: Legislative Policy, Gaming Law (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)  
 Corporate, Business, and Commercial Law (Advanced Legal Research)  
 Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey  
 Arbitration  
 Bankruptcy  
 Business Organizations<sup>N</sup>  
 Contracts<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Disability Law  
 Employment Discrimination  
 Employment Law  
 Entertainment Law  
 Federal Gaming Law  
 Federal Income Tax  
 Gaming Law  
 Gaming Law Journal  
 Gaming Policy Law  
 Resort, Hotel, and Casino Law  
 Intellectual Property I  
 Intellectual Property II  
 International Business Transactions  
 Legislative Advocacy  
 Mediation  
 Payment Systems<sup>N</sup>  
 Real Estate Finance  
 Secured Transactions<sup>N</sup>  
 Taxation of Business Entities

**Courses that help students understand the general history and theory of law**

Administrative Law  
 American Legal History  
 Bill of Rights in Law and History  
 Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Contract Theory  
 Economics and the Law  
 Feminist Jurisprudence  
 Legislation and Statutory Interpretation  
 Perspectives on Law, History and Jurisprudence  
 Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation and the Law  
 Separation of Powers  
 Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and the Law

**Courses that help students understand international, transnational, and comparative law or its practice**

Immigration  
 Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 International Business Transactions  
 International Criminal Law  
 International Human Rights Law  
 International Public Law  
 Mediation  
 Negotiation  
 Sales and Leases  
 U.S. Taxation of International Business Transactions

**Courses that help students understand legal procedure**

Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey  
 Appellate Advocacy Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Arbitration  
 Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Civil Tax Practice  
 Criminal Procedure – Adjudication<sup>N</sup>  
 Criminal Procedure – Investigation<sup>N</sup>  
 Family Justice Clinic<sup>E/N</sup>  
 Federal Courts  
 Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Juvenile Justice Clinic<sup>E</sup>  
 Lawyering Process I<sup>R</sup>  
 Lawyering Process II<sup>R</sup>  
 Mediation  
 Negotiation  
 Pretrial Litigation

**Courses that help students understand how to read and apply legal rules and statutes, and to understand the different tenets of statutory interpretation**

Administrative Law  
 Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing  
 Bankruptcy  
 Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I<sup>R/N</sup>  
 Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II<sup>R/N</sup>

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<p>Evidence<sup>N</sup>            Environmental Quality Law            Federal Income Tax            Federal Taxation            Legislation and Statutory Interpretation            Payment Systems<sup>N</sup>            Sales and Leases<sup>N</sup>            Secured Transactions<sup>N</sup></p> <p>Courses that allow students to learn and/or to practice important <b>litigation and dispute resolution skills</b></p> <p>Advanced Advocacy (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)            Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)            Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey            Appellate Advocacy Clinic<sup>E</sup>            Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I<sup>R/N</sup>            Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II<sup>R/N</sup>            Evidence Practicum<sup>N</sup>            Family Justice Clinic<sup>E/N</sup>            Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>            Judicial Writing (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)            Juvenile Justice Clinic<sup>E</sup>            Lawyering Process I<sup>R</sup>            Lawyering Process II<sup>R</sup>            Legal Drafting (Lawyering Process III<sup>R</sup>)            Mediation            Mediation Clinic<sup>E</sup>            Negotiation            Pretrial Litigation            Society of Advocates            Trial Advocacy</p> <p>Courses that help students understand <b>personal injury law</b> or its practice</p> <p>Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey            Arbitration            Disability Law            Employment Discrimination            Employment Law            Insurance Law            Mediation            Privacy, Publicity and Defamation            Products Liability</p>	<p>Torts<sup>R/N</sup>            Workers' Compensation</p> <p>Courses that help students understand <b>public law</b>, law affecting the public at large, or its practice</p> <p>Administrative Law            Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey            Disability Law            Employment Discrimination            Federal Courts            Federal Income Tax            Government/Public Externship<sup>E</sup>            Immigration Law            Juvenile Law            Legislation and Statutory Interpretation            Legislative Externship<sup>E</sup>            Natural Resources Field Seminar (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)            Public Lands and Natural Resources            Water Law</p> <p>Courses that help students understand <b>public interest law</b> or its practice</p> <p>Administrative Law<sup>N</sup>            Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey            American Legal History            Bill of Rights in Law and History            Community Law<sup>E</sup>            Congressional Externship<sup>E</sup>            Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>            Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>            Disability Law            Employment Discrimination            Environmental Quality Law            Family Justice Clinic<sup>E/N</sup>            Family Law<sup>N</sup>            Government/Public Externship<sup>E</sup>            Immigration Clinic<sup>E</sup>            Immigration Law            Innocence Clinic<sup>E</sup>            International Criminal Law            International Human Rights Law            International Public Law            Juvenile Justice Clinic<sup>E</sup>            Community Law<sup>E</sup>            Land Use and Community Economic Development (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)</p>
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Legal Education and Assistance to Prisoners (LEAP) (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)  
Legislation and Statutory Interpretation  
Mediation  
Negotiation

Courses that help students understand **real estate law** or its practice

Administrative Law<sup>N</sup>  
Arbitration  
Bankruptcy  
Business Organizations<sup>N</sup>  
Community Property<sup>N</sup>  
Contracts<sup>R/N</sup>  
Federal Income Tax  
Mediation  
Negotiation  
Property I<sup>R/N</sup>  
Property II<sup>R/N</sup>  
Real Estate Finance  
Taxation of Business Entities  
Water Law

Courses that help students understand the law of **real, personal, and intellectual property law** or its practice

Advanced Intellectual Property Seminar  
Arbitration  
Community Property<sup>N</sup>  
Contracts<sup>R/N</sup>  
Cyber Law  
Entertainment Law  
Estate and Gift Tax  
Intellectual Property I  
Intellectual Property II  
Land Use and Community Economic Development (Community Law<sup>E</sup>)  
Mediation  
Negotiation  
Property I<sup>R/N</sup>  
Property II<sup>R/N</sup>  
Wills, Trusts & Estates<sup>N</sup>

Courses that help students have an understanding of **tax law** or its practice

Business Planning  
Civil Tax Practice  
Civil and Criminal Tax Litigation  
Estate and Gift Tax  
Estate Planning  
Federal Income Tax  
Federal Taxation  
Mediation  
Negotiation  
Taxation of Business Entities  
U.S. Taxation of International Business Transactions

Courses that help students understand how the **U.S. Supreme Court** works

Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>  
Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>  
Criminal Procedure – Adjudication<sup>N</sup>  
Criminal Procedure - Investigation<sup>N</sup>  
Employment Discrimination  
Federal Courts  
Legislation and Statutory Interpretation

Courses that help students understand law on **women and minority groups** or its practice

American Legal History  
Bill of Rights in Law and History  
Constitutional Law I<sup>R/N</sup>  
Constitutional Law II<sup>R/N</sup>  
Domestic Violence  
Employment Discrimination  
Family Justice Clinic<sup>E/N</sup>  
Family Law<sup>N</sup>  
Feminist Jurisprudence  
Immigration Clinic  
Immigration Law  
International Human Rights Law  
Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation and the Law  
Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and the Law  
Violence Against Women

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## When Courses are Offered

When selecting your courses, you may also want to consider some principles, by which the Law School determines course offerings. While many courses are offered annually, numerous courses are offered more sporadically, such as on an every other year basis. From time to time as legal, social and economic developments warrant, we develop new courses and terminate others. For these reasons and general contingencies such as teaching and coverage, not all of the courses mentioned above will be offered each year and others may be added. Nonetheless, the following principles may be helpful to keeping in mind when selecting your courses.

**Required first-year courses:** There are some courses that all first-year students are required to take. These include Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution, Constitutional Law I, Contracts, Lawyering Process, Property, and Torts. Required first-year courses are offered every year.

**Required upper-level courses:** Required upper-level courses usually are offered each year and sometimes each semester. The required upper level courses are Constitutional Law II, Lawyering Process III, and Professional Responsibility. There are several options to choose from for Lawyering Process III. There are four Lawyering Process III courses: Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing, Legal Drafting, Judicial Writing, and Advanced Advocacy.

### Upper-level electives:

- Some elective courses are usually offered each year. These include Administrative Law, Business Organizations, Community Law, Community Property, Conflict of Laws, Congressional Externship, Criminal Procedure – Investigation, Criminal Procedure – Adjudication, Education Clinic, Estate and Gift Tax, Estate Planning, Evidence, Family Justice Clinic, Family Law, Federal Income Tax, Gaming Law, Government/Public Externship, Immigration Clinic, Immigration Law, Innocence Clinic, Insurance Law, Intellectual Property I, Intellectual Property II, International Public Law, Judicial Externship, Juvenile Justice Clinic, Mediation Clinic, Negotiation, Real Estate Finance, Remedies, Sales and Leases, Separation of Powers, Trial Advocacy, and Wills, Trusts & Estates.
- Some elective courses are generally offered at least once every two years. These include American Legal History, Antitrust, Appellate Advocacy Clinic, Bankruptcy, Bill of Rights in Law and History, Community Law, Cyber Law, Employment Discrimination, Employment Law, Entertainment Law, Federal Gaming Law, Gaming Policy Law, International Business Transactions, International Criminal Law, Legislation & Statutory Interpretation, Legislative Advocacy, Mediation, Payment Systems, Pretrial Litigation, Public Lands & Natural Resources, Secured Transactions, Taxation of Business Entities, and Water Law.
- Some elective courses are offered irregularly. These include Advanced Advocacy: Legislative Policy, Gaming Law, Advanced Legal Research, Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey, Arbitration, Civil Tax Practice, Civil and Criminal Tax Litigation, Contract Theory, Disability Law, Domestic Violence, Economics and the Law, Environmental Quality Law, Federal Courts, Feminist Jurisprudence, Legislative Externship, Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation and the Law, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and the Law, U.S. Taxation of International Business Transactions, Violence Against Women, and Workers' Compensation. If you are interested in taking any of these courses, you should take them if and when they are offered because they may not be offered again before you graduate.

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**Seminars and Special Topics Courses:** Some elective courses are offered as seminars or special topics courses. These courses may not be offered each year and others may be added.

- Seminars are advanced classes that limit the enrollment to approximately 15 students and may or may not require pre-requisites. Often seminars are designed around the expertise and particular research interest of the faculty member, which provides a particularly rich learning experience. They usually require students to research and write a comprehensive paper with a new insight into the law, and to present the topic to the class. Generally, these papers will fulfill the students' upper level writing requirement. If a seminar is being offered for the first time and it does not have its own course number, it will be listed as a "special topics" course. Be sure to check the list of "special topics" courses in the registration materials so you don't miss a good one.
- Courses that are being offered on a trial basis are called "Special Topics" courses. These courses do not appear in the list of course offerings or in the law school catalog but they will appear in the registrations materials for each semester. Be sure to read the course description of these types of courses to determine what type of course it will be and what topics will be covered.

**Tentative Courses Planned for this year:** Please see the attached list of courses tentatively planned to be offered this year. This is a tentative list. For the most recent updates, please reference the [Registrar's page](#).

## Other Helpful Resources

Law school is more than preparation to take the bar examination. Law school is a professional school that prepares you to enter the legal profession. It helps you to develop the fundamental values of the profession:

- providing competent representation,
- striving to promote justice, fairness, and morality,
- striving to improve the profession, and
- professional self development.

If you are interested in reading more about the goals of legal education, helpful resources include:

ABA Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, *Legal Education and Professional Development: An Educational Continuum* (1992) (also known as the MacCrate Report), <http://www.abanet.org/legaled/publications/onlinepubs/maccrate.html>.

William M. Sullivan et al., *Educating Lawyers: Preparation for the Profession of Law, Summary of Findings and Recommendations* (2007) (The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching), [http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/files/elibrary/EducatingLawyers\\_summary.pdf](http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/files/elibrary/EducatingLawyers_summary.pdf).

Roy Stuckey et al., *Best Practices for Legal Education* (2007) (Clinical Legal Education Association), <http://www.cleaweb.org/resources/bp.html>.