

**Selecting Courses at Tulane Law School**  
**2014**

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## **Introduction**

Like most national law schools, Tulane has an open curriculum. With the exception of Legal Profession, no courses are required after the first year. Students must fulfill the upperclass writing requirement and a skills training requirement. However, a wide variety of courses is available to satisfy these requirements. We believe that the freedom to design your own course of study among our course offerings that exceed 100 each year is a valuable asset of Tulane Law School. The richness and diversity of our curriculum can present you with some difficult choices.

This booklet is a guide to selecting your upperclass courses. It incorporates many suggestions made by faculty members over the years, but it was not written by the faculty, and some may disagree with some of its content. However useful you may find it, you should not let this booklet substitute for targeted advice from your professors, your student colleagues, Vice Dean Scalise or Dean Netherton, Asst. Dean of Students.

First, some brief reminders: Our J.D. program must be done full-time. You must take a minimum of 10 hours each semester to be considered a full-time student. You can take up to a maximum of 17 hours per semester. Because you need 88 hours to graduate, of which you normally take 29 in your first year, you must average 14.75 hours over your remaining four semesters to graduate in the required six full-time, non-summer, in-residence semesters. Some students like to go to summer school or earn credit in a summer Public Service Externship immediately after their first year because the extra hours enable them to carry a lighter load in later years, when job hunting and extracurricular activities may consume considerable time and energy. You can take up to 12 credits in summer-school programs, of which a maximum of six can be earned in a non-Tulane program. Summer externships earn 3 credits. No more than 9 hours can be taken in a single summer. You must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.0 each semester to stay in school and to graduate.

## **Making Course Choices**

If you look through the website or the registration materials, you will notice a wide variety of courses ranging from basic offerings like Business Enterprises and Income Tax to specialized courses like Admiralty and Transnational Litigation; from theoretical courses, like Critical Race Theory, to skills-oriented courses like Trial Advocacy. How do you choose? One sensible approach is to strive for balance by taking courses of each type. You should take courses that give you the doctrinal knowledge and practical skills you need to be an effective attorney. But good lawyers must know more than black-letter law and practice skills. They also must be able to evaluate the law critically and creatively to assess when statutes or precedents should and should not apply in particular situations and when the law should change. You should not ignore the opportunity law school provides to reflect on the history and values that have shaped, and will continue to influence, the legal system. It is a good idea to supplement the doctrinal and skills courses with courses that give you some perspective on the profession you are about to enter.

In addition to balancing doctrinal, skills and perspective courses, it also may be wise to strike a balance among courses that interest you, courses that cover legal areas in which you might want to specialize, courses that cover legal areas with which most lawyers should be familiar, and courses on subjects that are tested on the bar exam of the state in which you intend to practice. (Subjects tested vary from state to state, so it is best to examine the state bar office's website for a specific state's requirements.) It can be useful to get some background on a majority of the subjects covered on a given bar exam so that you do not have to learn a large amount of new material in the usual six-week review course that precedes the bar exam. Because of the distinctive quality of the civil law tradition, this course of action is especially important for those of you who wish to practice in Louisiana.

Those of you who do not plan to practice law in Louisiana should nevertheless consider taking advantage of Tulane's location in the only state with a civil law tradition as well as our unique

dual curriculum by sampling one or two civil law courses. Most of the world - Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and South America - operates under the civil law, so a knowledge of that legal system can enhance your understanding of the common law approach and permit you to compare legal solutions to common problems. The study of civilian terminology and methodology also can prepare you for international private law practice.

The strategic plan for the Law School calls for greater emphasis on our established strength in international and comparative law. *The faculty urges each student to take at least one course in this area prior to graduation.* Even if you never plan to practice outside of the United States, international or comparative law give you an important perspective on the place of U.S. law in the work setting. Further, students interested in international law should consider studying abroad, either in one of Tulane Law School's summer programs, or through one of our international exchange programs. Courses in international and comparative law are listed later in this booklet, as are short descriptions of the international programs.

We offer six specializations with certificates: Civil Law, Environmental Law, European Legal Studies, International and Comparative Law, Maritime Law, and Sports Law. You cannot get more than one certificate. The requirements for each certificate are listed later in this booklet (see Certificate Programs). You also may put together your own package in certain subject areas in which we have a significant number of courses, albeit without a certificate. Some sample course concentrations are shown later in this booklet.

A cautionary note about specialization: Many of you may believe you know the area of law in which you want to practice or in which you are most likely to get a job. However, the overwhelming majority of lawyers end up with a job in an area other than the one they would have predicted in their first year of law school and/or change jobs and professional focus at least once during their careers. It is risky to specialize too much in law school at the expense of a broad-based legal education that exposes you to a wide variety of legal areas. If you decide to

specialize, we strongly recommend that you also include courses that give you a broad exposure to the law.

### **Bar Exams**

All states (and D.C.) require you to pass a bar exam to practice law in their jurisdiction. After graduation, you will be faced with the prospect of a two-or-three day exam covering many of the subjects taught in law school. All jurisdictions except Louisiana now administer the Multistate Bar Exam as part of their exam. This multiple choice exam covers Constitutional Law (which includes Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation, Freedoms of Speech & Press and Fourteenth Amendment), Contracts/Sales, Federal Procedure, Criminal Law/Procedure, Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, Real Property and Torts. Every state's writing portion of the bar exam includes essay questions. The subjects tested depend on the state, but the vast majority require you to know the state-specific aspects of the law. For a list of specific subjects on a bar exam, see the bar admission offices at [NCBEX.org](http://NCBEX.org). The state bar's website is the most reliable source of information. All jurisdictions also will test you on ethics, either in the essay portion of the exam or in the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam now used by all but two jurisdictions. You should check the state bar office's website or the National Conference of Bar Examiners' website at [NCBEX.org](http://NCBEX.org) for specific requirements of the state(s) you are considering.

You should not let passing the bar exam become the focus of your legal education. Your law school education should prepare you to be a good lawyer, not simply to pass a one-time test. Nonetheless, you must pass the exam to enter the profession, and you should keep that in mind in choosing your courses. The best approach maybe is to take many of the courses covering material tested on the exam so that you will not have to learn a great amount of new material in the few weeks before the exam. Some of the frequently tested subjects present basic information most attorneys should know anyway. If you want or need to limit the number of bar exam courses you take because you want to take other courses, you should at least try to take those

courses that are difficult to learn independently and quickly, for example, Evidence and Income Tax.

### **The Louisiana Bar Exam**

The Louisiana bar exam tests material that is covered in both civil law and non-civil law courses in the curriculum. The three-day exam consists of two parts: the nine-part written exam (Part I) and the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE) (Part II). The Multistate Bar Exam (MBE) is not used. The non-Civil Code subjects tested are Business Entities and Negotiable Instruments; Constitutional Law (which includes Freedoms of Speech & Press and Fourteenth Amendment); Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence; and Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. (Note: Most of the material tested under the rubric of Federal Jurisdiction is covered in the first year Civil Procedure course.) Civil Code subjects covered include Property I and II, Obligations I and II, Persons (La. Family Law), Community Property, Louisiana Security Rights, Successions, Donations and Trusts, Torts and Louisiana Civil Procedure.

Because of the unique terminology and concepts in the Civil Code, it is very risky not to take civil law courses and to plan to learn everything in the six or seven-week review course. The best strategy in selecting courses is to take courses that will enrich your legal education and prepare you for practice. We recommend that you review the description of the Civil Law later in this booklet and that you consult with one or more faculty members who specialize in the civil law to develop a course of study that best fits your needs.

## **Basic Doctrinal Courses**

There are certain core courses that present material every attorney should know. Virtually everyone agrees that all students intending to practice law should take these courses. In addition to the first-year courses (and Legal Profession), they are:

Business Enterprises  
Evidence

There is another group of courses that presents material frequently encountered in general legal practice and tested on most bar exams. These courses contain important general concepts, as well as some specialized material. It probably would be wise to take a good sampling of these courses during law school. Courses in this group include:

Administrative Law  
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (Security Rights in La.)  
Constitutional Law II: 14th Amendment (**highly recommended**)  
Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation  
Federal Courts  
Income Tax  
Trusts and Estates (Successions in La.)

**Note:** *The faculty designates Fourteenth Amendment a “highly recommended” course partly because Constitutional Law I does not cover all constitutional law subjects on the multistate bar exam.*

## **Course Sequencing**

You should be aware that several courses are prerequisites for other more advanced courses. (The registration materials list the advanced courses that have prerequisite courses.) Because they are prerequisites for advanced courses, we schedule courses like Business Enterprises, Evidence, Income Tax, and Admiralty I and II as “second year” courses, although you may take them in your third year, as well. If you want to take advanced business courses it is especially important to take Business Enterprises in the fall semester of your second year because that will allow you the greatest flexibility in taking such upperclass courses as Mergers and Acquisitions and Securities Regulation.

The same pattern holds for Admiralty I and II and the Admiralty electives. Similarly, if you have an interest in tax law, you should take Income Tax your second year to take advantage of advanced tax courses in your third year (or second semester of your second year). Those interested in the intellectual property area should take Intellectual Property, which is a prerequisite for virtually all other courses in the area, in the fall of their second year. You should also take Evidence and Legal Profession in your second year if you are interested in taking Trial Advocacy or participating in a clinic in your third year. Finally, for those interested in Sports Law, or in the Sports Law Certificate program, you must take Antitrust, Intellectual Property and Labor Law in your second year in order to be eligible to take Sports Law: Antitrust and Labor Law or Sports Law: International and Intellectual Property in the fall and spring of your third year.

Generally, most other courses may be taken in either the second or third year without foreclosing your ability to take advanced courses. However, you always should check the prerequisites list in the registration materials and plan your schedule to include prerequisites for courses you may want to take later. **Planning ahead for two years is critical.**

Many of you may want to use some of your second year course slots to begin exploring potential specializations, such as International and Comparative Law, Civil Law, Environmental Law, European Legal Studies, Maritime Law, or Sports Law. Those of you interested in clinics should be aware that clinics (except for the Environmental Clinic) provide 6 credits in the fall semester (3 credits for clinic and 3 for advocacy seminar) and 3 credits in the spring for a total of 9 credit hours in the third year.

### **The Upperclass Writing Requirement**

All students are subject to an additional graduation requirement, the upperclass writing requirement. The specifics of this requirement are spelled out in the Student Handbook under Eligibility For

Degrees. Note that the requirement can be satisfied through appropriate participation in directed research or a law journal, as well as through seminars. The registration materials will identify clearly which seminars or other courses satisfy the writing requirement. The procedure for applying for seminars is specified in the registration materials. Most students fulfill this requirement by taking a seminar.

### **The Skills Training Requirement**

The specifics of the skills training requirement are in the Student Handbook. J.D. students must successfully complete substantial instruction in professional skills training. Trial Advocacy, externships, live-client clinics and courses that engage each student in skills performance that are assessed by the instruction such as alternative methods of dispute resolution, client counseling, interviewing, negotiation, problem solving, factual investigation, organization and management of legal work and drafting are among the areas of professional skills training that fulfill this requirement.

Courses that currently satisfy the requirement are: all Clinics; Advanced Criminal Practice; Federal Practice & Procedure: Appeals Seminar; Externships; Mediation; Domestic Violence Law; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Civil Litigation: Strategy & Practical Skills; Negotiation & Mediation Advocacy; Patent Prosecution & Litigation; Trial Advocacy; Intercultural Negotiation & Mediation (offered in the Berlin Summer School Program); and the Intersession Boot Camps (Pretrial Civil Litigation, Pretrial Criminal Litigation and Transactional).

### **Non-Classroom Credits**

Students planning their courses should be aware that no more than 13 non-classroom credit hours for which a student neither takes an examination nor writes a paper for a professor may be

applied to meet the credit requirement for graduation. The following produce non-classroom credits: Law Review and all journals, Moot Court, Senior Fellow, and Externships. The following **do not** produce non-classroom credit: Directed Research, Negotiation & Mediation Advocacy, Trial Advocacy, Intersession courses, and the clinics. For example, if you enroll in a Public Service Externship in your first summer for 3 credits, you will only have 10 non-classroom credits left to count toward graduation. Note that both Moot Court and journals produce 1-2 non-classroom credits per year, and third-year year-long externships are 5 credits.

### **Introducing the Clinics**

Our live-client clinics provide a unique capstone experience for many third year students. We list below the clinics we offer and some thoughts about the clinic experience.

#### ***Civil Litigation***

Students represent indigent clients in civil rights matters in federal court. Students handle all aspects of their cases from interview to trial or settlement. Students must take the Civil Advocacy Seminar as well as the clinic.

#### ***Prerequisites:***

*Evidence, Legal Profession. Civil Advocacy Seminar & Trial Advocacy are Co-requisites.*

#### ***Criminal Litigation***

Students represent indigent clients in criminal cases. Students handle cases from start to finish. Students must take the Criminal Advocacy Seminar.

#### ***Prerequisites:***

*Evidence, Legal Profession. Constitutional Criminal Procedure (either Investigation or Adjudication) are strongly recommended. Trial Advocacy is a co-requisite.*

***Domestic Violence*** Students represent victims of domestic abuse, relationship violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Students must take Domestic Violence Law.

***Prerequisites:*** *Legal Profession, Evidence. Domestic Violence Law & Trial Advocacy are Co-requisites.*

***Environmental Law*** Students represent clients in environmental matters in judicial, administrative and legislative proceedings.

***Prerequisites:*** *Legal Profession is a pre-requisite for 3Ls & LLMS; a co-requisite for 2Ls. Administrative Law is recommended.*

***Juvenile Litigation*** Students represent indigent clients in cases involving juvenile delinquency, child support, and other matters concerning children. Students must take the Juvenile Advocacy Seminar.

***Prerequisites:*** *Evidence & Legal Profession. Juvenile Advocacy Seminar & Trial Advocacy are Co-requisite. Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation is recommended.*

***Legislative and Administrative Advocacy*** Students examine how bills become law, how agency rules are promulgated, and research and draft a bill for a real client.

The clinics give you the chance to represent actual clients and to use the knowledge you have acquired in substantive courses. You handle the cases from start to finish and thus learn about interviewing, counseling, negotiating, preparing for trial, etc., all under the supervision of a faculty member (sometimes assisted by an instructor) who meets with you regularly to review your caseload. Most students enrolled in clinic courses find them tremendously valuable in boosting their confidence and in providing the experience to work with clients who have real

problems. The clinics, except Legislative and Administrative Advocacy and the Environmental Law Clinic, are open only to third year students and must be taken for the entire year.

Students apply in the spring of their second year and are usually chosen on the basis of their application and a personal interview. Legal Profession is a prerequisite to all clinics. You should check the prerequisite section of the registration materials to see if a specific clinic has other prerequisites you must take in your second year. You will find a more complete description of the different clinical programs on the Law School's website.

### **Summer and Third-Year Externships**

The Public Service Externship summer semester is an experiential learning program providing legal education and skills development in real-life settings. The course is open to rising 2Ls and rising 3Ls. Students work and learn either in courts; public interest or nonprofit organizations; or government offices at the federal, state or local level. Students may participate in the summer externship at local, national, or international field placements. The Public Service Externship allows students to gain expertise in professional skills and problem-solving expertise; study professionalism and the lawyers' ethical requirements; examine lawyers' roles in the delivery of justice and ensuring justice for all; develop specific lawyering skills or learn a specific area of law; explore career interests in a variety of legal fields and build a professional network; and provide service to the community and to the public at large. Three non-classroom credits are awarded for the summer semesters.

The Third-Year Public Service Externship is an experiential learning program providing legal education and skills development in real-life settings in the New Orleans area. Third-year students work and learn either in courts; public interest or nonprofit organizations; or

government offices at the federal, state or local level. Five non-classroom credits are awarded for the third year; two credits are granted in the fall and three credits in the spring.

### **International and Comparative Law**

Tulane has long enjoyed a worldwide reputation as a center for the study of international law and, especially, comparative law. Many faculty members teach and have scholarly interests in these areas. As noted above, the faculty urges students to take at least one course in this area prior to graduation and we recently added a certificate in this area. On the international side, Public International Law is a foundational course. Transnational Litigation has been found helpful by many students. The following is a list of our international and comparative law courses typically offered:

- Comparative Private Law
- Comparative Law: European Legal Systems
- Public International Law
- Transnational Litigation
- European Union: Constitutional Law
- European Union: Business Law
- Foreign Affairs and National Security
- International Human Rights
- International Environmental Law
- International Business Transactions
- International Commercial Arbitration
- International Institutions
- International Intellectual Property
- International Sale of Goods
- International Tax
- International Trade, Finance and Banking
- Law of the Sea
- World Trade Organization Seminar

Students with a particular interest in international law are encouraged to study abroad during their three years at Tulane. This may be done in the summer through one of Tulane's programs which, depending upon minimum enrollment, take place in Berlin, Greece, Paris, Rio, China, or Siena. Students also may spend a semester abroad with one of Tulane's 19 exchange partners, located around the world. Students considering this possibility should begin planning well in

advance, to ensure that they can meet the language requirements of some of the schools and to guarantee that they are able to take the courses they need for their state's bar examination during the semesters they are here in New Orleans. For additional information on these programs, students should contact Herbert Larson, the Director of International Legal Programs, Room 259D, Weinmann Hall.

### **Courses Recommended for Large Firm Practice**

You should consider course selection not only from the perspective of the bar exam or a subject matter that looks interesting, but also from what large firms (who employ many of our graduates) expect of their new associates. Large firms typically have business practices oriented toward corporate clients. There are certain courses that are essential to understanding the basics of this sort of practice:

Business Enterprises  
Income Tax  
Corporate Tax  
Mergers and Acquisitions, Securities Regulation, or Corporate Finance (one of these)

#### ***A Word About Income Tax***

Some students avoid the Income Tax course, assuming that it requires an extensive knowledge of math or is just too difficult. These fears are groundless! Income Tax is an interesting and, as it happens, essential course for many different areas of legal practice.

### **Perspective Courses**

These courses invite you to reflect on the law, its purposes, its philosophical underpinnings, its development over time, and its relationship to other institutions of contemporary society. More specific descriptions of these courses may be found in the Law School website and the registration materials.

The perspective courses scheduled for 2014-15 include:

Comparative Private Law  
 Constitutional Theory Seminar  
 Critical Race Theory Seminar  
 Law, Sustainability & Development  
 Law & Literature Seminar  
 Law & Sexuality Seminar  
 Mixed Jurisdictions Seminar  
 Modern European Legal History  
 Property Theory Seminar  
 Tax Policy Seminar

### **Courses in Non-certificate Specific Subject Matter Areas**

Some students may wish to concentrate on a particular area of the law during their law-school career. What follows are the suggestions of faculty as to how a student may approach a concentration in the following areas.

#### **Civil Law**

We recommend that students who intend to practice in Louisiana take the core of the Civil Law curriculum. Those courses include: Civil Law Property (I and II); Obligations (I and II); Successions, Donations and Trusts; Civil Law Security Rights; Civil Law Torts; Community Property; and Family Law (all 50 states). We also recommend that these students spread that course of study over their three years at the law school. Such a breakdown would provide the following course structure:

First Year	Spring	Obligations I Property I, Civil Law
Second Year	Fall	Obligations II Property II, Civil Law
	Spring	Community Property
Third Year	Fall	Family Law (all 50 states)
	Spring	Civil Law Security Rights Successions, Donations and Trusts

Although it is not a civil law course, many students who plan to sit for the Louisiana Bar Exam and to practice in the state find it advisable to take Civil Procedure, Louisiana, in the spring of their third year. In addition, such students, depending upon their interests, may wish to consider Civil Law Torts and Civil Law Real Estate Transactions and Finance.

In addition to these courses, we offer several perspective courses in the civil law that a student who is concentrating in this area might consider. When offered, these courses include the Civil Law Seminar and courses in Comparative Law. In general, courses offered within the European Legal Studies certificate program may be attractive to the student with a serious interest in the civil law.

Some students decide late in their law school career that they will sit for the Louisiana Bar Exam and will enter legal practice in the state. Such a student who enters the third year without having taken any civil law courses should consider taking Civil Law Property II and Obligations II in the fall and Obligations I, Civil Law Property I, and Successions in the spring. In addition, and most importantly, these students should solicit advice from faculty with expertise in the civil law to receive guidance that is tailored to their career objectives.

### **Commercial Law**

Any student who plans to practice commercial law (i.e., general contracts, banking, business torts, insolvency/reorganization) should take the following courses:

Bankruptcy  
Business Enterprises  
Payment Systems (not offered every year)  
Secured Transactions

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses:

Income Tax  
Corporate Tax

### **Constitutional and Public Law**

Any student who is interested in practicing law involving constitutional and governmental issues should take the following courses:

Administrative Law  
Constitutional Law: Freedoms of Speech & Press  
Constitutional Law: Fourteenth Amendment  
Federal Courts

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses, depending on your interests (not all are offered every year):

Constitution & Religion  
Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation  
Criminal Procedure Seminar  
Critical Race Theory Seminar  
Foreign Affairs & National Security

Students with an interest in constitutional and public law should note that virtually all of the clinics we offer engage issues in this area. If you are interested in such a clinical experience, you should explore the variety of practice opportunities that each clinic offers.

### **Corporate Law**

Any student who plans to practice corporate law (i.e., forming and advising corporations, handling mergers and corporate acquisitions, securities issues) should take the following courses:

Business Enterprises  
Income Tax  
Corporate Tax

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses, depending on your specific interests:

Accounting and Auditing (offered every other year)  
Antitrust  
Bankruptcy  
Corporate Finance  
Initial Public Offerings  
Mergers and Acquisitions  
Partnership Tax  
Securities Regulation

### **Criminal Law**

Any student who plans to practice criminal law should take the following courses:

Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Adjudication  
Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation  
Evidence

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses:

Advanced Criminal Practice  
Federal Criminal Law (every other year)  
International Criminal Law (every other year)  
Criminal Litigation Clinic  
Criminal Procedure Seminar  
Trial Advocacy

### **Estate Planning and Probate**

Lawyers who specialize in this area advise clients on the intergenerational transfer of property through trusts, the probate of wills, and custodianships. Any student who is interested in this practice should take the following courses:

Community Property  
Family Law  
Income Tax  
Tax: Gift & Estate Taxation  
Trusts and Estates (Successions)

### **Health Law**

Lawyers who practice in this area deal with a wide array of issues that arise in an industry that constitutes a larger part of the gross domestic product than any other. These issues include mergers and acquisitions in the health care industry, access to care, individual rights, the regulatory issues facing health care, and medical malpractice. Any student who is interested in this practice should take the following courses:

Administrative Law  
Health Care Law and Regulation  
Insurance Law

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses:

Antitrust  
Business Enterprises  
Income Tax  
Intellectual Property  
Labor Law  
Corporate Tax

## **Intellectual Property**

Any student who is interested in an intellectual property practice should begin by taking Intellectual Property, which is a prerequisite for advanced courses, in the fall of the second year. Thereafter, one should take the following courses:

Copyright Law (every other year)  
Patent Law (every other year)  
Trademarks and Unfair Competition (every other year)

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses, depending on your interests:

Art/Culture Law in a Domestic & International Context (not offered every year)  
Entertainment Law  
Intellectual Property Seminar  
International Intellectual Property (not offered every year)  
Internet Law  
Patent Prosecution and Litigation

## **Labor Relations and Employment Law**

Any student interested in practicing in this area should take the following courses:

Employment Discrimination  
Labor Law

We recommend that you consider the following courses:

Administrative Law  
Alternative Dispute Resolution  
Antitrust  
Federal Courts  
Negotiation and Mediation Advocacy

## **Real Estate Law**

Any student who is interested in practicing Real Estate law should take the following courses:

Bankruptcy  
Income Tax  
Real Estate Transactions and Finance (Common Law and/or Civil Law)  
Secured Transactions or Civil Law: Security Rights

In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses:

Business Enterprises  
Community Property  
Historic Preservation Seminar  
Insurance Law  
Corporate Tax  
Trusts and Estates  
Partnership Tax (not offered every year)

### **Taxation**

The basic courses for the student who is interested in a tax practice are:

Business Enterprises  
Income Tax  
Corporate Tax

The more specialized courses that may be of interest to you are (not all of which are offered every year):

Comparative Tax  
International Tax  
Natural Resources Taxation (not offered every year)  
Partnership Tax  
Research in Taxation  
State & Local Taxation  
Tax Policy Seminar  
Tax Practice and Procedure (offered every other year)  
Taxation of Nonprofits  
Wealth, Income & Public Policy in America Seminar

### **Gender and the Law**

Any student who is interested in gender and the law should take the following courses:

Community Property  
Critical Race Theory  
Family Law  
Gender Law: Public Policy  
Domestic Violence Clinic  
Domestic Violence Law  
Employment Discrimination  
Law & Sexuality Seminar

## Certificate Programs

We also offer six certificate programs - Civil Law, Environmental Law, European Legal Studies, International and Comparative Law, Maritime Law and Sports Law.

- A. For the **Civil Law Certificate**, you must complete and pass a total of 18 credit hours. Of these, at least 15 credit hours must be taken from among the courses designated "Basic Courses," with at least one course drawn from each of the three groups. The 3 additional credit hours may be taken from either the Basic Courses or the courses designated "Enrichment Courses."

**Basic Courses:** Students must select one course from each group and may take any additional basic courses to make up the total of 15 credit hours:

Group I: Fundamental Principles, Obligations and Special Contracts  
Obligations I; Obligations II; Commercial Law: Civil Law Security Rights; Civil Law Torts

Group II: Persons and Family Property  
Family Law (Civil & Common); Community Property; Successions, Donations and Trusts

Group III: Property and Procedure  
Civil Law Property I; Civil Law Property II; Louisiana Civil Procedure

**Enrichment Courses:** Students may take their final three credit hours from the basic or from the enrichment courses.

Civil Law Seminar; Mixed Jurisdictions Seminar; Comparative Law: European Legal Systems; Comparative Private Law; French Business Law; Oil & Gas, Advanced Civil Law; Real Estate Transactions & Finance, Civil Law; Civil Law History Seminar; Roman Law; Directed Research in Civil Law; clinical experience with civil law content, upon approval by the Civil Law Faculty of the work done by the student in the clinic; visitor, summer school abroad and mini-courses identified as appropriate by the Civil Law Faculty.

- B. For the **Environmental Law Certificate**, you must complete and pass the following courses totalling 15 credit hours.

Required Courses (2 of 3, totaling 6 credits)

Administrative Law  
Natural Resources Law  
Pollution Control

Elective courses (3 of the following, totaling 9 credits, or 2 if all 3 required courses are taken)

Additional environmental law or related courses from the following list totaling nine credit hours (or six credit hours if all three foundation courses are taken) – Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; Climate Change; Coastal and Wetland Law; Comparative Environmental Law; Hazardous Waste Law; Native American Law; Fisheries Management; Toxic Torts; Toxic Tort Litigation; Land Use Planning; International Environmental Law; Environmental Enforcement; Environmental Law Clinic (only 3 credits count toward the certificate); Marine Pollution Law; Historic Preservation Law; Endangered Species and Biodiversity Law; Law & Economics; Advanced Energy Regulation; Energy Regulation & the Environment; Sustainable Energy Law; Law of the Sea; Animal Law; Water Resources Law and Policy [Note: Other courses in this area may be available in some years and may be counted toward the certificate with the approval of the faculty].

**C. European Legal Studies:** Students must complete and pass the following courses totaling 15 credit hours:

(1) Civil Law Obligations (3 credits), which may be satisfied by Obligations I, or courses on French or German Obligations when these are offered; (2) Comparative Law (3 credits), which may be satisfied by the course Comparative Law: European Legal Systems, Comparative Private Law; (3) one of the following courses: International Business Transactions, Transnational Litigation, International Sale of Goods; (4) European Union: Constitutional Law (3 credits) and (5) European Union Law: Business Law (3 credits). The minimum required credits to satisfy the certificate are 15 hours.

**D. For the Maritime Law certificate,** you must complete and pass the following courses totalling 12 credit hours.

Admiralty I and Admiralty II

Three additional courses (**excluding summer abroad courses**) totaling a minimum of six credit hours from among those courses designated in the Law School Website with the prefix "Admiralty" or Law of the Sea, Marine Pollution, Maritime & National Security, Admiralty: Freight Forwarders, Shipbrokers & NVOCCs: Intermediaries & the Carriage of Goods by Sea (MINI-5110), Admiralty: Charter Parties (MINI-5120) or Admiralty: The Law of Maritime Salvage (MINI-5170).

**E. Sports Law:** Students must complete and pass the following requirements totaling 15 credit hours:

Antitrust; Intellectual Property; Labor Law; Sports Law: Antitrust and Labor Law; Sports Law: International and Intellectual Property

These courses are highly recommended: Business Enterprises; Income Tax.

One of these course is also highly recommended: Negotiation & Mediation Advocacy; Mediation; Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Berlin summer program, or any other course(s) in the areas of dispute resolution or negotiation approved by Professor Feldman.

**F. International & Comparative Law:** Students must complete and pass the following requirements totaling 15 credit hours (summer abroad courses excluded):

**Two of the following three courses:**

Comparative Law: European Legal Systems (or Comparative Private Law); Public International Law; Transnational Litigation

**Additional international and comparative law courses** taken from the following list totaling nine credit hours (or six credit hours if all three foundation courses are taken):

Any course or seminar with “Comparative” in the title; European Union: Constitutional Law; European Union Law: Business Law; Foreign Affairs and the Constitution; International Human Rights; International Environmental Law; International Business Transactions; International Commercial Arbitration; International Institutions; International Intellectual Property; International Sale of Goods; International Tax; International Trade, Finance and Banking; Law of the Sea; World Trade Organization Seminar; any seminar with “International” in the title; any international and comparative mini-course approved by the relevant faculty.

## COURSES TAKEN BY MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE CLASS OF 2014

Course(s)	% of class
Evidence	100
Business Enterprises	94
Constitutional Criminal Procedure	56
Trial Advocacy	56
Income Tax	52
Intellectual Property	48
Trusts & Estates/Successions	48
Administrative Law	44
Family Law	36