College of Law

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Assistant deans
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Executive librarian
• Katherine Hall

Undergraduate certificate: human rights
Professional degrees: J.D.; LL.M.; M.S.L.; S.J.D.
Faculty: http://law.uiowa.edu/faculty-and-scholarship/faculty-bios-and-expertise
Web site: http://law.uiowa.edu/

The University of Iowa College of Law is the oldest law school west of the Mississippi River. Founded in 1865 as the Iowa Law School, the college is a charter member of the American Association of Law Schools and an American Bar Association-approved law school.

One of 11 colleges at the University of Iowa, the College of Law is part of Iowa City's unique cultural community. Students, faculty, and staff work together in a friendly, relaxed, and productive environment that puts students' needs first.

Longstanding commitment to inclusion and diversity is a source of pride for the College of Law, which was one of the first schools in the nation to grant a law degree to a woman (1873) and to an African-American (1879).

Diversity is central to the college's educational philosophy and to its core mission of preparing culturally proficient graduates who are capable of intellectual inquiry, critical and reflective thinking, and engagement.

Learn more about the College of Law's history and its commitment to diversity and inclusion by visiting About Us, Milestones, and Diversity at Iowa Law on the college's web site.

The college is at home in the Boyd Law Building, whose facilities were designed specifically for the school's essential activities and services: classes and meetings, study and research, student-faculty interactions, clinical law and cocurricular programs, student organizations, writing resources, career consultation, and more. The University of Iowa Law Library has one of the largest collections of legal materials in the country, with an exceptional research collection of print and electronic resources relating to U.S. domestic law as well as international, foreign, and comparative law. Ample study space and wireless Internet access are available throughout the library. See "Boyd Law Building" and "University of Iowa Law Library" under "Facilities and Resources" later in this Catalog section.

Iowa's challenging law school curriculum carefully balances substantive courses, perspective offerings, examination of ethical values and professionalism, and skills-training programs, including a highly active in-house legal clinic. The college's 8.4-to-1 student-faculty ratio and the faculty's open-door policy ensure that students have opportunities for interaction and collaboration with their law professors.

The college's writing program—one of the strongest among law schools nationwide—is integral to all students' academic experience. During both semesters of their first year, students take a small-section course in legal analysis, writing, and research. During the second and third years, they complete four additional writing units. Among opportunities for completing the writing requirement is work on one of the law school's four student-run scholarly journals: Iowa Law Review, Journal of Corporation Law, Journal of Gender, Race & Justice, and Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems.

The Writing Resource Center supports and builds upon classroom writing instruction and assists students with a broad range of writing tasks. The center and the writing program as a whole exemplify the law school's personalized attention and dedication to individual learning.

The College of Law offers a strong program of study in the rapidly expanding fields of international and comparative law. In addition to promoting broad social awareness and technical professional competence, the study of international and comparative law provides a theoretical foundation essential for all lawyers by affording unique insight into the nature of law and legal process. It is crucial preparation for lawyers who engage in formulating public policy at all levels of society. It also provides a solid understanding of international law and foreign legal systems, which is fundamental for effective lawyers in an era of global interdependence.

Highlights of the college's international and comparative law program are the Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree program (see "Master of Laws" later in this Catalog section), work on the journal Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems, and participation in the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition. Students also have opportunities for work related to international and comparative law at the University of Iowa Center for Human Rights and in student groups such as the International Law Society.

Over the years, the college has enjoyed great success in preparing women and men to be professional and civic leaders. In the 20th century, Iowa graduates served as U.S. senators and representatives; state governors; federal and state judges; and presidents of the American Bar Association, major universities, and some of the country's largest corporations. Iowa also has been a leader in preparing American law teachers. The college is resolved to continue its traditional role of training future lawyers for positions of professional and community leadership in the 21st century.

Undergraduate Program of Study

The undergraduate Certificate in Human Rights is administered and awarded by the College of Law. For a description of the program, see University of Iowa Center for Human Rights in the Catalog.

Professional Programs of Study
• Juris Doctor
• Master of Laws
Supreme Court requires each individual who intends to apply for admission to the Iowa Bar by examination to register with the Iowa Board of Law Examiners and to pay related fees. See Filing Fees and Deadlines on the Iowa Bar Exam web site. Additional details are available from the College of Law registrar or the clerk of the Iowa Supreme Court.

**FIRST-YEAR CURRICULUM**

The first-year curriculum emphasizes development of analytical skills, a sense of the role of legal institutions in society, and essential writing skills. Each course in the first-year curriculum shares these emphases and conveys substantive knowledge about a particular area of the law. Four courses during the first year are small-section courses. Two of the four (one each semester) cover traditional first-year subjects—civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law, property, torts; they usually enroll no more than 40 students each. The other two are LAW:8032 Legal Analysis Writing and Research I (first semester) and LAW:8033 Legal Analysis Writing and Research II (second semester), which usually have an enrollment of approximately 20 students each.

First-year students take the following courses.

**Fall semester:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8017 Contracts</td>
<td>4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8026 Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning</td>
<td>1 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8032 Legal Analysis Writing and Research I</td>
<td>2 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8037 Property</td>
<td>4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8046 Torts</td>
<td>4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spring semester:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8006 Civil Procedure</td>
<td>4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8010 Constitutional Law I</td>
<td>3 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8022 Criminal Law</td>
<td>3 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8033 Legal Analysis Writing and Research II</td>
<td>2 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective</td>
<td>3 s.h.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two-semester sequence LAW:8032 and LAW:8033, called Legal Analysis Writing and Research (LAWR), is designed to equip students with effective skills in legal analysis, writing and oral communication (oral advocacy), and research.

LAWR develops students' legal analysis skills throughout the year in connection with every assignment. Analytical skills include the ability to spot legal issues in a fact pattern; to identify legally relevant facts; to synthesize legal rules, principles, policies, and purposes found in the legal materials (e.g., precedents and statutes); and to understand and formulate legal arguments of different kinds.

LAWR develops students' legal writing and oral advocacy skills. Legal writing centers on effectively communicating the legal analysis of a practical problem, whether the purpose is to predict what a court or other decision maker will do, to persuade someone to agree with the writer's conclusions, or to decide a case and explain the decision. Oral advocacy skills center on using legal analysis to persuade someone, such as a judge, to reach a particular conclusion.
LAWR develops legal research skills. Legal research supports legal analysis primarily by identifying the legal materials, especially legal authorities, that form the basis of effective legal arguments and legal conclusions.

Students are expected to achieve the following objectives during the two-semester LAWR sequence:

• acquire the fundamentals of legal reasoning and analysis, including case analysis, fact analysis, application of law to facts, case synthesis, and analogizing and distinguishing cases;
• learn how to identify a legal problem and resolve it, as well as how to determine which facts in a fact pattern are legally significant;
• learn how to generate arguments and counterarguments;
• develop and employ basic research skills within a limited universe of research tools in order to locate cases and statutes from citations, to find cases on a given subject, to determine the present status of a case, and to exercise judgment in selecting the most appropriate cases from a larger pool of cases (first semester);
• develop and employ a full range of research skills through assignments that place no limitations on the type of research necessary for their completion (second semester);
• develop the ability to write legal documents, including objective memorandums and persuasive briefs, that are clear, concise, analytically sound, and well organized;
• become familiar with how to cite legal authorities properly and learn the appropriate style, tone, and diction for legal writing, depending on the audience;
• write an appellate brief;
• learn argumentative and persuasive legal writing; and
• craft and present a persuasive oral argument.

SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR CURRICULUM

All students complete three specific required courses plus required writing units during the second and third years. Beyond that, they plan their own course of study for the two years, drawing from a rich menu of mainstream, specialized, clinical, and perspective courses. Second- and third-year courses must cover the range of specialties within the legal profession, allowing students to explore and follow their professional interests in a particular career specialization, to write for one of the school’s four student-run scholarly journals, to pursue joint degrees in law-related graduate programs, or to simply obtain the widest possible exposure to the legal landscape.

All second- and third-year students must complete the following work.

LAW:8280 Constitutional Law II 3 s.h.
One course on legal ethics
One course on professional skills
Four writing units beyond the writing requirements of the first year

Writing units may be completed through a combination of courses and cocurricular programs that include a writing unit, such as seminar papers, independent research papers, clinical law programs, work on any of the college’s four journals, Moot Court Board, and advanced appellate advocacy activities. Two of the four writing units must be completed in courses (including seminars and clinical programs) or through independent research in which there is direct, ongoing faculty supervision.

Juris Doctor 3 + 3

The College of Law 3 Plus 3 Program allows eligible undergraduates at partner institutions to apply to law school in their junior year. Students admitted under the program fulfill their senior year of undergraduate work through the successful completion of their first year law school courses, allowing them to graduate with both a bachelor’s degree and a law degree in just six years, which amounts to a year of tuition and related cost savings.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants must be in their junior year at an undergraduate institution with which the College of Law has a 3 Plus 3 agreement, and must meet their undergraduate institution’s criteria for eligibility. Each undergraduate institution determines which majors and programs are eligible for participation.

In addition to being an eligible junior at one of the College of Law’s partner institutions, applicants must take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), complete the law school application, and submit a Certificate of Eligibility Form from their current institution. Candidates are considered alongside the University of Iowa College of Law’s regular pool of applicants.

Applicants to the 3 Plus 3 program are encouraged to take the LSAT in October or December and apply in January after their fall grades are available. Later applications, including those who took the LSAT in June, also will be considered.

International Juris Doctor

The University of Iowa College of Law offers a two-year J.D. program for foreign-trained lawyers.

This program gives students who have successfully completed a legal education outside the United States the opportunity to obtain the same degree in two years for which American students are required to complete in three years. Moreover, if foreign-trained law students are eligible for a research assistant position during the second year of the program, the total tuition costs amount to almost half of the tuition paid by American out-of-state students.

Compared to the one-year Master of Laws (LL.M.) program, the two-year Juris Doctor program offers the following advantages:

• eligibility to take the bar exam in any state of the United States;
• first-rate training in legal writing and legal research;
• complete integration with American students and total immersion into a foreign language for two years; and
• the first-year of the curriculum provides students with a firm foundation in American law (property, torts, contracts, constitutional law, criminal law, civil procedure), including legal writing and research, while the second year provides an opportunity to focus on elective course work relevant their personal and practical interests.

REQUIREMENTS

Applicants can are eligible apply to the program if they are a lawyer, with a degree allowing them to practice law, or if
they have completed at least three years of legal studies before matriculating at Iowa. Applicants must be from an institution where their degree has accreditation within their country similar to accreditation by the American Bar Association.

**Course of Study Options for J.D. Students**

The College of Law offers numerous programs and opportunities that students may draw upon when planning their course of study.

**INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW**

The college's international and comparative law program is supported by more than a dozen faculty members who maintain significant teaching and research interests in the field. The program features an extensive selection of courses and related academic opportunities; opportunities for study abroad; an innovative journal edited by students and faculty members; and several centers where research in international and comparative law is conducted. The Master of Laws (LL.M.) program draws scholars and visiting professors from around the world.

Additional resources include the Law Library, which maintains holdings of more than 280,000 volumes of international, comparative, and foreign law and a complete United Nations document collection on microfiche; and programming offered across the University by the UI International Programs office.

To learn more, see "Master of Laws" below and visit International and Comparative Law Program on the college's web site.

**INNOVATION, BUSINESS, AND LAW**

The innovation, business, and law program integrates intellectual property, antitrust, and corporate law to provide a range of academic opportunities for students interested in those disciplines. Visit Innovation, Business, and Law Center to learn more. Not all courses listed on the site are offered every year.

**CONCENTRATED AREAS OF STUDY**

Students may pursue their interest in a particular subject area by selecting appropriate course work and independent research projects. For example, students interested in intellectual property and competition law may choose from the following courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8146</td>
<td>Antitrust Law</td>
<td>3 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8301</td>
<td>Copyrights</td>
<td>3-4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8331</td>
<td>Business Associations</td>
<td>3-4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8643</td>
<td>Introduction to Intellectual Property</td>
<td>3-4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8647</td>
<td>Competition Policy and Innovation</td>
<td>3 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8763</td>
<td>Patent Law</td>
<td>2-4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8856</td>
<td>Securities Regulation</td>
<td>arr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:8954</td>
<td>Trademarks and Unfair Competition</td>
<td>2-4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:9429</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Advocacy</td>
<td>1-3 s.h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:9573</td>
<td>Cultural Property/Heritage</td>
<td>arr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW:9863</td>
<td>Patent Prosecution Seminar</td>
<td>3-4 s.h.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLLEGE OF LAW SEMINARS**

Seminars may be available for up to 4 s.h., of credit. Seminar credit includes two writing units, but students may complete three writing units with the instructor's approval. Seminar formats vary widely; students should check the course descriptions and consult with the instructor before registering.

Many seminars last two semesters. The first semester (usually fall) is the class portion of the seminar; students earn 2 s.h. for a workload equivalent to that of a 2 s.h. course. During the second semester of the seminar (usually spring), students write their papers, earning the remaining credit for the seminar.

Some instructors offer seminars that do not follow the fall-class/spring-writing format. Students may be convened for the seminar as if they were a legislative drafting committee, or they may be required to complete substantial research, drafting, and writing work over the entire year. The amount of credit for the seminar may be flexible or determined by the class as a whole. Seminars using this format may have required attendance and no-drop policies; students are strongly encouraged to learn what will be expected of them before registering for these seminars.

Papers produced for seminars or independent research may be eligible for entry in competitions, sometimes with cash prizes. Competition announcements are posted at the Writing Resource Center.

**CLINICAL LAW PROGRAMS**

Students who have completed the equivalent of three semesters toward the J.D. (at least 39 s.h.) are eligible to apply their theoretical knowledge to real cases and projects under the supervision of faculty members and other attorneys through participation in the College of Law's Clinical Law Programs. Clinical law programs reflect the richness and diversity of modern law practice and the College of Law's commitment to clinical education. The clinical programs operate as areas of a law firm within the Boyd Law Building, giving students the opportunity to put their legal skills to use in a variety of practice areas and venues.

Student interns work on cases supervised by full-time faculty members in the in-house clinic. The interns have primary responsibility for representing their clients at all stages of the legal process, including interviewing and counseling, negotiation, fact investigation, depositions, drafting and briefing, and courtroom appearances. Each semester, most interns have an opportunity to argue cases before various state and federal trial or appellate courts or before administrative agencies. Students also provide basic estate planning, document drafting, and other transactional services to clients. In some projects, interns partner with grassroots organizations, nonprofits, businesses, and public officials to solve recurring and systemic problems that cannot be addressed adequately through litigation or traditional legal methods.

Practice areas include consumer rights, criminal defense, disability rights and policy, domestic violence, immigration, international human rights, juvenile court matters, and workers' rights; see Practice Areas on the Clinical Law Programs web site.

**FIELD PLACEMENT PROGRAMS**

Iowa's Field Placement Program offers high-quality educational experiences that involve students in the performance of legal work in government or nonprofit agencies, criminal prosecution or defense offices, state and federal judges' chambers, international law offices...
and agencies, and a limited number of private practice and corporate settings. In addition to earning credit for their fieldwork, students in field placements participate in a seminar or tutorial led by a faculty member, where they maximize the learning that they gain from the field experience.

Students may earn a total of 30 s.h. for field placement work, cocurricular course work (e.g., work on a journal, moot court, or other student-organized activity), and courses taken outside the College of Law (see ABA Standard 304, interpretation 304-B). The 30 s.h. total may include a maximum of 14 s.h. earned in field placements.

Students may apply a maximum of 20 s.h. earned in clinic, field placements, and non-College of Law courses, combined, toward the J.D. degree. They may apply a maximum of 15 s.h. earned in clinic and field placements, combined, toward graduation.

The College of Law also is involved in programs that do not offer academic credit. Each summer it participates in the County Attorney Internship Program, through which students work as paid employees for county attorneys throughout the state. The college also helps place students in a variety of unpaid clerkships and internships nationwide that provide insight into the workings of the legal system.

STUDY ABROAD

The College of Law administers a consortium of American law schools that offers a study abroad program at Florida State University's London study center. Students spend spring semester at the center studying American and English law with faculty members from Iowa's College of Law and the University of London. They may earn up to 15 s.h.; options include courses and an externship placement opportunity. Learn more about the program and how to apply at London Law Consortium.

Students may earn up to 8 s.h. of College of Law credit for intensive course work in Arcachon, France, for around four weeks in May and June. Courses are taught in English by College of Law professors and French instructors. Visit Summer Program in Arcachon, France to learn more about the program and how to apply.

The college participates in three exchange programs that permit students to earn 12-15 s.h. of credit through courses taught in English. Two students may attend the Universidade Católica Portuguesa School of Law (Lisbon campus) each fall semester; three students may attend Radboud University in Nijmegen, the Netherlands, during fall and spring semesters; and two students may attend the Peking University School of Transnational Law in Shenzhen, China. Learn more at the Católica University, Radboud University, and Peking University School of Transnational Law pages on the College's Study Abroad web site.

LEARNING BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

In addition to the course of study options listed above, J.D. students have numerous opportunities to enhance and supplement their legal, learning, and professional skills outside the classroom setting. They may participate in the college's cocurricular activities, which include four student-produced journals, Moot Court, and the Trial Advocacy Program. They also have access to opportunities and resources provided through the Academic Achievement Program, the Citizen Lawyer Program, and the Writing Resource Center. See "Academic Achievement Program," "Citizen Lawyer Program," and "Cocurricular Programs" below; see "Writing Resource Center" under "Facilities and Resources" toward the end of this Catalog section.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

The College of Law Academic Achievement Program (AAP) helps students make the most of their potential by developing the academic skills they will need in order to succeed in law school. AAP services are open to all law students, with a special emphasis on helping first-year students as they make the transition from successful undergraduate careers to the unique challenges of law study. AAP counselors are available to meet one-on-one with students to discuss academic skills and strategies. AAP coordinates programs on legal study skills and exam taking as part of the 1L Core Series. In the spring semester, AAP convenes a voluntary small-group workshop series for first-year students. AAP also coordinates the First Year at Iowa (FYI) program, which connects incoming students with upperclass student leaders during orientation and throughout the first year.

CITIZEN LAWYER PROGRAM

The Citizen Lawyer Program (CLP) advances the College of Law’s teaching and service missions. CLP is a teaching platform that enables students to advance their development of knowledge, values, and skills central to law as a professional calling. By offering a wide variety of opportunities each year for pro bono work, community service, and programs focusing on the issues, skills, and values that are critical to personal and professional success, CLP extends legal education beyond classrooms and clinical programs while engaging students directly in serving the college’s mission of public service.

Cocurricular Programs

Students enrich their course of study by participating in the college’s cocurricular programs, which include Moot Court, the Trial Advocacy Program, and four student-produced journals. Students may apply a maximum of 6 s.h. earned in cocurricular programs and/or non-law classes toward the J.D. degree.

MOOT COURT

The Moot Court appellate advocacy programs familiarize students with writing appellate briefs, acquaints them with citation form, develops research skills, and strengthens persuasive ability in oral argument at the appellate court level.

Each academic year, the Moot Court office administers LAW:9010 Appellate Advocacy I in the fall semester and two Moot Court competitions in the spring semester. Students who rank in the top scoring positions of LAW:9010 are eligible for the advanced competitions in the spring semester. Advanced competitions include LAW:9021 Van Oosterhout Baskerville Moot Court Competition and LAW:9038 Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

The appellate advocacy program is administered by the Moot Court Board, which consists of student judges and an executive board.

TRIAL ADVOCACY

The Trial Advocacy Program is a student-run, faculty-supervised program in which students develop and refine skills used to prepare and try civil and criminal cases.
The heart of the program is LAW:9060 Trial Advocacy, a 2 s.h. course taught by law school faculty, and experienced trial attorneys. Students are on their feet during most class sessions, practicing the arts of jury selection, opening statement, direct and cross examination, introduction of exhibits, use of expert testimony, and closing argument. The course culminates with a full-scale trial—from the rendering of a jury verdict—conducted by student cocounsel before a visiting judge and a jury of laypersons.

The Stephenson Competition is named after Judge Roy L. Stephenson, a U.S. District Court and Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals judge and a 1940 graduate of the College of Law. Students who demonstrate superior ability in advocacy skills during the trial advocacy courses participate in a series of mock trials judged by local members of the bench and bar. Individuals selected from the competition represent the University of Iowa in the national trial competition.

IOWA LAW REVIEW
Since its inception in 1915, the Iowa Law Review has served as a scholarly legal journal, noting and analyzing developments in the law and suggesting future paths for the law to follow. Students have managed the review since 1935, editing and publishing articles by professors and students. The Iowa Law Review is published five times annually and is staffed by second-year student writers and third-year editors. Its subscribers include legal practitioners and law libraries throughout the world. The review also publishes the Iowa Law Review Bulletin, an online companion that features responses to the pieces published in the review. To learn more, visit the Iowa Law Review web site.

JOURNAL OF CORPORATION LAW
The Journal of Corporation Law is the nation’s oldest and most cited student-published legal periodical specializing in corporate law. The journal’s scope includes antitrust, intellectual property, labor law, securities, taxation, employment discrimination, insurance, products liability, and regulated industries, as well as traditional corporate topics. Selected articles submitted by practitioners and academics are published in each of four annual issues. Several student articles also are selected for publication. The journal enjoys a worldwide audience.

All students who have completed two semesters of class work are eligible to write for the journal. Students who have achieved third-year standing at the College of Law are eligible for selection to the journal’s editorial board and may receive additional academic credit. They also may be eligible for a monetary stipend. See the Journal of Corporation Law web site.

JOURNAL OF GENDER, RACE & JUSTICE
The Journal of Gender, Race & Justice pushes the boundaries of legal scholarship and theory in its focus on social justice issues. The journal hosts a symposium at the College of Law every other year, bringing together nationally renowned legal scholars and practitioners to discuss the relationships among the law and race, gender, sex, sexual identity, economic class, ability, and other identity characteristics. The journal publishes an annual volume of legal works that includes symposium papers, papers from conferences outside the college, and articles written by Iowa law students. It also maintains a blog to promote discussion of issues related to its mission.

All students who have completed two semesters of law school, including transfer students, are eligible to write for the journal. Students who have completed the journal’s student writer program or who have third-year standing at the College of Law are eligible to apply for a position on the journal’s editorial board, which may provide a monetary stipend and academic credit. To learn more, visit the Journal of Gender, Race & Justice web site.

TRANSNATIONAL LAW & CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS
Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems (TLCP) is published twice a year and is edited by Iowa law students. TLCP addresses issues and problems that transcend traditional political boundaries, that are of interest to the international and comparative law community, and that are not commonly found in other journals and reviews. One issue takes the form of a symposium addressing specific topics; this issue has a guest editor who is a legal scholar noted for his or her work on the symposium topic. The second issue is submission based. Every other year the journal organizes and sponsors a symposium on a contemporary international issue; past topics include climate change, the European Union’s sovereign debt crisis, and war crimes.

Law students who have completed at least two semesters of law school may earn up to 2 s.h. of credit by writing for TLCP. Highly qualified students who complete the writing and secondary hour requirements may be chosen to fill an editorial position, for which they earn additional credit. They also may be eligible for a monetary stipend. For more information, visit the Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems web site.

Joint J.D./Graduate Degrees
The College of Law and the Graduate College offer several joint degree programs in which students work toward the J.D. degree and a graduate degree concurrently. The College of Law may allow students to count up to 12 s.h. of applicable credit earned in the graduate degree program toward both the graduate degree and the J.D. degree, providing that students earn the graduate credit after they enroll in the College of Law. The individual graduate programs determine how much credit earned for the J.D. degree may be applied to the graduate degree. Contact the College of Law dean of students or registrar to learn more.

Separate application to each degree program is required. Applicants must be admitted to both programs before they may be admitted to the joint degree program. Applicants to graduate programs must meet the admission requirements of the Graduate College; see the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Graduate College.

The following academic units and programs have collaborated with the College of Law to offer joint J.D./ graduate degree programs: the Tippie College of Business and its Departments of Accounting, Economics, and Management and Organizations and Master of Business Administration Program; the Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication and Social Work and the Departments of American Studies, Anthropology, Chemistry, English, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Religious Studies, Sociology, and Spanish and Portuguese...
(College of Liberal Arts and Sciences); the Departments of Educational Policy and Leadership Studies and Rehabilitation and Counselor Education (College of Education); the Schools of Library and Information Science and Urban and Regional Planning (Graduate College); the Carver College of Medicine; and the Department of Health Management and Policy and the Master of Public Health Program (College of Public Health). Other joint programs may be possible.

Many departments have advisors for their joint programs. For more information, consult the College of Law dean of students and the individual graduate programs.

Students in joint J.D./graduate degree programs pay tuition at the College of Law rate if the tuition is higher for the J.D. program than for the graduate program. An exception is made for students who are not enrolled in College of Law courses or in other courses that will be applied to the J.D. degree during a fall or spring semester or a summer session. Joint J.D./graduate degree students are charged tuition at the College of Law rate for at least six semesters.

Master of Laws

The Master of Law (LL.M.) is one degree program, but designed for two types of students:

Foreign-trained jurists who seek a comparative introduction to, and specific training in, aspects of United States law and legal institutions and a path to state bar admission. Students benefit from the College of Law’s legal analysis, writing, and research course, and core courses including contracts, property, torts, and professional responsibility. An extended orientation provides an introduction to United States law.

Foreign-trained jurists or graduates of J.D. programs in the United States who wish to deepen their understanding of law and are interested in research. The program encourages close collaboration with renowned experts in comparative law; anti-competition law; law and economics; law and society; international law, including the law pertaining to international business transactions and/or human rights; and business and innovation.

The LL.M. program admits fewer applicants so students receive substantial attention from the faculty; thus, admission is competitive. All applicants must present evidence of high academic potential and strong recommendations, especially from law professors who supervised their work in classes or seminars.

Degree Requirements

The LL.M. degree requires that students successfully complete a minimum of 24 s.h. of credit, as approved by their faculty advisor. The 24 s.h. are selected from the College of Law’s general course offerings and from LL.M.-specific courses.

LEGAL PRACTICE TRACK

This track is open to foreign-trained lawyers who do not have a J.D. earned in the United States. Students enroll in the LL.M. orientation to the U.S. legal system course taken in August before the start of the fall semester (2 s.h.); a course in professional legal writing, specifically designed for foreign-trained lawyers (2 s.h.); a course in professional responsibility (3 s.h.); and at least 6 s.h. of basic bar exam courses, such as contracts, torts, or constitutional law.

This track is designed to qualify students to take the bar exam in states such as New York, Wisconsin, and California that allow a number of foreign lawyers to complete the bar exam.

RESEARCH TRACK

This track is open to both foreign-trained students with a J.D. degree and students who hold a J.D. degree earned in the United States. LL.M. students without a J.D. degree must take the LL.M. orientation to the U.S. legal system course in August before the start of the fall semester (2 s.h.). Students take the LL.M. seminar, a research and writing course in which they write a research paper on a topic chosen with the approval of their advisor (for at least 1 s.h.). This track is especially suitable for those seeking to enter into an academic career or one that primarily involves policy formulation or research.

Students who earned a J.D. in the United States and international students who have been trained in another common-law jurisdiction, whose English competence is sufficiently high, and who choose the research track are required to undertake a more ambitious research project (4 s.h.) intended to lead to the production of a publishable paper. Others suitably qualified also may attempt the longer research paper with their advisor’s approval.

With the exception of the LL.M. orientation course and the LL.M. writing courses (professional writing or research seminar), courses are taken with other J.D. students from law course offerings, especially offerings on U.S., international, and comparative law. This method of instruction ensures a very effective comparative experience through broad contact with U.S. law students and professors, and U.S.-trained students similarly benefit from close contact with foreign-trained lawyers.

Master of Studies in Law

The Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) degree is primarily intended to educate students and professionals in other fields who do not wish to practice law but who need to recognize and respond effectively to legal issues arising in their work. Individuals who have completed their B.A. or B.S. degree may choose to better position themselves in the job market. Others may be on an established career path but seek to increase their skill set and enhance mobility and promotion opportunities.

The degree program is flexible in content and structure to accommodate all students. Students may choose to pursue courses within a designated specialty track or to build their own customized track. Two specialty tracks include a business and innovation track and a law and public policy track. Alternatively, a student may choose, with law school approval, a customized track relating to a different area of substantive knowledge.

The M.S.L. program provides professionals with an overview of the legal system as a whole, as well as an introduction to some of the legal issues that they are likely to confront in their fields. Students take existing courses in the College of Law alongside J.D. students.

The degree may be completed in as little as one year of full-time study or in not more than four years of part-time study. The M.S.L. program does not qualify graduates to practice law.
Degree Requirements
The Master of Studies in Law program requires 30 s.h. of credit. With law school approval, M.S.L. students may take up to 9 s.h. in related disciplines from other colleges across campus.

COMMON REQUIREMENTS
All students must take:

- LAW:8026 Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning 1 s.h.
- One or more College of Law writing seminars, independent studies, or tutorials 2 s.h.
- Two of these (8 s.h.):
  - LAW:8017 Contracts 4 s.h.
  - LAW:8037 Property 4 s.h.
  - LAW:8046 Torts 4 s.h.

BUSINESS AND INNOVATION TRACK
This track provides invaluable education to those who work in science, technology, engineering, math, or business fields. It offers legal knowledge regarding patenting of technology, products, and other innovations; trademark branding and marketing strategies; and business formation and management. Students will be able to identify legal issues regarding intellectual property and business, avoid infringement liability, and know when to seek professional legal advice.

Business and innovation track students can select from these or other courses (consult with M.S.L. program director).

- LAW:8105 Administrative Law 3 s.h.
- LAW:8146 Antitrust Law 3 s.h.
- LAW:8301 Copyrights 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8307 Corporate Finance 1-3 s.h.
- LAW:8331 Business Associations 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8643 Introduction to Intellectual Property 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8763 Patent Law 2-4 s.h.
- LAW:8954 Trademarks and Unfair Competition Law 2-4 s.h.
- LAW:8954 Trademarks and Unfair Competition 2-4 s.h.

LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY TRACK
This track serves students interested in criminal justice, sociology, race issues, constitutional law, international law, and related fields.

Law and public policy track students can select from these or other courses (consult with M.S.L. program director).

- LAW:8010 Constitutional Law I 3 s.h.
- LAW:8022 Criminal Law 3 s.h.
- LAW:8105 Administrative Law 3 s.h.
- LAW:8280 Constitutional Law II 3 s.h.
- LAW:8362 Critical Race Theory 1-3 s.h.
- LAW:8570 Human Rights in the World Community 1-3 s.h.
- LAW:8751 Nonprofit Organizational Effectiveness I 3 s.h.
- LAW:8752 Nonprofit Organizational Effectiveness II 3 s.h.

CUSTOM TRACK
This track allows students the flexibility to design a curriculum that fits their needs.

Custom track students select from these or other courses (consult with M.S.L. program director).

- LAW:8105 Administrative Law 3 s.h.
- LAW:8158 Arbitration Principles and Practice 3 s.h.
- LAW:8159 Arbitration: Law and Theory 2-3 s.h.
- LAW:8186 Bankruptcy 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8194 Basic Federal Income Taxation 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8331 Business Associations 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8421 Employment Law 2-3 s.h.
- LAW:8562 Health Law 2-3 s.h.
- LAW:8643 Introduction to Intellectual Property 3-4 s.h.
- LAW:8742 Negotiations 2-4 s.h.

Admission
Applicants must submit an application for admission; a short statement detailing their reasons for pursuing the M.S.L. degree; a current resume; official transcripts from all institutions students have attended; two letters of recommendation; and an official ACT, SAT, Graduate Record (GRE) General Test, Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), or Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score. International students whose first language is not English also must demonstrate English language proficiency by obtaining a satisfactory score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Application materials are reviewed by the M.S.L. Faculty Oversight Committee.

Doctor of Juridical Science
The Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) program is intended for students who wish to conduct original and advanced legal research under faculty supervision. S.J.D. students are expected to write a dissertation of publishable quality making a significant and original contribution to legal scholarship. The dissertation should be a book-length manuscript or a series of related articles of equivalent intellectual ambition and scope.

Admission to the S.J.D. program will be granted only if a tenured member of the faculty of the College of Law is available and agrees to serve as the S.J.D. chair of a student’s dissertation committee. The S.J.D. chair and other members of the dissertation committee supervise and evaluate a student’s research and writing on the dissertation topic. S.J.D. candidates are responsible for maintaining contact with the S.J.D. chair and other members of the dissertation committee throughout the S.J.D. program with respect to the progress of their work.

In order to be admitted to the S.J.D. program, students typically first complete the LL.M. degree at the University of Iowa or a similar masters-level degree at another law school, either in the United States or at an English-language law school with academic standards equivalent to those of highly-ranked U.S. LL.M. programs. In appropriate circumstances, however, the admissions
committee will consider applications from excellent students without an English-language master’s-level degree who wish to proceed directly to work on their S.J.D. degree.

**Degree Requirements**

Once students are admitted to the S.J.D. program, there are five requirements for earning the degree.

**YEAR OF RESIDENCY**

Doctor of Juridical Science students must spend at least one academic year (two semesters) in residence in the S.J.D. program at the College of Law. The course of study in that year differs depending on whether a student already has an LL.M. or an equivalent master’s-level degree.

Students who already have an LL.M. or equivalent master’s-level degree must complete 18 s.h. of credit during their first year of residency. They must enroll in the S.J.D. tutorial (5 s.h. each semester; 10 s.h. total) to conduct research and writing under the supervision of their S.J.D. dissertation committee. The work in the S.J.D. tutorial focuses on formulating a detailed dissertation proposal, beginning research for and writing of portions of the dissertation, and completing one or more chapters.

The balance of the required 18 s.h. will be earned on an honors/pass/fail basis through research and writing related to a student’s dissertation, supervised by the student’s S.J.D. chair. However, at the discretion of a student’s S.J.D. committee, some of the semester hours may be allocated to courses or seminars that the committee feels a student needs to strengthen his or her ability to write a successful dissertation. Those courses must be taken on a graded basis, if other students taking those courses are enrolled for the courses on a graded basis.

S.J.D. students who have not earned an LL.M. or J.D. degree or equivalent in a U.S. law school, but whose dissertation work may include U.S. law, may be required to take the College’s orientation course for foreign-trained lawyers. A student’s work in these honors/pass/fail courses shall be awarded as honors for all 18 s.h. If the work is judged by the student’s S.J.D. committee to be of a quality and quantity sufficient to justify promotion to S.J.D. candidacy. If it is not sufficient for promotion, but a student’s S.J.D. committee judges it to be of sufficient quality and quantity to justify the award of graduate credit, the student shall receive a pass for the 18 s.h. If a student’s S.J.D. committee does not find that the work meets that standard, the student shall receive a failing grade on all 18 s.h.

Students who do not already have an LL.M. or equivalent master’s-level degree must complete 24 s.h. of credit during their first year of residency. Students must complete 18 s.h. as indicated above. An additional 2 s.h. will apply for completion of an orientation to the U.S. legal system course for foreign-trained lawyers, unless a student has already earned a J.D. degree from a U.S. law school. A student also must enroll in the LL.M. seminar, a research and writing course during which a student writes a research paper on a topic distinct from S.J.D. thesis topic. At least 2 s.h. of credit is awarded; 4 s.h. if the student is a native speaker of English or has a J.D. degree from a U.S. law school. A student takes additional S.J.D. research and writing course work with the student’s S.J.D. chair as necessary so the student is registered for 12 s.h. each semester. The S.J.D. tutorial and independent research and writing credits are all be graded on the same honors/pass/fail basis as described above. Any other course work taken for credit is subject to the normal rules of the College of Law with respect to grading.

**ADMISSION TO CANDIDACY FOR THE S.J.D.**

Admission to S.J.D. candidacy is a formal step that must be achieved before a student has the right to continue in the S.J.D. program to complete a dissertation. The decision about admission to candidacy is determined by the student’s committee on the basis of the work done during the student’s year of residency in the program. In order to admit a student to candidacy, the committee must determine that the student’s work on the dissertation topic during the semesters of residency is of sufficiently high quality that it is reasonable to believe that the student is able to complete a publishable dissertation on the topic.

As part of the assessment process, the S.J.D. committee will hold an oral examination of the candidate. The oral examination is normally held toward the end of the student’s year of residency and focuses on the work that the candidate has completed on the dissertation, the candidate’s general knowledge and understanding relating to the subject matter of the dissertation, and the candidate’s further plans for completing the dissertation. If the committee is not able to admit the student to S.J.D. candidacy at the conclusion of the first year of residency, the committee may give an extension of up to one calendar year if it finds a sufficient basis to believe that the student likely will be able to satisfy the foregoing standard within that time. As part of that extension of time for further assessment, the committee may require the student to submit additional writing and/or to participate in a second oral examination.

**PRESENTATION OF DISSERTATION WORK**

Each S.J.D. student is required to make at least one substantive presentation of his or her dissertation work at a meeting of the S.J.D. tutorial to a specially constituted group of faculty, or in a public meeting, as arranged with the student’s S.J.D. committee.

**COMPLETION OF THE DISSERTATION**

Students admitted to S.J.D. candidacy are encouraged to apply for permission to continue their research and writing in the College’s Law Library if they can continue to stay in Iowa City, and such applications will normally be granted. However, students admitted to S.J.D. candidacy are free to complete the dissertation wherever they wish. In any event, they must continue to coordinate with their S.J.D. committee and continue to register each fall and spring semester as an S.J.D. candidate in the College.

Within five calendar years from the date of admission to the S.J.D. candidacy, a student must complete the dissertation and have it approved by the S.J.D. committee. In order to approve the dissertation, the committee must determine that the dissertation is of publishable quality. If the committee believes that the work needs revisions or additional work to bring it to the requisite level of quality, the committee may give the student an extension of time and the student must meet the deadlines set by the committee for the revisions.

**ORAL DEFENSE OF THE DISSERTATION**

Before the student’s S.J.D. committee decides whether to approve a student’s completed dissertation for award of the S.J.D. degree, the student must successfully defend
the dissertation in an oral defense led by the student’s S.J.D. committee.

**Academic Recognition**

**Order of the Coif**
The Order of the Coif, a national legal honor society, has a chapter at the University of Iowa. The order is dedicated to scholarship and advancement of high ethical standards in the legal profession. Membership is drawn from the top 10 percent of the graduating class. Initiates are selected by the faculty after graduation.

**Prizes and Awards**

**Hancher-Finkbine Medallions** are awarded each year by the University to outstanding graduates; honorees are chosen from nominations made by University departments and colleges based on learning, leadership, and loyalty.

The **Philip G. Hubbard Human Rights Award** is presented each year by the University to recognize outstanding contributions to human rights and equal opportunity, as described in the University’s Human Rights Policy.

The **Willard L. “Sandy” Boyd Prize** is presented to a student who has demonstrated outstanding ability and creativity in the development of written legal scholarship.

The **Alan I. Widiss Faculty Scholar Award** is presented to a student who has made an especially outstanding and distinctive contribution to the development of written legal scholarship.

The **Randy J. Holland Award for Corporate Scholarships** is presented to a student who has written an outstanding scholarly paper in the area of corporate law.

The **Robert S. Hunt Legal History Award** is presented to a student who has written an outstanding scholarly paper in the field of legal history.

The **Judge William C. Stuart Award** is presented to a third-year student who ranks in the top 10 percent of his or her class and is recommended based on integrity and constitutional principles.

The **Innovation, Business, and Law Excellence Award** is presented to two graduating students who have shown interest and excellence across disciplines of intellectual property, business law, antitrust and competition law, and health law and technology; or have done outstanding work in one innovation, business, and law subject matter area.

The **Donald P. Lay Faculty Recognition Award** is presented to a student who has made distinctive contributions to the College of Law’s cocurricular, community, or education programs.

The **Iowa State Bar Association Prize** is presented to a student who possesses the attitude, ability, and other qualities that indicate success as a future leader of the bar association.

The **Antonia “D.J.” Miller Award for Advancement of Human Rights** recognizes outstanding contributions by a student to the advancement of human rights in the law school community.

The **Dean’s Achievement Award** is presented each year to a student, who, through his or her achievements, has exemplified, promoted, or contributed to cultural, racial, or ethnic diversity in the law school.

The **National Association of Women Lawyers Award** is presented to a student who contributes to the advancement of women in society and women in the legal profession and who also has attained high academic achievement.

The **Erich D. Mathias Award for International Social Justice** is presented to a student who has made an outstanding contribution or demonstrated commitment to attaining international social justice.

The **John F. Murray Award** recognizes the student with the highest academic standing in the graduating class.

The **Russell Goldman Award** recognizes the student who has demonstrated the most improved academic performance after the first year.

The **Iowa College of Law Appellate Advocacy Award** is presented to a student for outstanding achievement in and service to the appellate advocacy program.

The **Iowa Academy of Trial Lawyers Award** is presented to a student for outstanding achievement in the Roy L. Stephenson Trial Advocacy Competition.

The **International Academy of Trial Lawyers Award** is presented to a student who has demonstrated distinction in trial advocacy skills.

The **Michelle R. Bennett Client Representation Award** recognizes outstanding service in the college's clinical law programs.

The **ABA/BNA Award for Excellence in the Study of Intellectual Property** is presented to a student who has demonstrated excellence in the study of intellectual property law.

The **American Bankruptcy Institute Medal for Excellence in Bankruptcy Studies** is presented to a student who has demonstrated excellence in the field of bankruptcy.

The **Awards for Outstanding Scholastic Achievement** are awarded to four students for outstanding performance in both the academic and cocurricular programs of the College.

**Student Organizations**

Link to the student organizations' web sites on the college's journals & Student Groups web page.

The **American Constitution Society** (ACS) is a nonpartisan organization whose goal is to foster discussion of important issues of law and policy.

The **American Health Lawyers Association** is dedicated to improving health care law.

The **Asian Pacific American Law Students Association** (APALSA) seeks to promote the field of law among Asians and encourage Asians to enter the field; to improve legal services to Asians; to assist Asians in legal matters; and to educate Asians in the social and ethical obligations of the law.

The Iowa chapter of the **Black Law Students Association** (BLSA) focuses on the relationship of black attorneys to the American legal structure and works to foster an attitude of professional competence. BLSA strives to promote the needs and goals of black law
students, instill a greater awareness among law students of the needs of the black community, and encourage a greater commitment toward meeting those needs. The chapter seeks involvement in the local community and in recruitment programs. Membership is open to all students who support the association’s goals.

The Christian Legal Society maintains a Christian law fellowship at the College of Law whose mission is to enable its members to love their Lord and to love their neighbors as themselves.

The Environmental Law Society provides an educational forum for environmental law topics. During spring semester, the organization sponsors a lecture series featuring professors and experts in environmental law. The group also provides limited legal research and counseling services for attorneys, organizations, and citizens who have questions concerning environmental law. Membership is open to all College of Law students.

The Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) supports public interest law concerns, with emphasis on promoting equal access and adequate representation in the courts and other forums for citizens and citizens’ groups. The University of Iowa chapter’s professional activities are aligned with those of the national organization. They include work in varied legal activities statewide; College of Law activities, including coordination with other student organizations to provide the college with a better public interest support base; promotion of public interest career opportunities; and provision of information about public interest activities and concerns. Membership is open to all College of Law students.

The Federalist Society fosters critical thought and debate about the application of conservative and libertarian principles to the law. Its mission is to promote, advocate, and defend its founding principles and further their application through its activities, which are aimed at reordering the legal system’s priorities to place a premium on individual liberty and the rule of law, and restoring recognition of those principles among law students, faculty members, lawyers, and judges.

The Intellectual Property Law Society (IPLS) promotes exploration of traditional areas of intellectual property law (patent, trademark, copyright) and related areas such as antitrust and entertainment law. The society provides a forum for faculty and student discussion of contemporary issues relating to intellectual property law and its practice; fosters interaction between law students and intellectual property law practitioners through a mentor program that pairs members with intellectual property law practitioners; and offers symposia. All members of the University community are welcome to attend a Society meeting or symposium.

The International Law Society aims to increase student and faculty awareness of international law and related issues. The society’s brown bag lunch lecture series and annual spring conference expose students and faculty to a wide variety of contemporary legal issues surrounding the study and practice of international law. Members also work to support the activities of the University of Iowa Center for Human Rights; promote the Iowa-Arcachon, France, summer program in comparative and international law; participate in the annual Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition; and bring together faculty members and students who share an interest in international affairs.

The Iowa Student Bar Association (ISBA) acts as the College of Law’s student government. Governed by an executive council, the association provides a collective voice for the student body and a source of organization and funding for a variety of college activities and programs. Law students may get involved with the association by serving as class representatives or on faculty-student committees, which deal with admissions, curriculum, financial aid, placement, and so forth. The association presents speakers, sponsors events with other organizations, publishes a newsletter, and sponsors social events. Its legal guardian program assigns entering law students to upperclass students, who provide encouragement and information.

The J. Reuben Clark Law Society emphasizes three basic values and attitudes toward the practice of law and the place of law in modern society: public service, loyalty to the rule of the law and the Constitution of the United States, and appreciation for the religious dimension in American society and in lawyers’ personal lives.

The Jewish Law School Association (JLSA) strives to provide social, educational, religious, political, cultural, and professional resources and opportunities for all Jewish law students at Iowa. The society educates and involves its members in the social, moral, and ethical obligations of the profession; plans and implements programming to facilitate a sense of community among Jewish law students; and raises awareness of Jewish cultural and educational issues at the college.

The Latino/a Law Student Association (LLSA) promotes viable changes within existing legal institutions in order to develop constructive legal and community programs, produce competent and effective Latino and Latina attorneys, and utilize available resources—activities necessary to safeguard and advance the rights and opportunities of oppressed peoples. To achieve these goals, LLSA recruits for the law school. LLSA’s philosophy is that national unity is fundamental for the collective awareness needed to bring about progressive policies in legal education. The association welcomes all students.

The Middle Eastern Legal Student Association (MELSA) aims to increase student and faculty awareness of issues pertaining to the Middle East and how they affect the legal profession.

The Military and National Security Law Society educates and informs Iowa law students about the practice of military and national security law.

The Native American Law Students Association (NALS) promotes awareness of legal, political, cultural, and social issues that affect Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other indigenous peoples. NALS also seeks to promote the study of federal Indian law and provides a forum for the exploration of issues in tribal sovereignty, natural resources, family law, trust obligations, and cultural identity.

The Organization for Women Law Students and Staff (OWLSS) aims to address the changing needs and problems of women in the legal profession and to develop, recommend, and implement new programs, especially those that meet the needs of women at the College of Law. It also sponsors programs of interest to the general law school community. OWLSS has sponsored fall recruitment of prospective women law students, a safety-in-numbers program, brown bag lunches with guest
speakers, sponsorship of members to the annual National Women and the Law Conference, a support network, a regular newsletter, and joint programs with women student groups in medicine and dentistry. Membership is open to all College of Law students, faculty members, and staff members.

**The Outlaws** provides a common forum for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered persons interested in the law, and promotes a climate of mutual support, protection, and professional advancement. Membership is open to all College of Law students and faculty members.

Founded in 1902, **Phi Alpha Delta (PADS)** is the nation's oldest and largest law fraternity. It was the first law fraternity to remove membership restrictions based on race, color, creed, national origin, and grade-point average. Iowa's Hammond Chapter was established in 1908 and became the first PADS chapter to accept students of all races and religions. It participates in fund-raisers and other service projects to benefit local and national service organizations. Membership is open to all College of Law students.

**Phi Delta Phi (PHIDS)** promotes the highest standards of ethics and professionalism in law schools and the legal profession. Since its establishment in 1869, the fraternity has initiated more than 200,000 members. It has more judges, American presidents, governors, senators, representatives, and cabinet members among its membership than does any other legal fraternity.

The **Pro Bono Society** exists to reinforce the value of public service and volunteerism in the legal profession. Membership in the Pro Bono Society is earned through objectively measured activities during the academic year. Iowa law students who complete and report 15 hours of voluntary public service in each of two consecutive semesters are considered for membership. Time donated to a charitable or public service cause, which may be law-related or not, is considered voluntary public service; the requirement is interpreted broadly, so that students may volunteer in an area of interest to them. Members receive a certificate of membership and are invited to attend the annual recognition dinner. The society is a project of the Iowa Student Bar Association.

The **Sports Law Society** connects College of Law students interested in sports law with professionals in the sports industry. Membership is open to all College of Law students.

## Admission

### Undergraduate Education and Law School

Applicants for admission to the University of Iowa College of Law must complete all requirements for the baccalaureate degree before beginning law school (except students participating in the college's early admission program; see "Undergraduate 3+3 Admission" below). In addition, the baccalaureate degree must be earned from an undergraduate institution that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. This is in line with standards set by the American Bar Association, the college's primary accrediting agency.

Fulfillment of the basic requirements does not guarantee admission. The College of Law Admissions Committee selects applicants it deems best able to help the college fulfill its primary mission of providing a high quality legal education in a diverse and stimulating environment and preparing students to serve as leaders in their professional and civic communities. Some additional consideration is given to applicants who are residents of Iowa.

The services that College of Law graduates are called upon to perform are so varied, and the possible fields of endeavor so broad and diverse, that the college prescribes no uniform undergraduate program for those planning to enter law school. With the assistance of faculty advisors, each student should develop an undergraduate program that explores and develops that student's particular intellectual interests. Reading, writing, research, public speaking, critical thinking, and a healthy respect for the historical perspective are important academic skills for students considering law school.

Iowa strongly endorses the three basic objectives recommended by a committee of the Association of American Law Schools: education for comprehension and expression in words; education for a critical understanding of the human institutions and values with which the law deals; and education for greater power in thinking. Anyone thinking of attending law school should keep these objectives in mind while planning an undergraduate course of study.

The association’s recommendations emphasize that undergraduate education of students for a full life through liberal education is far more important than education directed too pointedly toward later professional training and practice. Students are urged not to sacrifice broad perspective for detailed specialization.

### Undergraduate 3+3 Admission

The college has approved a "3+3" admissions program in which undergraduate students enrolled at participating academic institutions and departments in Iowa may enter law school after their junior year of undergraduate study, with the first year of law school completing the requirements of the baccalaureate degree. Contact the College of Law Office of Admissions for more information.

### Selection of Applicants

The college uses multiple criteria in evaluating applicants for admission. Part of the entering class is admitted under a "presumptive admit" process, in which the faculty admissions committee admits students primarily, but not solely, on the strength of their numbers, namely the cumulative undergraduate grade-point average and LSAT score (see "Law School Admission Test" below). Before admission offers are made, each applicant's complete file is reviewed to ensure that the overall record suggests the applicant's suitability for admission, in keeping with the primary mission of the law school.

Although undergraduate academic record and performance on the LSAT are both important admission criteria, the college recognizes that in some circumstances they do not accurately reflect an applicant's potential to succeed in the study of law, develop skills as a leader, enrich the learning environment of his or her fellow students, and serve the public interest as a lawyer.

To evaluate applicants' total suitability for admission, the college has developed a "numbers-plus" admissions policy, under which each entering class is admitted. Under the "numbers-plus" policy, undergraduate record and LSAT
scores are supplemented by nonquantifiable factors that may provide insight to an applicant's overall potential for success in the study and practice of law.

For example, an applicant who can substantiate that his or her standardized test scores are not predictive of academic performance in law school may receive proportionately greater consideration from the committee for his or her grade-point average. Other factors the committee may consider include special academic or professional abilities not reflected in the grade-point average, disability or serious health factors that affected prior academic performance, extracurricular activities, exceptional school-year work commitments due to family financial circumstances, postbaccalaureate academic success (including graduate study), law-related employment experience, public service commitment, leadership in groups historically underrepresented in the legal profession, educational or socioeconomic disadvantage, native language other than English, unusual motivation or perseverance in overcoming obstacles to law study, and any other information the committee considers relevant to the applicant's potential for law study.

Candidates who wish to bring such factors to the committee's attention may do so by including addenda and other documentation with their applications.

**Entrance Date**

Admission is for fall semester classes, which begin in August. Applications are accepted beginning September 1 of the year before admission, with an application deadline of April 1 in the year of admission. Because the college has a rolling admissions process, applicants are encouraged to submit their applications as early as possible. There is no application fee.

For additional information, visit the College of Law Office of Admissions web site, which provides the office’s e-mail address and other contact information, and see the Iowa Graduate Admissions web site.

**Application Process**

**CAS REPORT AND TRANSCRIPTS**

The University of Iowa College of Law participates in the Credential Assembly Service (CAS). Applicants must register for this service through the Law School Admission Council (LSAC); foreign-educated applicants are exempt from this requirement. Prospective law applicants can find the information they need to complete their application for admission to the law school in the council’s free annual publication, Law School Admission Information Book, and on LSAC’s web site. It takes approximately one week from the time the College of Law requests the CAS report until it arrives.

Applicants whose fall course work does not appear on the Credential Assembly Service report should send an official transcript of that course work to CAS.

Applicants are responsible for submitting an official transcript from each college or university they have attended to Law School Admission Council, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940-0998.

Each applicant’s undergraduate institution must forward the applicant’s class rank or the grade distribution for the applicant’s class to the College of Law, if such information is available. Information about class rank is helpful in the application process, but not required. Currently enrolled or former University of Iowa students need not provide this information.

Before classes begin, every applicant who accepts admission to the College of Law must file official transcripts showing conferral of degree with the University’s Office of Admissions.

**LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION**

The college requires applicants to submit at least two, but not more than three, letters of recommendation. Recommendations from professors or others who can comment on the candidate’s critical thinking, writing skills, and potential for success in law school are particularly welcome.

The college participates in the Letter of Recommendation Service offered by the Law School Admission Council. A letter of recommendation form can be downloaded on the council’s web site. Individuals writing letters of recommendation should send their letters, with the required forms, to Law School Admission Council, P.O. Box 8508, Newtown, PA 18940-8508.

**LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST**

Applicants for admission must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). The test is given several times each year and may be taken at numerous locations in the United States and abroad. Test application forms may be obtained from the Law School Admission Council.

Applicants are urged to take the test no later than the February preceding the fall semester for which they are applying. Applicants’ LSAT scores may not be available until approximately four weeks after their test date.

The June test date is the last one that the admissions committee can consider for applicants requesting admission the following fall. Scores more than five years old are not accepted.

Applicants whose first language is not English must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or the International English Testing System (IELTS) exam.

**DEFERRALS**

Admission is for the year of application; deferrals are granted only in extraordinary circumstances.

**DEPOSIT UPON ACCEPTANCE**

All applicants accepting an offer of admission must make a nonrefundable deposit of $250 (U.S.). Fall entrants accepted before March 15 must submit the deposit by April 1; those accepted after March 15 have two weeks to submit the deposit.

Fall entrants must pay a second nonrefundable deposit of $150 (U.S.) by June 1.

For those who enroll, the deposit is credited toward tuition and fees. All accepted applicants, including recipients of scholarships, fellowships, and loans, are required to pay the deposit. Applicants who fail to make the deposit by the specified time forfeit their place in the entering class.

**Financial Support**

The College of Law administers its substantial scholarships and fellowships to advance the goals of its selective admission policy and to provide access to legal education for the talented and diverse students admitted to the
college. Inquiries regarding financial aid should be directed either to the College of Law Office of Financial Aid or the University of Iowa Office of Student Financial Aid (financial-aid@uiowa.edu). Information is subject to change without notice.

Application for Financial Aid
Eligibility for federal loans is based on need established by completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the required supporting documents. The University of Iowa School Code is 001892. It is important to complete the FAFSA as soon as possible after January 1, since some financial aid is subject to the availability of funds.

Although scholarship and fellowship awards are not made until after applicants are admitted to the College of Law, applicants should not wait for the notice of admission before filing the FAFSA. Admitted students who provide the required documents (see Financial Aid Checklist) receive an e-mail instructing them to access their award notification on ISIS.

Applicants are urged to investigate other sources of aid. The UI Office of Student Financial Aid lists some scholarship sites on its Scholarships page.

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS
These awards are based on academic achievement. Awards range from $500 to full tuition, with a research-assistantship component in upper-level years. Renewal for the second and third year of merit scholarships requires that the scholarship recipient remain in good academic and professional standing at the College of Law. Good academic standing requires a cumulative g.p.a. of at least 2.10. Good professional standing requires ethical and responsible conduct as a member of the law school community, in accordance with University of Iowa and College of Law policies.

IOWA LAW SCHOOL FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS
The College of Law enjoys a robust scholarship program due in part to the Iowa Law School Foundation. Recipients of UI Law Foundation scholarships learn about the people and funds behind their scholarships and are asked to write a letter of thanks to donors.

LAW OPPORTUNITY FELLOWSHIPS
The College of Law is committed to affording opportunities for legal careers to persons historically underrepresented in the legal profession. The Law Opportunity Fellowship Program (LOF) was established by the University to provide access to law school for students from groups and backgrounds historically underrepresented within the legal community. Among the criteria considered in awarding the fellowships are educationally and/or socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds, leadership potential, academic merit, and need. Awards may be up to full nonresident tuition for three years and the opportunity to hold a research assistant position for the second and third years. To receive LOF awards, students must apply for financial aid each academic year and submit all of the required forms as soon as possible after January 1 for the next academic year. Good academic standing requires a cumulative g.p.a. of at least 2.10. Good professional standing requires ethical and responsible conduct as a member of the law school community, in accordance with University of Iowa and College of Law policies.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT POSITIONS
Research assistantships are available with many faculty members; eligibility is limited to second- and third-year students. Quarter-time research assistantships (10 hours per week) affect the tuition rate of a nonresident student, so that assessment is at the resident tuition rate, altering the student's financial aid package. Visit Research Assistantships on the college's website for more information.

UI PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
The University offers a variety of part-time employment positions for students. These part-time jobs do not require an application for financial aid. For more information, visit Part-Time Hourly University Employment on the UI Office of Student Financial Aid website.

FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM
The federal Work-Study Program provides need-based employment opportunities for a limited number of students in their second and/or third year at the College of Law. Participation in the Work-Study Program reduces a student's William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan eligibility. Students must demonstrate financial eligibility for the Work-Study Program through the FAFSA and its required documents. See Work-Study Employment on the UI Student Financial Aid website.

Loans
All admitted students who file the FAFSA and required supporting documents are considered for the Federal Perkins Loan and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loans.

FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN
The Federal Perkins Loan is a low-interest loan based on exceptional financial need. Interest does not accrue and payments are not required until the student is no longer enrolled at least half-time in school.

FEDERAL DIRECT FORD/STAFFORD LOANS, FEDERAL GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL PLUS LOANS
The Federal Direct Ford/Stafford Loans (subsidized) and the Federal Graduate/Professional PLUS Loans are funded by the federal government. The two loan programs have different interest rates and interest subsidies based on annual maximum loan amounts. Interest on the Unsubsidized Direct Stafford Loan and Graduate/Professional PLUS Loan accrues while a student is in school, but principal and interest payments may be deferred while a student is in school. Eligibility for the Graduate/Professional PLUS Loan also includes a determination that the applicant does not have adverse credit history. See Loans on the College of Law website.

The College of Law administers substantial scholarships and fellowships to advance the goals of its selective admission policy and to provide access to legal education for the talented and diverse students admitted to the college. Inquiries regarding financial aid should be directed to the College of Law Office of Financial Aid or the University of Iowa Office of Student Financial Aid. Information is subject to change without notice.
Academic Rules and Procedures

Academic Advising

The senior associate dean works with the dean on academic programs and issues of the law school.

The associate dean for student affairs provides academic advice and counseling to students; advocates for student concerns; offers information and makes referrals for students with professional, personal, or family problems; facilitates operation of the student discipline system; and arranges reasonable accommodations for disabled students. The associate dean for student affairs also advises law students pursuing combined degrees in University of Iowa graduate programs and serves as the liaison with those programs.

Each year one or two tenured faculty members are selected by the Iowa Student Bar Association to serve as College of Law ombudspersons. Students who have a problem or grievance should seek an ombudsperson's help. All complaints are handled in strict confidence.

The College of Law registrar is in charge of student record keeping and should be students' first recourse for information about course enrollment, scheduling, joint degree program status, registration, grades, student certification for state bar applications, and progress toward graduation.

A faculty committee reviews and makes proposals for policies affecting students. It considers the college's efforts to recruit and provide services for students, including nontraditional students and those from disadvantaged backgrounds. It provides policy guidance and general oversight for the college's career services and its Academic Achievement Program, and it coordinates and reviews the college's methods for providing academic and curricular counseling to students. The committee also advises the dean on curricular counseling for students.

Transfer Credit

No more than 28 s.h. may be transferred to Iowa from another law school. To qualify for transfer credit, courses must have been completed at a law school accredited by the American Bar Association. Grades received at another law school are not counted in a student's weighted cumulative grade-point average.

Courses Taken Before Admission to the College of Law

Students may not count toward the J.D. any credit they earned in courses they took before matriculating at the College of Law, with the exception of transfer students from other law schools.

Courses Taken Outside the College of Law

Students who take courses outside the College of Law must first obtain permission from the dean of students. If a course is restricted on ISIS (Iowa Student Information Services web site), a student also must obtain the instructor's permission.

Students not enrolled in a joint degree program may apply toward the J.D. a maximum of 6 s.h. earned in courses outside the College of Law and/or through cocurricular work. Such courses are approved only if they contribute directly to the professional competence of an attorney or broaden a student's understanding of law, the legal process, or any particular legal subject. More information about limitations on accreditation of non-College of Law courses is available from the dean of students.

Transfer of Credit after Admission

With the permission of the associate dean, enrolled students may receive credit for courses taken and passed at other law schools accredited by the American Bar Association, up to a maximum of 34 s.h. Courses are shown on a student's transcript as credit for the designated semester hours. Grades received at another law school are not counted in a student's weighted cumulative grade-point average.

Grading Policy

The College of Law uses a numbering system for grading. A numerical grade is assigned to each student in each course, except as otherwise provided (e.g., for courses graded pass/fail, for courses that continue the following term, for grades of incomplete). Grades are recorded in the University's permanent record.

The highest grade awarded at the College of Law is 4.3, the lowest 1.5. No academic credit is given for grades below 1.8 or for grades of "Fail."

Numerical grades may be translated into a letter grade as follows.

- 4.3–4.2 = A+
- 4.1–3.9 = A
- 3.8–3.6 = A-
- 3.5–3.3 = B+
- 3.2–3.0 = B
- 2.9–2.7 = B-
- 2.6–2.4 = C
- 2.3–2.1 = C-
- 2.0–1.8 = D
- 1.7–1.5 = F

Professors may disenroll students for cause or reduce grades for inappropriate academic conduct, for example, plagiarism. Such measures are subject to appropriate due process.

A student who fails a required course must repeat the course, with a different professor if possible. Both enrollments and both final grades earned in the course will appear on the student's transcript and will be included in the calculation of the student's grade-point average. A student who earns a grade lower than 2.1 in the retaken course is referred to the Retention Committee.

A student who fails a nonrequired course may repeat the course with the permission of the associate dean. The grade on the retaken course is recorded as pass (P) or fail (F) and is not used in computing the student's cumulative grade-point average. To receive a P in a course that is retaken, the student must earn a grade of 2.1 or higher.

Pass/Fail Grades

Credit for certain courses is offered only on a pass/fail (P/F) basis. In the case of a failing academic performance in a pass/fail course, the faculty supervisor or instructor
may assign a failing numerical grade, i.e., between 1.7 and 1.5. Individual faculty members may allow students to withdraw from a course rather than receive a failing grade.

**Miscellaneous Grading Marks**

Marks other than pass, fail, and numerical grades are as follows.

Registered (R) indicates that a student has completed the first half of a year-long program, such as a seminar or journal, for which a grade cannot be assigned until the second half of the program has been completed.

Withdrawn (W) carries no course credit and is not used in computing the cumulative grade-point average.

Incomplete (I) carries no course credit toward a degree until it is changed, nor is it used in computing the cumulative grade-point average. A mark of I may be reported only in exceptional cases and only if the unfinished part of the work is small and is unfinished for reasons acceptable to the instructor, and if a student’s standing in the course is satisfactory. Students remove an incomplete by completing the unfinished work during their next period of residence.

**Class Ranking**

Students in the top 10 percent in each class may be informed of their exact rank; grade-point averages at the 12.5 percentile and 37.5 percentile are posted. Students are ranked following the fall semester and spring semester each year. Final class standing is determined each August and is available in September. It includes students who completed all graduation requirements in August, May, and the previous December. For purposes of ranking underclass students, the same system is used, based on the expected graduation date.

**Release of Transcripts**

A student's grades are not given to persons outside the College of Law, including prospective employers, without written permission of the student.

**Class Attendance and Preparation**

Students must attend classes regularly and punctually. They must be prepared to participate in class discussions. A student may be dropped from a course or failed, at the discretion of the instructor, for excessive absence or for repeated lack of adequate preparation. In addition, students are expected to attend special class meetings and be punctual in submitting course assignments, in accordance with ABA Standard 304(d).

**Examination Policy**

One examination is given in each course, with few exceptions. Before taking exams, each student is assigned an identification number to ensure anonymity in grading. Students must write their examination number on any materials that are distributed at the start of the examination and collected at its conclusion. The instructor submits a grade for each identification number, which is kept on file for two years at the College of Law.

To preserve anonymous grading, students must not identify themselves and must not place their name on the examination answer or other materials that the instructor might see. They also may not discuss the examination with their instructors until the exam has been graded and the grades released. Students who have questions should pose them to a proctor during the examination or to the College of Law dean of students or registrar after the exam.

Students may be offered the option of taking some exams on their personal laptops. Each course’s instructor determines whether this option is available for his or her specific course. Students who choose this option must purchase and use special exam-taking software available through the College of Law.

Students who have more than one examination scheduled for the same day, two consecutive exams (i.e. Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning), or exams four days in a row may schedule a make-up time for one of the exams. Students who have exams three days in a row may reschedule one only with permission of the instructor.

Students are expected to take the exam on the next scheduled makeup date immediately following the regularly scheduled exam. Whenever possible, the dean sets aside one to three days as an upperclass study period between the end of regular classes and the first regularly scheduled upperclass exam. See the College of Law Student Handbook for all policies related to examinations.

**Exam Accommodations for English Language, Physical, or Medical Reasons**

A student who is at a substantial disadvantage in taking an exam within the specified time limit because he or she does not have English as a primary language or because he or she has a physical or recognized medical disability may be granted additional time to complete the exam commensurate with the extent of the disadvantage. A student seeking such additional time must make a request to the dean of students by the deadline announced each semester, unless the disability comes into existence after that deadline has passed, stating the nature of the disability and the examination(s) for which the student seeks additional time.

An undergraduate degree from an English-language college or University is considered prima facie evidence that the student is not qualified to be granted extra exam time due to not having English as a primary language. When additional time is granted, it generally is reduced each semester as the student becomes more proficient in English.

**Program Accommodations for Students with Disabilities**

The College of Law is committed to making all of its programs, activities, and services accessible to students with disabilities. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, it strives to provide equal access to all academically qualified students and does not discriminate against students on the basis of disability. The college provides reasonable accommodations to students with disabilities, commensurate with the nature and extent of the disability and consistent with federal law, state law, and policies of the University of Iowa and the College of Law. Students may request accommodations for any University of Iowa sponsored curricular, cocurricular, or extracurricular program, including those in the College of Law.

The College of Law’s cocurricular and extracurricular programs include, but are not limited to, Appellate

**Withdrawal and Leave of Absence**

First-year students who withdraw during the academic year or who fail to reenroll for the second semester must apply for reentry to the College of Law. They must compete with other applicants for a place in the first-year class for the year in which they wish to return. For each readmission application, the reason for the withdrawal and the quality of work done before withdrawal or failure to reenroll is considered. For admission purposes, individuals who have earned fewer than 27 s.h. of credit at the time of withdrawal or failure to reenroll are considered first-year students.

Second- and third-year students who fail to enroll for any semester during the academic year and who have not been granted a leave of absence by the dean of students must obtain permission from the Admissions Committee if they wish to reenroll. Requests for permission to reenroll must be submitted no later than 90 days before the beginning of classes for the semester or summer session in which a student seeks to reenroll.

The dean of students may grant a second- or third-year student a leave of absence for up to one year, if the student shows good cause. First-year students may be granted leaves of absence only under extraordinary circumstances, such as a medical or family emergency, or as a reasonable accommodation for a disability.

Students who withdraw from the College of Law after they have paid tuition are entitled to a pro rata refund of that tuition depending on the effective date of their withdrawal. Consult with the college's Office of Financial Aid for details.

**Student Conduct**

Students are expected to act in a manner appropriate at a professional school. An act or omission that is dishonest or designed to take unfair advantage may subject a student to sanctions as serious as expulsion from school. Misconduct policies and procedures are published annually in the College of Law Student Handbook.

**Research Centers and Programs**

Participation in research centers and outreach programs is an important part of the College of Law's service to professional and civic communities. The college was home to the nation's first agricultural law center. Since that center's closing, several new centers and institutes have been founded in diverse fields such as health law and policy, human rights law, not-for-profit entities, public affairs, and public international finance. These programs enjoy increasing national and international recognition for their specialized research projects and service activities. Several have enjoyed success in attracting competitive grants from state, federal, and private sources.

**Innovation, Business, and Law Center**

The Innovation, Business, and Law Center is an interdisciplinary teaching and research venture that brings together faculty members who teach and study problems of business, technology, innovation, regulation, and legal policy from diverse perspectives. The center's purpose is twofold: first, it offers an innovative curriculum and outstanding legal training in areas pertaining to government regulation of entrepreneurship, innovation, and management of resources; second, it encourages creative individual and collaborative interdisciplinary research in these areas.

**Institute of Public Affairs**

The Institute of Public Affairs provides services and information to help maintain and strengthen the effectiveness of Iowa's local governments. The institute facilitates goal setting and strategic planning, educational programs and information, professional development, and public management assistance, and offers information and publications, outreach, and linkage with other University programs and activities. The Institute provides training for newly elected mayors and council members through a municipal leadership academy and publishes the Iowa Municipal Policy Leader's Handbook for city officials. It also holds the annual Iowa Municipal Management Institute, a professional development conference for city and county managers and administrators in Iowa.

**Larned A. Waterman Iowa Nonprofit Resource Center**

The Larned A. Waterman Iowa Nonprofit Resource Center offers information and assistance from across the University of Iowa to help Iowa's charitable nonprofit organizations become more effective in building their communities.

**Law, Health Policy & Disability Center**

The Law, Health Policy & Disability Center is a leader in law, technology, education, and research focused on improving the quality of life for persons living with disabilities. Based at the University of Iowa College of Law, the center concentrates on public policy and its impact on persons with disabilities, emphasizing employment, self-determination, and self-sufficiency.

**National Health Law and Policy Resource Center**

The National Health Law and Policy Resource Center, founded in 1981, promotes laws and public policies that foster and facilitate accessible, affordable, and quality health services and related services for all Americans, particularly members of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations. The center provides a nonpartisan forum for informed dialogue between academics, practitioners, and public policy makers based on the best available data and information about important health law and policy issues.

**University of Iowa Center for Human Rights**

The University of Iowa Center for Human Rights was founded in 1999 as an outgrowth of the University's year-long commemoration celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Based in
the College of Law, the center engages in human rights teaching, scholarship, and public engagement.

Facilities and Resources

Boyd Law Building

The Willard L. Boyd Law Building, completed in 1986, exemplifies Iowa’s continuing commitment to legal education and the legal profession. The building’s large, circular structure reflects the special character of the Iowa law school and allows the college to operate in a physical environment in which every square foot of space is designed to promote the college’s academic and professional programs.

Among the building’s facilities are classrooms, the Levitt Auditorium, the Law Library, faculty and administrative offices, offices for the college’s cocurricular programs, meeting rooms, a bookstore, and a cafeteria. The renovated suite for the college’s clinical law programs functions as a teaching law firm, offering ease of access, usability, and visibility. Student and faculty lounges and faculty offices are located on the same floor, encouraging student-faculty interaction.

University of Iowa Law Library

The centerpiece of the Boyd Law Building is the University of Iowa Law Library. The Law Library has one of the most comprehensive collections of legal materials in the country, containing more than 1.3 million bound volumes and microform equivalents and more than one million separately cataloged titles as of July 2014. A particular strength of the library is its collection of U.S. legal materials. The Law Library also holds an exceptionally strong collection of materials in foreign, comparative, and international law, including a print collection comprising approximately 280,000 volumes and over 1,500 serials and subscriptions.

The library’s extensive collection of electronic resources is accessible both on and off campus via its web site. The library provides access to numerous comprehensive legal databases, such as Westlaw, Lexis, and Bloomberg Law, in addition to many specialized legal databases. The Law Library’s print and electronic legal collections are reflected in the University of Iowa Libraries’ online catalog Infot Hawk.

The Law Library is open 106 hours a week during the regular academic year. Study carrels, large tables, and casual seating are located throughout the library, in addition to wireless Internet access and electrical outlets. The Reference Desk is staffed seven days a week by experienced reference librarians, who assist with a wide range of questions.

Writing Resource Center

The Writing Resource Center serves as an extension of the classroom and of the required first-year LAWR sequence, LAW:8032 Legal Analysis Writing and Research I and LAW:8033 Legal Analysis Writing and Research II. The center’s director holds a Ph.D. focused on teaching of writing.

The center provides one-on-one tutorial assistance for writers working on course assignments, journal articles, writing samples, and so forth. Students come to the center through the recommendation of faculty members or through self-referral. They find help with rhetorical, stylistic, and grammatical concerns that arise in their writing. Center staff members also work with students on general writing improvement and on strategies for dealing with everything from overcoming writer’s block to adapting material for varied audiences. More than two-thirds of all first-year law students and more than one-third of all law students make use of the Writing Resource Center in a typical year.

Career Services Office

The College of Law’s Career Services Office provides personalized career and life planning, strategic networking, experiential learning programs, and job search assistance to law students and alumni. It assists approximately 100-150 firms, corporations, government agencies, and courts that visit the College of Law during a typical year to interview and hire Iowa law students. Visit the Career Services Office web site to learn about the office’s wide range of services in detail.

Bookstore

The College of Law Bookstore carries all required legal texts and supplements. The bookstore stocks photocopied handouts and teaching materials assigned by course instructors. It also carries a variety of professionally prepared outlines, horn books, and other study aids as well as a limited selection of school supplies and merchandise, including pens, notebook paper, binders, computer disks, exam software, stamps, T-shirts, and sweatshirts. In addition, the bookstore can make change.

Students may charge costs for books, class materials, supplies, and merchandise directly to their University accounts. The bookstore does not accept credit cards.

Information Technology

Since electronic information technologies are vital in legal and business work, the College of Law encourages all law students to become proficient with computers. Access to word processing software also helps law students draft the many papers, articles, and other manuscripts that are a regular part of the law curriculum. The college has installed 41 personal computers attached to a local area network for use by its students. Students also are encouraged to purchase personal computers and Microsoft Windows software, if possible, and to use them in connection with their law school work.

The law college provides network and Internet access from all student library carrels. To participate, law students supply their own laptop computers, which must meet required specifications. Specifications are available from the Law Library computer support office. Wireless Internet access is available throughout the Boyd Law Building.

The college’s computers are loaded with WordPerfect and Microsoft Office software, and the college provides training for and access to the two major online computer research databases, West Publishing Company’s WESTLAW and Mead Data’s LEXIS. Once students complete the training, they have unlimited free access to these services at home via their own PCs and on the student and public workstations in the Law Library.

The Law Library also provides CD-ROM workstations that allow access to databases in CD-ROM formats. Some of the titles available are United Nations documents, complete from 1945; Index to Legal Periodicals; TIARA, a database containing treaties; and numerous U.S. government documents published on CD-ROM.
The University provides free e-mail accounts to its students, faculty, and staff through its Information Technology Services office (ITS). Students can sign up for e-mail accounts online or at the ITS offices in University Capitol Centre (UCC). ITS advises University of Iowa students, faculty, and staff on computer hardware and software needs and can provide information about educational discounts on some purchases. ITS also offers a wide variety of free computer short courses throughout the year. For information on computing resources at the University, consult the Information Technology Services web site.

College of Law Events
The College of Law holds a number of events for its students each week; check the College of Law Event Calendar for current listings. Parents and Partners Day and Iowa Supreme Court Day are two time-honored events held each fall at the college.

Parents and Partners Day
Parents and Partners Day, held during fall semester, provides law students with the opportunity to give the people close to them a glimpse into law school life. The day’s activities include a mock class, building tours, a cookout, and the annual Law School Auction, which helps provide support for law students who work in low-paying or unpaid summer positions in the public sector.

Iowa Supreme Court Day
The College of Law hosts the Iowa Supreme Court on the University of Iowa campus each fall. Supreme Court Day honors the state’s top court and recognizes the college’s origins in the court’s chambers. During the day, four student advocates selected from the previous spring’s Moot Court competition argue a case before the justices; the public is invited to attend the arguments. In the evening, faculty members host dinners in their homes for the justices and students.

Iowa Law School Foundation
The Iowa Law School Foundation (ILSF) is a nonprofit corporation established to solicit, manage, and grant gifts of money and/or property to the College of Law to support the college’s research and educational activities. The ILSF Board of Directors includes alumni, faculty, and students.

Courses
The following courses are those offered by the College of Law during the past four academic years and those scheduled to be offered during the coming academic year. See College of Law Guide to Courses for a list of College of Law courses defined by Interpretation 509-1 of the American Bar Association Standards for the Approval of Law Schools.

First Year

LAW:8006 Civil Procedure 4 s.h.
Procedure before trial; commencement of a suit; subject matter jurisdiction; jurisdiction over the person and venue; pleadings, motion practice, including summary judgment, simple joinder of parties and claims in determining scope and size of the lawsuit; pretrial discovery procedures, the trial, claim and issue preclusion.

LAW:8010 Constitutional Law I 3 s.h.
Constitutional allocation of governmental powers; doctrine of judicial review and nature of judicial function in constitutional cases; relationships among several branches of national government; the federal system, including powers delegated to national government, powers reserved to states, and intergovernmental immunities; role of judicial process in structuring limits within which society operates; institutional development of legal system, relationship among institutions within the system.

LAW:8017 Contracts 4 s.h.
Law that governs the otherwise unregulated sector of the economy; making and enforcement of promises, usually as part of a bargain; formation of agreements, consideration, invalidating causes, parole evidence and interpretation, conditions, and remedies; roles of promises and promissory exchanges in a modern economy; the law's limitations on freedom of contract; brief introduction to Uniform Commercial Code, Article 2.

LAW:8022 Criminal Law 3 s.h.
Basic understanding of substantive criminal law; underlying premises of and justifications for criminal law; emphasis on general doctrines that dictate the minimum elements necessary to impose criminal liability, essential requirements of culpable conduct (an actus reus, or guilty act), blameworthy mental state (a mens rea or guilty mind); rape, homicide, causation, attempt, conspiracy, accomplice liability; various defenses to criminality, such as self-defense, duress, intoxication, insanity, diminished capacity.

LAW:8026 Introduction to Law and Legal Reasoning 1 s.h.
Basic concepts and intellectual skills necessary for understanding the first-year curriculum.

LAW:8032 Legal Analysis Writing and Research I 2 s.h.
Structured development of effective skills in legal analysis, writing, and research; first of a two-semester sequence.

LAW:8033 Legal Analysis Writing and Research II 2 s.h.
Structured development of effective skills in legal analysis, writing, and research; second of a two-semester sequence. Prerequisites: LAW:8032.
LAW:8037 Property  
Concept of private property as one of the legal system's basic foundations; historical development of Anglo-American property law examined in conjunction with changing currents of economic, social, and political thought; emphasis on understanding decision making by courts in the common-law tradition, and its interplay with legislative enactments intended to change the common law; fundamental notions relating to the origins of property rights; relationship of possession and ownership, with emphasis on capacity of property law to recognize a wide range of interest configurations; impetus for promoting ease and reliability in conveyance of property interests, commercially and gratuitously; function of public recording in providing stability to transfers of interest in land; role of adverse possession and prescriptive use in recognizing expectations based on long-standing property relationships; responsiveness of property law to social change as illustrated by modern reforms in landlord-tenant act.

LAW:8046 Torts  
Development of tort principles; civil responsibility for harms to tangible personal and property interests; roles of legislatures, judges, juries; intentional harms, negligence, and strict liability considered from perspectives of jurisprudence, economics, and moral philosophy.

LAW:9442 Legal Analysis Writing and Research for Foreign Trained Lawyers  
Development of legal analysis, writing, and research skills in connection with a variety of assignments for foreign trained lawyers.

LAW:9445 Foreign-Trained Lawyer Orientation  
Orientation for foreign-trained student to U.S. legal system; introduction to U.S. patterns of legal argumentation, main institutional structures of U.S. legal system, and other distinctive aspects and/or fundamental principles of U.S. law; material drawn from basic areas of law (e.g., constitutional law, civil and criminal procedure, contracts, torts, property).

Second and Third Years

LAW:8105 Administrative Law  
Formal and informal procedures, processes, and functions of state and federal administrative agencies; legislative, executive, and judicial control of their actions; nature and definition of administrative agencies; permissible delegation of authority to administrative agencies; scope of agency authority; agencies' right to obtain information from members of the public; citizens' right to obtain information in agencies' possession; definition and types of administrative rules; rule-making procedure; agency discretion to make law by rule or adjudication; right to a trial-type hearing before an agency; parties' specific rights in an administrative hearing, including notice, open or closed hearing, right to counsel, evidence, nature and exclusivity of the record; agency decision-making process, including role of hearing officers, separation of functions and bias of decision makers, nature of opinion required; judicial review of administrative action, including reviewability of agency action, primary jurisdiction of agencies, exhaustion of administrative remedies, standing, scope of judicial review, mechanics of judicial review.

LAW:8112 Advanced Civil Procedure  
Complex civil litigation; advanced civil procedure topics not taught in first year; essential aspects of civil procedure (e.g., personal and subject matter jurisdiction); joinder devices (intervention, necessary parties, interpleader, consolidation), discovery and confidentiality orders, appellate jurisdiction, mechanisms to structure the trial (e.g., bifurcation of issues); class. Prerequisites: LAW:8006.

LAW:8121 Advanced Legal Research Methods in Specialized Subjects  
Legal research methods in specific legal practice and research areas; specific topic rotates each year (litigation and ADR legal research, business and tax legal research, federal legislative history legal research, legal history research); students work with real-world examples to improve research skills related to a particular legal subject.

LAW:8123 Advanced Legal Research  
Builds on LAW:8032 and LAW:8033; in-depth exploration of American legal resources; current print and electronic resources that help students develop better, more efficient search techniques and select the most effective formats for their research; opportunity to review the basic sources of legal information, use varied techniques to access legal information, develop personal strategies for managing information; advanced training in LEXIS, WESTLAW, the Internet; nonlegal information sources important to the legal community, research resources of other legal jurisdictions and international law.

LAW:8125 State Legal Research  
Legal resources available for a particular state; exploration of current print and low-cost electronic resources (i.e., Internet) to develop better, more efficient search techniques; selection of the most effective formats for research; sources of legal information; techniques for accessing legal information.
LAW:8146 Antitrust Law  3 s.h.
Laws dealing with restraints of trade, monopolization and mergers; history of these laws and their development in the courts; current doctrine and its underlying legal and economic theories; analytical tools of trade: sufficiency of economic efficiency as the measure of justice.

LAW:8158 Arbitration Principles and Practice  3 s.h.
Introduction to law of arbitration and essential skills and procedures involved in its practice; role of arbitration in modern conflict resolution in various settings in which it is used; conceptual framework and explanatory theories for analysis of issues frequently encountered in arbitration; statutory and contractual grounds for arbitration (e.g., labor relations, employment, consumer, and commercial transactions); development of skills and understanding of procedure through use of problems and exercises simulating common arbitration scenarios in which students participate as lawyers, arbitrators, and parties.

LAW:8159 Arbitration: Law and Theory  2-3 s.h.
The law of arbitration and its role in modern conflict resolution, conceptual framework and explanatory theories for the analysis of issues frequently encountered; statutory and contractual grounds for arbitration, such as labor relations, employment, consumer, and commercial transactions; the decision to use arbitration; the role of lawyers; judicial enforcement of arbitration agreements and arbitration awards; contractual issues and defenses; federal preemption; arbitrability and separability; remedies; the relationship between arbitration and litigation and mediation and other non-adversary forms of dispute resolution.

LAW:8160 Arbitration: Practice and Advocacy  1-2 s.h.
Skill development to effectively participate in arbitration and related court proceedings; advise clients on various aspects of arbitration; opportunity to draft an arbitration agreement, a petition to compel arbitration, a prehearing arbitration booklet with legal authorities and supporting exhibits, and pleadings necessary for judicial review; examination of all aspects of the arbitration process: procedures for post-award remedies and judicial review; hybrid methods of arbitration, applicable rules, and ethics concepts.

LAW:8161 Arbitration Advocacy Competition  1-2 s.h.
Development and application of arbitration advocacy skills in preparation for the Iowa intramural and regional competitions; addresses arbitration presentation methodology, procedure, prehearing preparation, and advocacy skills; students who advance in the intramural Iowa Arbitration Tournament are selected to represent Iowa in the ABA Arbitration Competition the following fall.

LAW:8163 Art, Law, and Ethics  3 s.h.
How law and ethics apply to individuals and institutions concerned with the visual arts. Same as ARTH:4040.

LAW:8167 The American Legal Experience  3-4 s.h.
Historical role of law in American society and its engagement with politics, social and biological science, economics. Same as HIST:4287.

LAW:8169 The American Legal Experience  3 s.h.
Historical role of law in American social, political, and economic life from the 17th century through 1980s; legal issues involving religion and state, early national period and the Constitution, law of slavery, common law and economic development, changing legal status of women, law's engagement with the social sciences, race discrimination, crime, legal realism, and development of modern welfare and business policy.

LAW:8186 Bankruptcy  3-4 s.h.
Rights of individuals and entities under the federal bankruptcy laws, from perspectives of debtors and creditors; foundational topics from liquidation bankruptcy (chapter 7) to reorganization bankruptcy (chapters 11 and 13); consumer and business bankruptcies; advanced bankruptcy topics such as small business reorganizations, farm bankruptcies, ethical issues in bankruptcy law, international insolvents. Prerequisites: LAW:8374.

LAW:8194 Basic Federal Income Taxation  3-4 s.h.
Operation, policies, principles of federal income tax, including gross income, deductions, property dispositions, tax accounting, assignment of income among family members, time value of money, leveraging.

LAW:8198 Building the State  2 s.h.
Examination of state building and deconstruction; taxing, spending, fiscal citizenship, theories about state building; topics may include statelessness, legibility and state building, utopian tax regimes, revolutionary tax systems (French, U.S.A., Confederate States of America, potential Scottish state), voluntary taxation and non-state "tax" regimes (ISIS, organized crime).

LAW:8216 Civil Procedure in Pre-Trial Theory and Practice  arr.
The law of pleadings and other pretrial matters presented in LAW:8006; hypothetical case developed from interview to pleading to early pretrial stages; experience drafting relevant pleadings and motions. Prerequisites: LAW:8006.

LAW:8263 Comparative Law  2-3 s.h.
Comparative study of origins, development, and principal features of the world’s main legal systems; common and civil law traditions; historical development of the main legal systems, their sources, ideologies, techniques; subjects important to international legal practice (e.g., international judicial assistance, application of foreign law in American courts; in-depth study of modern legal systems of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia; introduction to other legal traditions, including preliterate tribal law, traditional Chinese and Islamic law.

LAW:8272 Conflict of Laws  2-3 s.h.
Problems created when a transaction or relationship has associations with more than one jurisdiction; emphasis on selection of appropriate rules where there are differences in laws of various jurisdiction and on recognition of judgments of other states; current evolution in theoretical approaches to these problems; limitations on American state courts by the federal constitution.
LAW:8280 Constitutional Law II 3 s.h.
Limits on governmental power imposed by the national constitution for protection of individuals; protection of life, liberty, and property by due process and equal protection; freedom of expression and association; religious freedom and the guarantee against establishment of religion; 1st and 14th Amendments.

LAW:8301 Copyrights 3-4 s.h.
Federal law of copyrights, primarily the Copyright Act of 1976; emphasis on copyright protections affecting new technologies, such as videotape, computer hardware and software, electronic data transfer, cable television rebroadcast; ability of legal concepts to keep pace with technological developments. Recommendations: LAW:8643.

LAW:8307 Corporate Finance 1-3 s.h.
Introduction to fundamental principles of corporate finance, including financial statement analysis, valuation of corporate securities and of businesses, capital structure decisions, portfolio theory, and efficient capital markets hypothesis; focus on financial and accounting aspects of corporate decisions than with any particular body of law. Prerequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:8318 Corporate Governance and Control 1-3 s.h.
Principal issues in creation of appropriate governance and control systems for large publicly-held corporations; questions of corporate structure, shareholder voting rights, duties of directors, derivative suits, indemnification and transfers of control viewed from perspective of Delaware's statutory and common law. Recommendations: LAW:8331.

LAW:8322 Corporate Taxation 3 s.h.
Influence of tax considerations on the structure of corporate transaction, from a merger to a restructuring to a securities offering; examination of primary Internal Revenue Code provisions that affect corporations and their shareholders; corporate formations, dividends, redemptions, liquidations, taxable asset and stock acquisitions, tax-free reorganizations; analysis of statutory and regulatory materials; tax reform proposals. Prerequisites: LAW:8194. Corequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:8331 Business Associations 3-4 s.h.
Structure, characteristics of both large publicly and closely held corporations; distribution of powers among management, directors, shareholders; fiduciary duties that limit those powers; enforcement of such duties by shareholder suits; may include basic principles of agency, partnership, and limited partnership law.

LAW:8342 Topics in Criminal Law Practice 1-3 s.h.
Substantive and procedural aspects of criminal law not covered in regular College of Law criminal law and criminal procedure courses; students divided into teams (prosecutors and defense attorneys); hands-on exercises designed to reflect substantive criminal law and procedure discussion; jury selection, jury instructions, pretrial motions, client and witness interviews, depositions, investigation; ethical considerations for prosecutors and defense attorneys, including prosecutorial discretion in charging decisions and conflicts of interest. Prerequisites: LAW:8022.

LAW:8348 Criminal Procedure: Adjudication 3-4 s.h.
Adjudicatory phases of the criminal justice system: indictments and the charging process, preliminary hearings, applications for release on bail and pretrial detention, processes of discovery, guilty pleas, jury selection, conduct of criminal trials, sentencing proceedings and post-trial motions, appellate review, collateral remedies; focus on constitutional rights, specifically the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments; statutory provisions, rules of criminal procedure.

LAW:8350 Criminal Procedure: Investigation 3-4 s.h.
Guarantees and rights of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution against police and prosecutorial practices designed to investigate and prove criminal cases; protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, guarantee against extraction of involuntary confessions, privilege against self-incrimination; constraints upon securing confessions (i.e., Miranda doctrine), due process protection against unreliably suggestive identification procedures, right to counsel, protection against inculpatory admissions and identification practices; exclusionary rules and remedies that enforce constitutional guarantees.

LAW:8362 Critical Race Theory arr.
Race relations and racial discrimination in America from perspectives of the Critical Race Theory movement (CRT); affirmative action, hate speech, queer theory, voting rights, postmodernism, liberalism, Asian-critical theory, Latin-critical theory, federal Indian law, critical white studies; critical race feminism—essentialism, motherhood, lawbreaking, employment law, sexual harassment, global issues.

LAW:8374 Debt Transactions 4 s.h.
Laws and practices of modern lending; procedures for collection of unsecured debts, including enforcement of judgments, exemptions, prejudgment remedies, fraudulent conveyances, statutory liens; secured transactions that involve real property (mortgages) and personal property (security interests governed by Uniform Commercial Code, Article 9); consumer and commercial transactions, counseling hypothetical creditor or debtor clients, understanding realities that shape enforcement of credit agreements.
LAW:8384 Law of Disability Discrimination  1-3 s.h.
Survey of various laws that govern the field of disability discrimination; particular attention to Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and Fair Housing Act Amendments; emphasis on field of education law, including higher education; how to conduct an accessibility audit.

LAW:8399 Election Law  3 s.h.
The Supreme Court has long declared that the right to vote is fundamental, because it is preservative of all other rights; the right to vote in theory and practice, with focus on its relationship to racial and economic justice; what has been done and what should be done to move us closer to the ideal of political equality; proper role of unelected judges in our democracy; history of the right to vote, "one person, one vote" principle, Voting Rights Act, partisan gerrymandering, voter identification, voter registration, political parties, and campaign finance.

LAW:8407 Topics in Employee Benefits Law  arr.
Survey of major topics in employee benefits law; overview of the plans that are subject to the Internal Revenue Code, ERISA, or both; tax-qualification rules for retirement plans focusing on 401(k) plans; disclosure owed and relief available to plan participants under ERISA; fiduciary responsibility for investment decisions under 401(k) plans; and whether ERISA preempts state and local initiatives to expand health care coverage.

LAW:8415 Employment Discrimination  2-3 s.h.
Legal prohibitions against discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, national origin, age; focus on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; procedural and remedial problems, elementary issues of proof.

LAW:8421 Employment Law  2-3 s.h.
Rights of employers, employees in unorganized workplaces; legal issues that arise between employers and employees in nonunionized settings; hiring, discipline, termination, minimum wage, covenants not to compete, employment-related intellectual property issues, occupational safety and health, unemployment.

LAW:8428 English Legal System  1 s.h.
Taught in spring London Law Consortium.

LAW:8433 Environmental Law  2-3 s.h.
Role of the legal system in addressing problems of environmental disruption, with special emphasis on air, water, hazardous waste pollution.

LAW:8444 Estate Planning  2-3 s.h.
Introduction to will drafting, use of powers of attorney, and advance directives (topics frequently taught in courses on trusts and estates); taxes that can be imposed upon the transfer of money or other property by gift (the gift tax), at death (the estate tax), and by certain generation skipping transfers (the generation-skipping tax); interrelationship of these taxes with each other and with the income tax. Prerequisites: LAW:8194. Recommendations: LAW:8981.

LAW:8452 European Union Law  2-3 s.h.
Law of the European Union; EU legal and institutional structure; role of the European Court of Justice in elaborating constitutional and administrative law for the EU on the basis of treaties and legislation; principle of free movement; progress of European integration.

LAW:8460 Evidence  3 s.h.
Rules of evidence developed in common-law courts and under statutes; judicial notice; examination of witnesses; privilege and competence; remote and prejudicial evidence; hearsay; burden of proof and presumptions; roles of judge and jury.

LAW:8467 Family Law  3-4 s.h.
Creation, dissolution of marriage and parent-child relationships; lawyer's practical approach to family law problems combined with a broader view of how the law might treat those problems in light of findings from social and behavioral sciences.

LAW:8481 Federal Courts  3 s.h.
Role of the federal courts in our federal system of government; the federal courts' original and appellate jurisdiction; Supreme Court review of state courts' judgments; Congress' power to strip the federal courts of jurisdiction; development of federal common law; federal writ of habeas corpus; abstention doctrines; state sovereign immunity; federal remedies against state and local action; and Congress' power to create non-Article III adjudicative tribunals. Prerequisites: LAW:8006 and LAW:8010.

LAW:8487 Federal Government Contracting  1 s.h.
Specialized litigation forums created by the federal government to remedy contract disputes over federal contracts for goods, services, and construction; similarities and differences between the federal litigation system and the common law of contracts and UCC Article 2 law; assessment of whether the federal litigation forums and policy goals work; related issues most attorneys encounter during their practices.

LAW:8497 Federal Criminal Practice  2 s.h.
Introduction to each step in the criminal process together with instruction in advocacy skills required for the effective practice of law: complete chronology of a typical federal criminal case, from grand jury investigation through post-trial motions; importance of strategic thinking. Prerequisites: LAW:8350.

LAW:8504 Federal White Collar Criminal Law  1-3 s.h.
How corporations and their officers, directors, employees, and agents can violate criminal law; liability imposed under state and federal laws in the United States, criminal liability under laws of other countries; fundamentals of U.S. law; case studies of recent prosecutions involving American corporations.
LAW:8509 Food and Drug Law  3 s.h.
Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as gatekeeper for permission to market prescription drugs and devices; key role in creation and analysis of information on these products; focus on prescription drugs and devices; five theoretical issues—autonomy, trust/agency costs, information, insurance, and markets in health care; substantive legal doctrines including IP, tort, administrative law, health law, and commercial speech; applied administrative law course.

LAW:8513 Foreign Comparative and International Legal Research  1-2 s.h.
Treaty research, locating and identifying documents from international organizations and tribunals, legal research in selected jurisdictions outside the United States; variety of print and electronic sources; research methods in foreign and international law.

LAW:8527 Foreign Relations Law  arr.
Introduction to law of foreign relations in the United States; impact of constitutional distribution of powers on conduct of U.S. foreign relations; influence of separation of powers doctrines on conduct of foreign relations, status of international law in U.S. legal system, role of courts in adjudicating issues affecting foreign relations, and controversy over distribution of war powers between President and Congress.

LAW:8533 Forms of Argument/Systems of Belief  2-3 s.h.
Major theories of law relevant to study and practice of law in contemporary America; six distinct operating systems, including legal formalism, legal realism, the legal process school, law and economics, the legal positivist/analytic tradition, and critical legal theory (including legal studies, feminist legal theory, critical race theory); diverse forms of legal argument, including those associated with particular theories of law.

LAW:8551 Family, Gender, and Constitutional History  3 s.h.
Same as HIST:4285.

LAW:8562 Health Law  2-3 s.h.
Major areas of concern in health law; tension between quality, access, costs; may include malpractice, quality control, health care financing, access (insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid), licensing, bioethics (end-of-life decisions, informed consent, surrogacy, organ transplantation).

LAW:8570 Human Rights in the World Community  1-3 s.h.
Introduction to established and developing legal rules, procedures, and enforcement mechanisms that govern protection of international human rights; liberal western and developing world notions of human rights, recent examples of human rights controversies worldwide; international human rights of women.

LAW:8577 Immigration Law and Policy  1-3 s.h.
Legal, historical, social, philosophical, and policy foundations of immigration control; modern debate over immigration; criteria and procedures that govern admission of non-U.S. citizens to the United States for permanent residence and temporary visits; deportation criteria and processes; national security and civil liberties implications of immigration policy; refugees and political asylum; undocumented migrants; acquisition, loss, and significance of U.S. citizenship; focus on U.S. law with introduction to perspectives from comparative and international law; experience analyzing varied fact problems that require strategic decision making and interpretation of complex statutory provisions.

LAW:8584 Insurance  1-3 s.h.
Legal principles of insurance; applicability of general principles of contract formation; principles involved in determining which persons and interests are protected, which risks are transferred, and when rights are at variance with insurance policy provisions; claims process, disposition of disputed claims; adoption of tort principles and statutes to alter common law approach to insurance contracts.

LAW:8593 Federal Indian Law  arr.
Specialized body of law allocating power and authority in Indian country that has grown up around native American peoples and their reservations; sovereignty, jurisdiction, federal Indian policy, tribal self-government.

LAW:8594 Interest-Based Negotiation for Lawyers  2-3 s.h.
Theory and practice of interest-based or problem-solving negotiation; acquisition and enhancement of the skills for this approach to negotiation; negotiation exercises.

LAW:8599 International and Comparative Inequality Law  3 s.h.

LAW:8600 International Business Transactions  1-3 s.h.
Legal and practical issues in international trade and investment; typical private transactions, such as the sale of goods (documentary sales transaction, INCOTERMS, letters of credit, agency, distribution), transfer of technology (franchising, licensing), and direct investment across national borders; how private international sales, investment, and licensing transactions are structured to permit private businesses to minimize and plan for the risks associated with conducting business on a global scale.

LAW:8615 International Commercial Arbitration  arr.
Formation and enforcement of agreements to enter arbitration in order to settle international business disputes; recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, process of arbitrating an international business dispute; role-playing exercises to hone advocacy and decision-making skills.

LAW:8618 International and Comparative Family Law  1-3 s.h.

LAW:8620 International Intellectual Property Law 1 s.h.
Overview of international intellectual property law; comparison of U.S. and foreign law relating to patents, copyrights, trademarks; principal multinational agreements relating to intellectual property, including Paris Convention, Berne Convention, TRIPs Agreement; implementation of these agreements within domestic law of United States and other countries. Recommendations: at least one other intellectual property course.

LAW:8622 International Environmental Law 3 s.h.
Laws and institutions developed by the international community to deal with international environmental problems, including those of the atmosphere (acid rain, ozone depletion, radioactive fallout, climate change), hydrosphere (land-based sea pollution, sea-based vessel pollution, transboundary groundwaer diversion), lithosphere (hazardous waste disposal, toxic pollutants, decertification), biosphere (driftnet fishing, endangered elephants, loss of tropical rainforests).

LAW:8626 International Humanitarian Law arr.
Examination of modern international law of war (referred to as law of armed conflict or international humanitarian law); purposes, sources, and principles of this body of law; specific provisions; emphasis on responding to terrorism and other forms of asymmetrical warfare, use of weapons of mass destruction and chemical and biological weapons, and intersection between international humanitarian law and international human rights; legal and policy issues related to international humanitarian responses to natural disasters. Recommendations: LAW:8570 or LAW:8649.

LAW:8629 Taxation of International Business Transactions 3 s.h.
Introduction to U.S. aspects of international taxation and international tax policy issues; how the United States taxes foreign persons on income they derive from U.S. sources; taxation of U.S. persons on their worldwide income; United States bilateral tax treaty network, under which many of the statutory rules regarding the taxation of foreigners are modified or supplanted; solving problems that illustrate the operation of the Code and regulations. Prerequisites: LAW:8194. Corequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:8631 International Trade Law: Basic Norms and Regulations 3 s.h.
Basic norms and legal framework of international trade as expressed in the GATT/WTO regime and U.S. trade laws; issues raised by regional trade blocs such as NAFTA; controversies such as the economic and philosophical justifications for, and objections to, free trade from a variety of perspectives.

LAW:8634 International Transacting Skills 1-2 s.h.
Key negotiation concepts and skills necessary to successfully negotiate international deals through a series of role simulations involving cross-border joint ventures, international project finance deals, and deal-making in developing countries; students engage in one or more simulated negotiations each session, followed by debrief—discussion of how negotiation concepts and features of international transactions, introduced in readings, played out in negotiation dynamics.

LAW:8643 Introduction to Intellectual Property 3-4 s.h.
Introduction to some of the most important intellectual property rules; goals and theories underlying these rules; common ways in which ideas may be protected—from basic form of protection (secrecy and trace secrecy) to exclusive rights granted over inventions (patents) and creative works (copyright), and concluding with rights related to market-based identities (trade and service marks); brief exploration of ways in which debates over intellectual property rights have permeated modern culture.

LAW:8647 Competition Policy and Innovation 3 s.h.
Important issues at intersection of federal competition policy and intellectual property law; competition policy referenced as antitrust laws; competition policies that emanate from intellectual property laws or other regulatory provisions; exclusionary practices, collusion and joint ventures, vertical integration, and procedural issues.

LAW:8649 Foundations of International Law 1-3 s.h.
Introduction to fundamentals of international law; focus on aspects of international law that concern interests in the United States; survey of sources, methodology, and major doctrines of international law within framework of understanding diverse jurisprudential approaches; international law's relationship to U.S. domestic law and institutions; procedural aspects of international law involving international institutions, including the International Court of Justice; foundation course for students interested in international trade, business, family law, human rights, environmental law, and an interest in European Union law.

LAW:8658 Jurisprudence 2-3 s.h.
Exploration of questions central to jurisprudence by looking at positions that have been adopted by legal positivist, natural law theory, and sociological models of jurisprudence (i.e., is there more to legal argument than the strategic battle for a favorable judicial ruling? How would one have to conceive of legal reasoning if one were a judge? Are there right answers to legal questions? Do they presuppose a necessary connection between law and morality? Is any exchange of pros and cons merely a spectacle created in order to hide from the dumbfounded public that legal reasoning does not really matter?); comparative dimension provided in readings with background in civil law.
LAW:8666 Law and Development 2-3 s.h.
Origin of development law and institutions that were created in order to advance it, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

LAW:8670 Labor Law 3-4 s.h.
How national labor law regulates labor relations in the private sector; law relating to unionized employees and firms; right of employees to organize into unions; limits of concerted activities by employees; scope and provisions of collective bargaining; enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement; rights of individual employees in collective units and in labor organizations; lawyer’s role in dealing with judicial, administrative, and arbitral tribunals involved in enforcing labor law; lawyer’s role in complex interrelationships between policy, statute, judicial, and administrative decisions.

LAW:8680 Law and Economics 3 s.h.
Introduction to economics analysis of law; how economic reasoning is used to explain and predict the effects of legal rules; fundamental areas of American law (e.g., property, contracts, torts, criminal law); use of economic efficiency as a normative criterion for evaluating legal rules; efficiency compared to various moral concepts to evaluate such rules.

LAW:8698 Law in the Muslim World 2-3 s.h.
International and comparative law issues relevant to countries in the Muslim world: legal cultures, institutions, rules, actors, processes of several jurisdictions including Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Nigeria, Palestine, Pakistan; Islamic sharia law as practiced in Sunni and Shiite countries; the role of church versus state, fundamentalism versus secularism, as manifested in the legal system; tension between communitarianism and individualism in modern constitutionalism; intertwining of customary and religious legal practices; first, second, and third generations of human rights; international law on issues such as terrorism, self-determination; women’s rights, including polygamy, divorce, child custody, inheritance. Requirements: junior or senior standing.

LAW:8709 Introduction to French Law 2-3 s.h.
Introduction to laws of France, characteristic features, and role of main institutions; civil law, contracts, tort, family law, commercial law, criminal law, labor law; visits to a French law school, Paris Court, and Ecole of Magistrature National (ENM), the National Judge School in Bordeaux. Summer abroad program.

LAW:8711 The Legal Profession 1-3 s.h.
Exploration of various aspects of history, structure, organization and function of legal profession; effective practice strategies; ethical and practical challenges of legal practice in different settings (i.e., working for judges, small and big firms, solo practice, corporations, non-profit organizations, public sector, internationally); readings, interviews, and discussion sessions with practicing attorneys; development of professional portfolios; practice of professional skills including effective communication, professional legal writing, and interviewing.

LAW:8712 Legislation 2-3 s.h.
Issues related to legislation and legislative process at state and federal level; introduction to legislation, legislative process, legislative advocacy, statutory drafting, statutory interpretation, and constitutional issues; role of lawyers in legislative process and formation of public policy.

LAW:8720 Mediation: Theory and Practice 3-4 s.h.
Essential characteristics; comparison of mediation with litigation and other alternative dispute resolution processes; stages of mediation; confidentiality; enforceability of agreement; ethical problems, particularly lawyer-mediator; student role playing; short writing assignments.

LAW:8726 Mergers and Acquisitions 3 s.h.
Significant legal and financial aspects of business combination transactions; transaction documents (e.g., stock purchase agreements, asset purchase agreements, merger agreements); valuation of companies and pricing of deals; legal and financial considerations affecting the structuring of deals; tender offers and their regulation under the Williams Act, tender offer rules; fiduciary duties of target board, including Revlon duties and the Unocal standard; anti-takeover devices (e.g., poison pills and staggered boards, deal protection devices, freezeout transactions); state anti-takeover statutes. Prerequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:8733 Narrative Strategies for Lawyers 1-3 s.h.
Fiction writing; narrative nonfiction writing techniques; use of narrative in the legal context; workshop format to read and critique stories, published works, and works students have written.

LAW:8736 Natural Resource Law 2-3 s.h.
Survey of federal natural resources law; emphasis on current legal issues and focus on judicial resolution of disputes; history of public land law, constitutional issues in federal control of natural resources, environmental planning, wildlife protection, public land management, fisheries and marine resources, onshore and offshore minerals; history and politics of natural resources law, aspects of practicing in this area; various resources that pose different sorts of problems, regulatory responses to these problems used to build a toolkit of regulatory models that can be helpful in solving any resource problem.

LAW:8742 Negotiations 2-4 s.h.
Nature and theory of negotiations, diverse rhetorics (including the rhetoric of legal argument) relevant to conduct of negotiations, conflict between ethics and effectiveness; readings from game theory, social psychology, anthropology, rhetoric and ethics.

LAW:8751 Nonprofit Organizational Effectiveness I 3 s.h.
Operational and financing aspects of nonprofit management; mission and governance of organization; strategic planning for effective management, including finance, budget, income generation, fund-raising. Same as SLIS:6430, MGMT:9150, SPST:6010, RELS:6070.
LAW:8752 Nonprofit Organizational Effectiveness II

LAW:8763 Patent Law
All aspects of U.S. patent law; patent claims, adequacy of disclosure, statutory subject matter, validity, inequitable conduct, infringement, remedies, varied specialized doctrines; focus on recent pronouncements from the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Recommendations: LAW:8615.

LAW:8770 Payment Law
Law that governs methods by which businesses and consumers typically pay for goods and services in modern economy; legal rules applicable to traditional paper-based payment system, including negotiable instruments (checks and notes) and bank collection of checks; modern payment methods (credit cards, debit cards, wire transfers); focus on Articles 3, 4, and 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code and related federal law and regulations.

LAW:8787 International Finance
International banking and securities transactions; major national markets of the United States, Europe, and Japan, and offshore markets; major areas of international regulation and policy, such as capital adequacy, clearance, and settlement.

LAW:8789 Professional Firms
Structure and substance of modern professional firms through in-depth studies of law firms, physician groups, and similar associations; topics include choice of organizational form, firm governance (e.g., expulsion, grabbing and leaving, and covenants not to compete), and basic business planning.

LAW:8791 Professional Responsibility
Public and private professional responsibility of lawyers; organization of the profession; its economics, ethics, and sociology.

LAW:8793 Products Liability
In-depth liability for defective products based on negligence, warranty, and strict tort theories.

LAW:8796 Property II
Continuation of LAW:8037; limits on landowner's use of property by private agreements, judicial actions, public regulations; problem areas (servitudes, nuisance, eminent domain); constitutional limits on government activities adversely affecting private property, community planning, zoning, other forms of local land use control; discrimination related to land development, housing; effectiveness of private ordering, judicial decisions, legislative enactments, administrative processes for resolving conflicts over use of land resources; relationships between law and other disciplines in forging solutions to land use issues; law as instrument for achieving societal objectives regarding land use.

LAW:8819 Remedies
Legal and equitable remedies by which the law corrects injustice and redresses legal wrongs; remedies for tortious wrongs, including damages and injunctive relief; remedies for breaches of contract, including damages, specific performance, recession, reformation; law of restitution, with emphasis on restitutory remedies (quasi-contract, constructive trust, equitable lien).

LAW:8825 Roman Law
Case-based introduction to Roman law; principles of Roman law ranging from standards of evidence to trial procedures to various topics in civil and criminal law, including family law and the law of delict. Recommendations: some background in Roman history. Same as CLSA:3151, HIST:3451.

LAW:8856 Securities Regulation
Regulation and sale of securities to the public under the Securities Act of 1933 and state blue-sky laws; remedies provided through the Securities Act; regulation and litigation under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which focuses on companies with publicly-traded securities. Prerequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:8877 Sex-Based Discrimination
Survey of sex-based discrimination and legal responses in the United States and worldwide; American context—Constitutional guarantees and various statutory guarantees, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; global context—examination of various regions of the world, emphasis on France, South Africa, and countries with majority Muslim populations; issues involving customary law, affirmative action/quotas, and constitutional reform.

LAW:8879 Sports Law
Exploration and understanding of the many ways in which law and lawyers intersect and impact the multi-billion-dollar industry that is high school, collegiate, and professional sports; basic legal foundation for those who are merely curious as well as those considering legal representation for players, coaches, teams, leagues, schools, media, or other sports related institutions and individuals; common contractual processes and provisions, judicial oversight of institutional self-governance and commissioner enforcement, antitrust implications of leagues, labor law, gender issues, intellectual property, criminal and torts law.
Examination of abstracts of title to real property and preparation of resulting title opinion; drafting and interpretation of legal description to real property; subdivision of real property; negotiating and drafting basic contractual and transfer documents involved in typical real estate transactions.

LAW:8954 Trademarks and Unfair Competition Law 2-4 s.h.
Law of unfair competition with primary emphasis on trademarks; policies underlying unfair competition law, creation and establishment of trademark and trademark-like rights, enforcement of those rights, non-trademark concepts of false advertising, rights in one's persona; traditional doctrinal components and skill-based exercises; for students interested in trademark and unfair competition law, specifically and as part of a broader business law practice. Recommendations: LAW:8643.

LAW:8961 Select Issues in Transnational Litigation 2 s.h.
Transnational litigation as any litigation involving a foreign element (usually an American party in a foreign court or a foreign party in an American court); litigation that seems completely domestic and turns into a transnational one (when discovery, interim measures, or enforcement are sought overseas); encountering elements of transnational litigation in today's global economy; in-depth study of a few representative topics; emphasis on all relevant aspects of transnational litigation (practice, doctrine, policy, theory).

LAW:8977 Advanced Trusts and Estates Practice 2-4 s.h.
Wide range of current issues in modern family estate planning; difficult non-tax issues in family estate planning, difficult tax-sensitive planning issues affecting clients of modest means, difficult complex tax planning issues affecting wealthy clients. Prerequisites: LAW:8981.

LAW:8981 Trusts and Estates I 1-4 s.h.
Transmittal of wealth within the family; policy of donative freedom, with focus on property law, including intestate succession, wills, lifetime transfers in trust or otherwise, powers of appointment, future interests; experience drafting a will, trust, or other estate planning document; for 4 s.h., additional classes on federal estate, gift, generation shipping transfer taxes, their effect on wealth transfer.
LAW:8987 Veterans Benefits Law 2-3 s.h.
Theory of veterans' benefits law and introduction to skills necessary to represent veteran clients at every stage of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' adjudication process; how many veterans struggle to navigate the complex VA benefits system without assistance of counsel; law that governs administration and adjudication of these benefits; fundamental law of the VA's claims adjudication process; dispute resolution and federal agency litigation practice; what is required to effectively represent veterans in their appeals for much needed benefits. Recommendations: completion of administrative law.

LAW:8992 Water Law arr.
Legal schemes for securing and using water rights in surface water and groundwater for private and public uses in the United States; riparian and prior appropriation doctrines of water allocation, groundwater management regimes, federal water management and regulation, and interstate and transboundary allocation devices; evolving role of science, economics, and policy in water allocation law; does not address issues of water quality, which are covered in environmental law.

LAW:9010 Appellate Advocacy I 1 s.h.
Experience based on an assigned fictitious case: writing an appellate brief asserting the client's position, and arguing the case before a panel of students, faculty, community attorneys.

LAW:9021 Van Oosterhout Baskerville Moot Court Competition 1 s.h.
Single-elimination tournament culminating in the final four advocates arguing before a panel of judges; advocates write a portion of the brief, argue for and against the issue they briefed. Prerequisites: LAW:9010.

LAW:9028 Jessup Moot Court Competition Team 1-2 s.h.
Participation as team member in Jessup International Moot Court Competition; preparation of memorials in fall, travel to February regional rounds; travel to international competition in Washington, D.C., for top two teams. Prerequisites: LAW:9010.

LAW:9033 National Moot Court Competition 1 s.h.
Participation by third-year students as law school's representatives in the regional Moot Court competition (fall semester), and in judging intramural Moot Court competitions (spring semester). Requirements: placement as one of four finalists in LAW:9021.

LAW:9037 Advanced Moot Court Competition Team 1 s.h.
Advanced Moot court team; members are top advocates from previous year's Van Oosterhout/Baskerville competition. Fall of third year.

LAW:9038 Jessup International Moot Court Competition 1 s.h.
Participation by second-year students in intramural regional- and national-level moot court competition in international law; intensive criticism in appellate brief writing and oral argument. Prerequisites: LAW:9010.

LAW:9046 Moot Court Board 1-3 s.h.
Experience as member of the Moot Court Board administering the Appellate Advocacy Program, researching appellate cases used in the program, judging appellate arguments. Requirements: membership based on performance in LAW:9010.

LAW:9051 National Arbitration Competition Team 1 s.h.
Eight finalists from spring intramural arbitration competition represent the College of Law at the National Arbitration Competition in fall of second or third year.

LAW:9060 Trial Advocacy 2 s.h.
Training in basic skills of trial advocacy; focus on particular aspects of trial technique (direct examination, cross-examination, handling documents, making objections, expert witnesses, jury selection, opening statements, closing arguments); pedagogical emphasis on learning by doing with immediate feedback by classmates, faculty, and outside attorneys or judges with subsequent videotape critiques; full-scale trial, from filing of pretrial motions to rendering of a jury verdict conducted by student co-counsel before a visiting Iowa judge and jury of lay people. Prerequisites: LAW:8460.

LAW:9061 Advanced Trial Advocacy - Stephenson Competition 1-2 s.h.
Review and expansion of topics presented in the initial trial advocacy course; preparation and application of these principles in the Stephenson trials; introduction to additional advanced problems such as the evidentiary issues raised in the trial problem. Corequisites: LAW:9060.

LAW:9062 Trial Advocacy Board 1-2 s.h.
Administration of Trial Advocacy Program and Stephenson Competition; research and writing in connection with trial problems and readings used in program; critique of performances of trial problems. Prerequisites: LAW:8460 and LAW:9060.

LAW:9066 Stephenson Trial Advocacy Team arr.
Student participation as College of Law representatives in Stephenson Trial Advocacy Competition. Prerequisites: LAW:8460.

LAW:9115 Law Review 1-2 s.h.
Performance of substantive tasks to produce a first-rate scholarly journal; writing a substantial note; comprehensive legal research experience; analysis of complex legal issues with enhanced critical-reasoning skills and command of the legal standard, The Bluebook citation system; selection of students that transfer to UI College of Law after their first year and rising second-year students is based on the Write-On Competition.

Experience on the Iowa Law Review editorial staff: managing production, overseeing business operations, administering student writing program, selecting and editing articles for publication, supervising student research and writing. Eligibility based on previous writing for the journal. Prerequisites: LAW:9115.
LAW:9124 Journal of Corporation Law  1-2 s.h.
Experience editing articles and writing commentaries for The Journal of Corporation Law, a student-operated scholarly publication that examines subjects of current importance to businesses and the bar.

Experience on The Journal of Corporation Law editorial staff: managing production, overseeing business operations, administering student writing program, selecting and editing articles for publication, supervising student research and writing. Eligibility based on previous writing for the journal. Prerequisites: LAW:9124.

LAW:9142 Transnational Law and Contemporary Problems Journal  1-2 s.h.
Experience researching and writing on issues in international and comparative law for the journal Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems. Requirements: second- or third-year law standing.

LAW:9145 Student Journal Editor—TLCP Journal  arr.
Experience researching, writing, and editing on issues in international and comparative law for the journal Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems. Requirements: second- or third-year law standing.

LAW:9163 Journal of Gender, Race and Justice  1-2 s.h.
Academic year experience on The Journal of Gender, Race & Justice: writing two journal pieces, including a recent development and a note or a comment, and performing office duties. Requirements: second- or third-year law standing.

LAW:9166 Student Journal Editor—Gender, Race and Justice  arr.
Experience on The Journal of Gender, Race & Justice editorial staff: managing student writing program, overseeing business operations and production, selecting symposium topic and participants, selecting and editing all publications pieces; eligibility based on writing and editing experience.

LAW:9251 Legal Practice Capstone  3-7 s.h.
Preparation for professional settings in which junior attorneys are expected to manage assignments from several different supervisors at once and execute projects in areas of law not formally studied in law school; variety of legal projects covering an array of doctrinal areas; identities of participating faculty members and nature of assigned projects revealed when course commences (e.g., junior attorneys in large and mid-sized law firms often discover day-to-day who their next supervisors are and what their next projects will be). Requirements: J.D. standing and in final year of study.

LAW:9302 Clinical Law Program—Internship  arr.
Experience working directly with faculty members on cases and in-house program; full participation in interviewing, fact investigation, negotiation, courtroom proceedings.

LAW:9307 Clinical Law Program—Externship  arr.
Experience representing clients through legal assistance offices in eastern Iowa, under supervision of faculty members and staff attorneys.

LAW:9322 Field Placement: Judicial  arr.
Close work with a federal district court judge or state appellate judge conducting research and drafting a wide variety of legal memoranda, orders, and opinions; assist in hearings and perform other duties generally associated with a judicial clerkship; weekly meetings with a faculty supervisor to discuss student’s work in chambers; participation in biweekly classroom discussions.

LAW:9331 Field Placement: General  arr.
Experience in nonprofit organizations, government agencies; unpaid.

LAW:9335 Summer Legal Placement  1-3 s.h.
Externship opportunities for direct involvement in activities characteristically performed by attorneys (e.g., research and writing, document drafting, client interviewing and counseling, fact investigation, negotiations, court appearances); in-depth exposure to as many facets of the actual practice of law as practicable in each externship.

LAW:9346 British Legal Methods Clinical Program  3 s.h.
British Law externship; placement in London law office under guidance of barrister or solicitor; seminar and enrollment in course on English legal system taught by faculty of King’s College, University of London.

LAW:9380 Courts Colloquium  1 s.h.
Opportunity to learn about inner workings of American judicial system through the lens of many judges; each semester centered on a theme (i.e., Iowa Courts, State Supreme Courts); sessions led by judges who, based on their positions, fit within selected theme.

LAW:9404 Field Placement: Corporate Law  arr.
One-semester placement at a Delaware court; students typically assigned to many of the same tasks required of judicial clerks, may include corporate law issues. Prerequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:9413 Health and Elder Law Practicum  1-6 s.h.
Opportunity to participate in research involving current health and elder law and policy issues, in collaboration with public health agencies, legislators, professional organizations, and advocacy organizations.

LAW:9423 Tutorial  arr.
Different types of pedagogical techniques.

LAW:9424 Tutorial  1-4 s.h.
Work under faculty supervision; may involve substantive area of the law of jurisprudential ideas as they appear in various intellectual spheres; tutorials.
**LAW:9429 Intellectual Property Advocacy** 1-4 s.h.
Integrates teaching of substantive intellectual property law with development of oral and written advocacy skills in intellectual property field; builds on earlier learning in preparation for practice of law.

**LAW:9435 Sexual Orientation and the Law Tutorial**
Exploration of the intersection of law and sexual orientation.

**LAW:9444 LL.M. Tutorial** 1 s.h.
Requirements: LL.M. candidate.

**LAW:9450 Patent Law Tutorial**
Examining of recent patent-related en banc Federal Circuit and Supreme Court decisions. Prerequisites: LAW:8643 or LAW:8763.

**LAW:9455 Medical Tutorial for Law Students**
Participation on medical and/or surgical rounds under supervision of attending physician; didactic sessions on legal, medical, and ethical issues arising from the clinical experience, and issues such as peer review, credentialing, quality assurance, cost containment, AIDS, reproductive technology; recent developments in medical technologies. Cosponsored by Carver College of Medicine. Prerequisites: LAW:8562.

**LAW:9460 SJD Tutorial** 5 s.h.
Thesis work under supervision of Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) committees; dissertation committee chairs conduct an irregular series of meetings to learn about and discuss issues common to research and writing of each thesis involved; students develop full thesis proposals and draft individual chapters; forum provided for workshopping student work and development of students’ abilities to discuss and critique legal scholarship; for all S.J.D. students during their two semesters of residency at the College of Law.

**LAW:9473 Writing Tutorial**
Writing project on a subject or topical area specified by the supervising faculty member; group meetings; writing tutorial.

**LAW:9481 Supplementary Writing**
Supplemental writing project that is related to a student’s course, but goes beyond the requirements for the course, and is supervised by the faculty member who teaches the course.

**LAW:9486 Directed Research and Writing**
Research and writing project unrelated to any substantive course, supervised by a faculty member.

**LAW:9490 Independent Research Project**
Work under faculty supervision; research.

**LAW:9491 Independent Research and Writing**
Independent research and writing under thesis adviser/committee chair. Requirements: S.J.D. enrollment.

**LAW:9503 Advanced Immigration Law and Policy**
Examination of issues arising out of contemporary problems of immigration law and policy; topics vary, may include critical analysis of initiatives for national, state, and local immigration reform; traditional class-based component, experiential component, advanced legal research component, and rigorous writing requirement. Requirements: LAW:8577 or legal clinic experience.

**LAW:9511 Advanced Problems in International Law and Policy**
Relationships between international law and several political visions of a world order; the United Nations Charter; other visions that have historically characterized United States, Western European, Russian, Chinese, Islamic, and other perspectives; how several of these historical perspectives appear to be at work in current conflicts involving U.N. Security Council, ISIS and other terrorist organizations, Ukraine, South China Sea, European Union, Eurozone; conflicts and potential for international law to aid in their resolution.

**LAW:9518 Advanced Topics in Corporate Law**
Wide range of topics; theory of the firm, fiduciary duties, corporate counseling issues, history of corporate law, and so forth. Requirements: one law or business course in corporate law.

**LAW:9528 Advanced Topics in International Law**
Contemporary problems of public international law and policy; issues arising from armed conflict, use of force, pacific settlement of disputes; human rights law and policy (individual civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights; group rights such as self-determination, development, environment, peace); trade and development; environmental law and policy (e.g., climate change, species extinction, pollution).

**LAW:9537 Appellate Adjudication Seminar** 3-4 s.h.
Introduction to skill and art of writing appellate judicial opinions; brief, preliminary study of appellate jurisdiction and procedure; group responsibility for deciding a number of cases pending before regional appellate courts (e.g., the Iowa Supreme Court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit); students study briefs and conduct additional research as appropriate, conference cases sitting as a mock appellate court, assign and prepare opinions, solicit votes, and write one or two opinions.

**LAW:9549 Capital Punishment**
Overview of the death penalty as presently applied in America; moral issues; long-term trends limiting the use of the death penalty in the United States and abroad; legal issues and Eighth Amendment jurisprudence that has developed since the 1960s regarding limits on the exercise of juror discretion, jury selection, proportionality, the execution of minors, racial discrimination, mens rea requirements, capital appeals and collateral attacks, and death penalty lawyering; critique of death penalty bills proposed in recent years for Iowa.
LAW:9550 Capitalism
Economic and moral aspects of capitalism as a system for organizing a society's economic activity; major topics including the beginnings of capitalist theory in Smith, Marxist critiques of capitalism in 19th century, capitalism and its critics in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, the Great Depression and Keynesianism, modern defenses and criticisms of capitalism in Hayek, Habermas, Friedman, Rawls, and others.

LAW:9552 Child Maltreatment and Child Welfare System
Coercive state intervention through child welfare system to protect children from maltreatment by parents and other caretakers; definitions of child abuse and neglect as defined by statutes and case law, reporting laws, civil child abuse and neglect proceedings, foster care and out-of-home placement of children, termination of parental rights, role of attorneys and guardians ad litem in child abuse and neglect proceedings.

LAW:9557 Constitutional Interpretation Seminar
How the United States Supreme Court interprets the Constitution; particular emphasis on substantive due process and equal protection doctrine. Corequisites: LAW:8280.

LAW:9559 Corporate Ethics
Examination of ethical issues that businesses and their attorneys confront in multiple contexts; particular emphasis on analyzing the meaning of ethical behavior, approaches to ethical decision making, issues of sustainability, development of social enterprise business models, and attorney's role in counseling corporate clients on ethical issues. Prerequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:9563 Topics in Criminal Procedure
In-depth look at criminal procedure topics not addressed or discussed briefly in basic criminal procedure courses, including jury selection, trial strategies, bond hearings, litigating suppression motions, sentencing advocacy, inner workings of courtrooms, and mass incarceration.

LAW:9573 Cultural Property/Heritage
Concept of cultural property, measures for its protection, impact of these measures on the transfer of cultural items; traditional art and architecture, biological and fossil material, human remains; contexts in which issues have arisen, such as stolen cultural property, property acquired during armed conflict and in colonial settings, and property collected in the field or excavated; international, national, and state law, including UNESCO convention on illicit transfer of cultural property, U.S. Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; how developing professional ethics codes affect the concept of cultural property.

LAW:9582 Deals
Economic structure of complex commercial transactions as memorialized in agreements including bank credit facilities, indentures, underwriting agreements, other documents governing equity financings and financings involving convertible or preferred securities, venture capital agreements, securitization documents, business combination agreements, joint venture and shareholders agreements, limited liability company operating agreements, project finance documents; commercial agreements and how sophisticated parties order their private relationships to achieve efficient results. Prerequisites: LAW:8331.

LAW:9616 Seminar on the First Amendment
Issues decided in the Supreme Court's unfolding jurisprudence under the First Amendment; varied topics from year to year.

LAW:9631 Higher Education and the Law
Practice of law in and for a complex institution; problems confronting attorneys in higher education, doctrinal issues prevalent in a university setting; focus on real or hypothetical problems considered in light of background reading rather than doctrinal analysis.

LAW:9639 History of Regulation of Smoking and Tobacco
Regulation of smoking and tobacco use; history, beginning with 19th and early-20th centuries; state statutes and case law; OSHA, EPA, and FDA regulations; class action litigation, involvement of law firms in formulating tobacco company strategies, use of medical studies, economic history of the tobacco industry.

LAW:9656 Topics in 19th-Century American Legal History
Exploration of selected focus topics, may include developments in the law of the home and the law of the workplace (free labor, worker immigration, apprenticeship, indentured labor, slavery); women's legal history; land issues and various Homestead Acts; Blackstone in America; Reconstruction of the Constitution after the Civil War; The National Archives—which houses American legal historical documents—displays the phrase, "What is past is prologue;" legal history that explains how we got to the legal present and to understand what is the law, you have to know how something got to be the law. Same as HIST:7256.

LAW:9681 Elder Law
Qualification for Medicaid, elder abuse and neglect, discrimination in employment and elsewhere, retirement pension planning and taxation, elderly patients' rights in nursing homes; conservatorships and guardianships.

LAW:9692 Innovation, Business, and Law Colloquium
Varied topics; antitrust, intellectual property, corporate and securities law, and the interfaces between those disciplines; readings, discussion.
LAW:9701 International Criminal Law  
Law of genocide, war crimes (including gender crimes), crimes against humanity, terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering, the International Criminal Court, alternatives to prosecution including national truth commissions, civil compensation, official apologies, selective amnesties; strengths and weaknesses of international criminal law in response to mass atrocity; practical considerations that limit and permit effective functioning of international criminal law.

LAW:9717 Iowa Medical Innovation Group Seminar  
Team of law, medicine, engineering, and business students observe medical procedures, interview surgical and other medical personnel, and originate an idea for a medical device; design and produce figures or prototype, reports on patentability, and draft patent application; design business model for marketing with required legal documents, which may include entity documents and licensing documents; law students procure necessary intellectual property rights, business association documents, contracts, and licensing agreements.

LAW:9720 UI Center for International Finance & Development  
Study of problems and issues in the complex world of international finance and development; focus on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; research and writing a new issue for the UICIFD web site.

LAW:9723 Seminar on Islamic Law and Government  
Islamic legal and political legacy from formative period until modern time; critical analysis of logic and context of development; development of jurisprudential, legal, and political literature; overview of theories and practices of governance in Islam beginning with Caliphate system and ending with modern nation-state models. Same as RELS:6723.

LAW:9758 Law and Lawyers in Literature  
Fundamental societal issues and ethical questions examined through discussion of literary works, including novels and plays by writers such as Camus, Coetzee, Dostoyevsky, Durrenmatt, Faulkner, Ibsen, Kafka, Melville, Schaffer, Thucydides.

LAW:9787 The Law of the Frontier: U.S. 1820-1870  
How law really functioned at the edges of the nation’s jurisdictional limits; earlier patterns of power, adjustments for environmental circumstances; difference between concepts of law and justice.

LAW:9803 Law and Social Science  
Fundamental legal concepts and theories built on empirically testable assumptions about human behavior and decision making; testing common sense assumptions against relevant psychological and social neuroscience research; focus on domains of criminal law and criminal procedure.

LAW:9811 Law of War, Peace, and Military Affairs  
How does the law seek to restrain use of force in armed conflict? When may sovereign states lawfully take up arms? Once war begins, what methods may states and soldiers employ? How does and should the law of war deal with non-state actors, notably terrorists and private military contractors? Must the world reassess its answers to these questions in light of geostrategic developments since 9/11? When and why is a soldier’s obedience to illegal orders an acceptable excuse? Is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty a success or failure?

LAW:9818 Legal Issues: Intercollegiate Athletics  
Legal issues affecting college and university athletics and athletes; includes drug testing, recruitment, gender equity (Title IX), NCAA regulations, endorsement contracts, coaching contracts, trademark licensing, and broadcasting rights.

LAW:9826 LL.M. Seminar  
Basic research and analytical methodologies for the international and comparative law fields; workshop approach to project proposals, drafts.

LAW:9838 Selected Topics in Comparative Law  
Selected focus topics in different offerings.

LAW:9841 Notable American Trials: Trial Skills  
Trial skills and strategy; real trial transcripts, contemporary accounts of the selected trials, secondary literature evaluating what actually happened in the courtroom and relevant history; skills of opening and closing argument, voir dire, direct and cross examination, witness selection, use of exhibits.

LAW:9849 Nonprofit and Philanthropic Organizations  
Issues in law and policy relating to philanthropic and nonprofit institutions; creation, role, nature, and history of nonprofit entities; tax exemption, tax treatment (including property and donor tax issues); political and legislative activities; roles of members, directors, officers; problems of external regulation, accreditation, ethics; special issues for religious organizations, community foundations, private foundations, universities; development of philanthropic and nonprofit activity in foreign jurisdictions.

LAW:9855 Policy Lab Seminar  
Application of legal skills to real world policy problems; work in teams to investigate a live issue, conduct necessary research, talk to stakeholders, prepare a legal work product (proposed legislation, regulation, doctrinal changes) and a policy justification for that proposal; focused instruction on a specific policy space, general instruction in tools and methods used to analyze policy and design solutions; independent research on particular issues within that space; presentations; working through challenges that arise during process.
LAW:9863 Patent Prosecution Seminar  3-4 s.h.
Drafting seminar on patent application preparation and prosecution; student drafting exercises and presentations on advanced patent law topics; administrative rules and procedures governing practice before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; for students who plan to practice patent law. Prerequisites: LAW:8643.

LAW:9877 The Future of Public Law  arr.
Addresses slowly developing sense of crisis in public law worldwide, arising from attempt to use a model of law as an autonomous force in society that arose in the development of Western legal traditions as a way of resolving private disputes and only later applied to resolution of disputes between private citizens and the state; how this model is called upon to resolve disputes of great political salience involving various state or supra-national actors increasingly in the modern world; can public law provide what is expected of it, and is public law an experiment that has run its course?

LAW:9882 Public Health Law  arr.
Introduction to scope, function, and history of governmental activities and programs encompassed by public health regimes (primarily in the United States); legal and constitutional powers and duties of states to create prerequisites for health of population as a whole; limitations on exercise of that power to restrict individuals interests (inter alia) in liberty, autonomy, privacy, and property; tensions and conflicts that arise when collective action on behalf of public/common good constrains what the state deems to be acceptable risks triggered by actions of private individuals.

LAW:9912 Selected Issues in Family Law  arr.
In-depth look at an issue or set of issues in family law; relevant cases, statutes, scholarship; class visits or on-the-job observations with community members who play roles in the family law process being examined.

LAW:9920 Federal Criminal Sentencing  arr.
Sentencing as a key stage of the criminal justice system; purposes of sentences, guilty pleas, and plea bargaining; procedural rights during the sentencing process; types of sentencing statutes, federal guidelines, and the federal death penalty; supervised release, probation, and revocation of supervised release and collateral; consequences and sanctions.

LAW:9941 State Constitutional Law  arr.
Power of state courts to independently interpret state constitutional provisions that are identical or similar to the federal counterparts; various approaches taken by state courts with respect to this issue; in-depth analysis of cases where a state court has departed from the federal interpretation. Prerequisites: LAW:8280.

LAW:9959 Supreme Court Seminar  arr.
Supreme Court practice, procedure, jurisdiction; the art of opinion writing; in-depth analysis of cases on the court's pending docket; writing briefs, conducting research, conferencing cases sitting as a mock Supreme Court, assigning and preparing opinions, soliciting votes of colleagues; preparation of two opinions.

LAW:9990 Wrongful Convictions and the American Criminal Justice System

Over 300 innocent persons in the United States have been exonerated through DNA evidence after being convicted of crimes they did not commit since 1989; how wrongful convictions occur, how they are remedied, how future injustices can be prevented; introduction to criminal appeals and postconviction proceedings; examination of cases of wrongful convictions; common factors that contribute to conviction of innocent; challenges of proving innocence under statutory and constitutional law; how the system can be reformed to prevent wrongful convictions.

Law Study Abroad

LWAB:8230 Program in Comparative Law in Bordeaux, France  arr.
Intensive course work in France taught by professors from Iowa and France. Five-week courses in May and June.

Study abroad program for students from seven law schools (Iowa, Georgia, Utah, Kansas, Missouri-Columbia, Indiana-Bloomington, Chicago-Kent); American and British law taught by faculty drawn from the seven schools and British universities; clinical law program, work with British barristers and solicitors.

LWAB:8250 Law Study Abroad at Peking University School of Transnational Law  arr.
Exchange study program at Peking University of Transnational Law in China.

LWAB:8825 International and Comparative Study Abroad


LWAB:9220 Law Study Abroad at Bucerius University  arr.
Exchange student study at Bucerius Law School, Hamburg, Germany. Fall semester.

LWAB:9223 Law Study Abroad at Católica University  arr.
Exchange student study at the University of Católica in Lisbon, Portugal.

LWAB:9226 Law Study Abroad at Radboud University Nijmegen  arr.
Exchange student study at Radboud University in Nijmegen, Netherlands.

Certificate Program

University of Iowa Center for Human Rights