Selecting Courses at Tulane Law School
2011

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Introduction..........................................................................................................................2

Making Course Choices........................................................................................................3

Bar Exams............................................................................................................................5
  The Louisiana Bar Exam........................................................................................................6

Basic Doctrinal Courses......................................................................................................7

Course Sequencing...............................................................................................................7

The Upperclass Writing Requirement................................................................................9

The Skills Training Requirement.........................................................................................9

Introducing the Clinics.........................................................................................................10

International & Comparative Law.......................................................................................12

Courses Recommended for Large Firm Practice.................................................................13

Perspective Courses...........................................................................................................14

Courses in Specific Subject Matter Areas..........................................................................14

Certificate Program Courses.............................................................................................20

  Civil Law Certificate Courses ........................................................................................20
  Environmental Law Certificate Courses ..........................................................................21
  European Legal Studies Courses ....................................................................................21
  Maritime Law Certificate Courses ....................................................................................22
  Sports Law Certificate Courses .......................................................................................22
  International & Comparative Law .....................................................................................22

COURSES TAKEN BY MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE CLASS OF 2011 ......................................23
Introduction

Like most national law schools, Tulane has an open curriculum. With the exception of Legal Profession, no courses are required after the first year. Students must fulfill the upperclass writing requirement and a skills training requirement. However, a wide variety of courses is available to satisfy these requirements. We believe that the freedom to design your own course of study among approximately 150 course offerings each year is a valuable asset of Tulane Law School. The richness and diversity of our curriculum can present you with some difficult choices.

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

First, some brief reminders: Our J.D. program must be done full-time. You must take a minimum of 10 hours each semester to be considered a full-time student. You can take up to a maximum of 17 hours per semester. Because you need 88 hours to graduate, of which you normally take 29 in your first year, you must average 14.75 hours over your remaining four semesters to graduate in the required six full-time, non-summer, in-residence semesters. Some students like to go to summer school immediately after their first year because the extra hours enable them to carry a lighter load in later years, when job hunting and extracurricular activities may consume considerable time and energy. You can take up to 12 credits in summer-school programs, of which a maximum of six can be earned in a non-Tulane program. No more than 6 hours can be taken in a single summer. You must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.0 each semester to stay in school and to graduate.
**Making Course Choices**

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

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

Those of you who do not plan to practice law in Louisiana should nevertheless consider taking advantage of Tulane’s location in the only state with a civil law tradition as well as our unique dual curriculum by sampling one or two civil law courses. Most of the world - Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and South America - operates under the civil law, so a knowledge of that legal system can enhance your understanding of the common law approach and permit you to compare legal solutions to common problems. The study of civilian terminology and methodology also can prepare you for international private law practice.

The faculty recently approved a strategic plan for the Law School that calls for greater emphasis on our established strength in international and comparative law. The faculty urges each student to take at least one course in this area prior to graduation. Further, students interested in international law should consider studying abroad, either in one of Tulane Law School’s summer programs, or through one of our international exchange programs. Courses in international and comparative law are listed later in this booklet, as are short descriptions of the international programs.

We offer six specializations with certificates: Civil Law, Environmental Law, European Legal Studies, International and Comparative Law, Maritime Law and Sports Law. You cannot get more than one certificate. The requirements for each certificate are listed later in this booklet (see Certificate Programs). You also may put together your own package in certain subject areas in which we have a significant number of courses, albeit sans certificate. Some sample course concentrations are shown later in this booklet.
A cautionary note about specialization: Many of you may believe you know the area of law in which you want to practice or in which you are most likely to get a job. However, the overwhelming majority of lawyers end up with a job in an area other than the one they would have predicted in their first year of law school and/or change jobs and professional focus at least once during their careers. It is risky to specialize too much in law school at the expense of a broad-based legal education that exposes you to a wide variety of legal areas. If you decide to specialize, we strongly recommend that you also include courses that give you a broad exposure to the law.

**Bar Exams**

All states (and D.C.) require you to pass a bar exam to practice law in their jurisdiction. After graduation, you will be faced with the prospect of a two-or-three day exam covering many of the subjects taught in law school. All jurisdictions except Louisiana and Washington now administer the Multistate Bar Exam as part of their exam. This multiple choice exam covers Constitutional Law (which includes Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation, Freedoms of Speech & Press and Fourteenth Amendment), Contracts/Sales, Criminal Law/Procedure, Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, Real Property and Torts. Every state’s writing portion of the bar exam includes essay questions. The subjects tested depend on the state, but the vast majority require you to know the state-specific aspects of the law. For a list of specific subjects on a bar exam, see the bar admission offices at NCBEX.org. The state bar’s website is the most reliable source of information. All jurisdictions also will test you on ethics, either in the essay portion of the exam or in the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam now used by all but three jurisdictions. You should check the state bar office’s website or the National Conference of Bar Examiners’ website at NCBEX.org for specific requirements of the state(s) you are considering.
You should not let passing the bar exam become the focus of your legal education. Your law school education should prepare you to be a good lawyer, not simply to pass a one-time test. Nonetheless, you must pass the exam to enter the profession, and you should keep that in mind in choosing your courses. The best approach maybe is to take many of the courses covering material tested on the exam so that you will not have to learn a great amount of new material in the few weeks before the exam. Some of the frequently tested subjects present basic information most attorneys should know anyway. If you want or need to limit the number of bar exam courses you take because you want to take other courses, you should at least try to take those courses that are difficult to learn independently and quickly, for example, Evidence and Income Tax.

**The Louisiana Bar Exam**

The Louisiana bar exam tests material that is covered in both civil law and non-civil law courses in the curriculum. The three-day exam consists of two parts: the nine-part written exam (Part I) and the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE) (Part II). The Multistate Bar Exam (MBE) is not used. The non-Civil Code subjects tested are Business Entities and Negotiable Instruments; Constitutional Law (which includes Freedoms of Speech & Press and Fourteenth Amendment); Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence; and Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. (Note: Most of the material tested under the rubric of Federal Jurisdiction is covered in the first year Civil Procedure course.) Civil Code subjects covered include Property I and II, Obligations I and II, Persons (La. Family Law), Community Property, Louisiana Security Rights, Successions, Donations and Trusts, Torts and Louisiana Civil Procedure.
Because of the unique terminology and concepts in the Civil Code, it is very risky not to take civil law courses and to plan to learn everything in the six or seven-week review course. On the other hand, it is not necessary for you to take every civil law offering in order to pass the Louisiana bar exam. The best strategy, as always, is to balance the demands of the bar with the need to take courses that will enrich your legal education and prepare you for practice. We recommend that you review the description of the Civil Law later in this booklet and that you consult with one or more faculty members who specialize in the civil law to develop a course of study that best fits your needs.

**Basic Doctrinal Courses**

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

- Business Enterprises
- Evidence

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

- Administrative Law
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (Security Rights in La.)
- Conflict of Laws
- Constitutional Law II: 14th Amendment *(highly recommended)*
- Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation
- Federal Courts
- Income Tax
- Trusts and Estates (Successions in La.)
Note: The faculty designates Fourteenth Amendment a “highly recommended” course partly because Constitutional Law I does not cover all constitutional law subjects on the multistate bar exam.

**Course Sequencing**

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

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

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

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

**The Upperclass Writing Requirement**

All students are subject to an additional graduation requirement, the upperclass writing requirement. The specifics of this requirement are spelled out in the Student Handbook under Eligibility For Degrees. Note that the requirement can be satisfied through appropriate participation in directed research or a law journal, as well as through seminars. The registration materials will identify clearly which seminars or other courses satisfy the writing requirement. The procedure for applying for seminars is specified in the registration materials. Most students fulfill this requirement by taking a seminar.

**The Skills Training Requirement**

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

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

Introducing the Clinics

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

Civil Litigation

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

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

Criminal Litigation

Students represent indigent clients in criminal cases. Students handle cases from start to finish. Students must take the Criminal Advocacy Seminar.
**Prerequisites:** Evidence, Legal Profession. **Constitutional Criminal Procedure (either Investigation or Adjudication) are strongly recommended.** Trial Advocacy is a co-requisite.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Legislative and Administrative Advocacy** Students examine how bills become law and how agency rules are promulgated.
The clinics give you the chance to represent actual clients and to use the knowledge you have acquired in substantive courses. You handle the cases from start to finish and thus learn about interviewing, counseling, negotiating, preparing for trial, etc., all under the supervision of a faculty member (sometimes assisted by an instructor) who meets with you regularly to review your caseload. Most students enrolled in clinic courses find them tremendously valuable in boosting their confidence and in providing the experience to work with clients who have real problems. The clinics, except Legislative and Administrative Advocacy and the Environmental Law Clinic, are open only to third year students and must be taken for the entire year.

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

**International and Comparative Law**

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

- Comparative Private Law
- Comparative Law: European Legal Systems
- Comparative Law Seminar
- Public International Law
Students with a particular interest in international law are encouraged to study abroad during their three years at Tulane. This may be done in the summer through one of Tulane’s programs which, depending upon minimum enrollment, take place in Amsterdam, Berlin, Cambridge, Greece, London, Paris, or Siena. Students also may spend a semester abroad with one of Tulane’s 12 exchange partners, located around the world. Students considering this possibility should begin planning well in advance, to ensure that they can meet the language requirements of some of the schools and to guarantee that they are able to take the courses they need for their state’s bar examination during the semesters they are here in New Orleans. For additional information on these programs, students should contact Herbert Larson, the Director of International Legal Programs, Room 259D, Weinmann Hall.

**Courses Recommended for Large Firm Practice**

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

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

A Word About Income Tax

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

Perspective Courses

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

The perspective courses scheduled for 2011-12 include:

- Bioethics Seminar
- Comparative Constitutional Law
- Comparative Environmental Law
- Comparative Law: European Legal Systems
- Comparative Private Law
- Critical Race Theory Seminar
- Gender Law & Public Policy
- Introduction to Jurisprudence
- Law, Sustainability & Development
- Jurisprudence Literature Seminar
- Law & Economics
- Law & Sexuality Seminar
- Legal History: American 1603-1877
Courses in Non-certificate Specific Subject Matter Areas

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

Civil Law

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

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

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

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

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

**Commercial Law**

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

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

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

- Income Tax
- Corporate Tax

**Constitutional and Public Law**

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

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

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

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

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

**Corporate Law**

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

- Business Enterprises
- Income Tax
- Corporate Tax

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

- Accounting and Auditing (offered every other year)
- Antitrust
- Bankruptcy
- Corporate Finance
- Initial Public Offerings (not offered every year)
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Partnership Tax
- Securities Regulation

**Criminal Law**

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

- Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
- Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation
- Evidence

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

- Advanced Criminal Practice
- Federal Criminal Law
- International Criminal Law
- Criminal Litigation Clinic
- Criminal Procedure Seminar
- Trial Advocacy
Estate Planning and Probate

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

- Community Property
- Family Law
- Income Tax
- Pension and Employee Benefit Plans (not offered every year)
- Trusts and Estates (Successions)

Health Law

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

- Administrative Law
- Bioethics Seminar
- Health Care Law and Regulation
- Insurance Law

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

- Antitrust
- Business Enterprises
- Income Tax
- Intellectual Property
- Labor Law
- Pension and Employee Benefit Plans (not offered every year)
- Corporate Tax

Intellectual Property

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

- Copyright Law
- Patent Law
- Trademarks and Unfair Competition
In addition, we recommend that you consider the following courses, depending on your interests:

Copyright & Trademark Practice (summer course)
Entertainment Law
International Intellectual Property
Internet Law
Patent Prosecution and Litigation

**Labor Relations and Employment Law**

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

Employment Discrimination
Employment Law
Labor Law

We recommend that you consider the following courses:

Administrative Law
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Antitrust
Federal Courts
Mediation (not offered every year)
Negotiation and Mediation Advocacy
Pension and Employee Benefit Plans (not offered every year)

**Real Estate Law**

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

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

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

Business Enterprises
Community Property
Historic Preservation Seminar
Insurance
Corporate Tax
Trusts and Estates
Partnership Tax

**Taxation**

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

- Business Enterprises
- Income Tax
- Corporate Tax

The more specialized courses that may be of interest to you are:

- Comparative Tax
- International Tax
- Natural Resources Taxation
- Partnership Tax
- Research in Taxation
- State & Local Taxation
- Tax Practice and Procedure (offered every other year)

**Gender and the Law**

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

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

**Certificate Programs**

We also offer six certificate programs - Civil Law, Environmental Law, European Legal Studies, International and Comparative Law, Maritime Law and Sports Law.
A. For the **Civil Law Certificate**, you must complete and pass a total of 18 credit hours. Of these, at least 15 credit hours must be taken from among the courses designated "Basic Courses," with at least one course drawn from each of the three groups. The 3 additional credit hours may be taken from either the Basic Courses or the courses designated "Enrichment Courses."

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

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

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

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

**Enrichment Courses:** Students may take their final three credit hours from the basic or from the enrichment courses. Civil Law Seminar; Mixed Jurisdictions Seminar; Comparative Law: European Legal Systems; Comparative Private Law; French Business Law; Oil & Gas, Advanced Civil Law; Real Estate Transactions & Finance, Civil Law; Civil Law History Seminar; Roman Law; Directed Research in Civil Law; clinical experience with civil law content, upon approval by the Civil Law Faculty of the work done by the student in the clinic; visitor, summer school abroad and mini-courses identified as appropriate by the Civil Law Faculty.

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

**Required Courses (2 of 3, totaling 6 credits)**

- Administrative Law
- Natural Resources Law
- Pollution Control

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

Additional environmental law or related courses from the following list totaling nine credit hours (or six credit hours if all three foundation courses are taken) – Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; Climate Change; Coastal and Wetland Law; Comparative Environmental Law; Hazardous Waste Law; Native American Law; Fisheries Management; Toxic Torts; Toxic Tort Litigation; Land Use Planning; International Environmental Law; Environmental Enforcement; Environmental Law Clinic (only 3 credits count toward the certificate); Marine Pollution Law; Historic Preservation Law; Endangered Species and Biodiversity Law; Law & Economics; Advanced Energy Regulation; Energy Regulation & the Environment; Sustainable Energy Law; Law of the Sea; Animal Law; Water Resources Law and Policy [Note: Other courses in this area may be available in some years and may be counted toward the certificate with the approval of the faculty].
C. **European Legal Studies:** Students must complete and pass the following courses totaling 15 credit hours:

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

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

Admiralty I and Admiralty II

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

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


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

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

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

**Two of the following three courses:**
Comparative Law: European Legal Systems (or Comparative Private Law); Public International Law; Transnational Litigation

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

Any course or seminar with “Comparative” in the title; European Union: Constitutional Law; European Union Law: Business Law; Foreign Affairs and the Constitution; International Human Rights; International Environmental Law; International Business Transactions; International Commercial Arbitration; International Institutions; International Intellectual Property;
International Sale of Goods; International Tax; International Trade, Finance and Banking; Law of the Sea; World Trade Organization Seminar; any seminar with “International” in the title; any international and comparative mini-course approved by the relevant faculty.
## COURSES TAKEN BY MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE CLASS OF 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course(s)</th>
<th>% of class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Enterprises</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitutional Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trusts and Estates/Successions</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>48</td>
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