

## UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW COURSES BY TOPICAL ARRANGEMENT

The following list categorizes the courses offered at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law by topic. The list is intended to assist law students in their understanding of the relationship of courses to one another within the curriculum, with particular regard to the process of selecting elective courses during the second and third years of law school. *This list is not intended to encourage specialization.* Breadth of legal education is an absolute necessity to proper preparation for any career in the law. At the same time, however, students do benefit from the study of legal issues in depth, no matter what the subject area. To this extent, all students are encouraged to select courses that will add both substantive and analytical depth to their studies, whether or not their selections lead to specialization within a particular field of law.

The categories utilized below are, by their nature, somewhat arbitrary. Many other categories could have been chosen. The topical arrangement provided, however, is intended to be consistent with common notions of legal study and practice. But students should bear in mind that broader areas of categorization are also sensible and can be useful. For example, a “business law,” category would include those courses listed under “commercial,” “corporate,” “regulatory law,” “tax,” and perhaps others. Similarly, a “public interest” category might include selections from the “constitutional law,” “elder law,” and “lawyering skills,” and other categories.

In addition, law school presents a brief but important opportunity for students to explore areas of the law that will not be a part of their everyday professional life. You should feel encouraged to look beyond a narrow focus on legal subjects and, instead, consider taking some courses that will provide you with a well-rounded legal education by exposing you to new issues and ideas. For instance, courses in legislation and administrative law provide insight into the varieties of lawmaking institutions and are useful in dispelling the common first-year notion that the ability to “brief” a case and understand judicial analysis is synonymous with the ability to understand all law. Likewise, courses in the general “lawyering skills” category provide training that may be useful regardless of whether the skills are applied in the same substantive area of the law in the future. You should also try to explore the relationships and the connections between different substantive areas of law.

Two final matters are worth consideration. First, courses in the “perspectives on law” category provide important opportunities to view the law more generally and to view substantive areas of law from different vantage points. You are encouraged to avail yourself of the opportunity these courses offer you to gain a better understanding of the entire legal system as well as the professional values and attitudes of lawyers. Second, you should not overlook the benefits of non-course activities such as Law Review and Journal and other writing experiences and the many moot court programs available. Many students find these opportunities extremely valuable in their focus upon the integration of knowledge and skills developed in courses and in honing written and oral communication skills.

At the end of each topic area introduction is a list of courses with relevant information (course number, credits, when last offered) which should allow you to easily cross-reference the complete course list contained in the current registration packet.

### ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

While many of the courses in law school emphasize the litigation model, other courses emphasize alternatives to litigation. In a wide range of contexts — including in business, family, environmental, employment, medical, and international disputes — these alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes are becoming increasingly popular. Given that these alternatives may offer the potential for a speedier, less expensive, and less antagonistic way to resolve disputes, both practitioners and their clients are considering their appropriateness for certain conflicts.

The courses below all cover some aspect of ADR, such as arbitration, mediation, or negotiation/settlement processes. Some focus on the legal and policy issues implicated by the processes, some emphasize practical exercises and experiences, and some integrate both types of learning. In general, these courses tend to be smaller enrollment courses. While each course is not offered each year, these courses have been regularly offered in recent years.

In the following courses, the coverage is predominantly in ADR: Alternative Dispute Resolution: Introduction; Alternative Dispute Resolution: Applications & Legal Issues; International Dispute Resolution Processes; Lawyering Process II: Negotiation; Divorce Settlements; and Negotiating Business and Commercial Transactions. A practicum course, the Health Law Practicum, combines substantive coverage with exposure to practice settings. In addition, seminars in particular ADR topics, such as the Conflict and Culture Seminar, are offered periodically.

The following courses include some coverage of ADR-related topics within the context of a broader subject: Corporate Reorganizations; Employment Law; Health Care Business Transactions; International Business Transactions; Labor Law; and Transnational Litigation.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5938	ADR Advanced Legal Writing	3						Y
5197	Advanced Torts	2				Y	Y	Y
5422	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5111	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Intro to)	2		Y			Y	Y
5391	Civil Practice Clinic - Elder	7				Y	Y	Y
5393	Civil Practice Clinic - Health	7				Y	Y	Y
5413	Corporate Reorganizations	3				Y	Y	Y
5290	Employment Law	3				Y	Y	
5811	Health Care Bus. Trans. & Finance	3				Y	Y	Y
5497	Health Law Practicum: ADR	4					Y	Y
5225	International Business Transactions	3				Y	Y	Y
5199	Intl. Dispute Resolution Processes	2				Y	Y	Y
5314	Labor Law	3				Y		
5428	Lawyering Process II	2				Y	Y	Y
5085	Mass Torts	2				Y		
5844	Overcoming Subtle Sexism/Subtle Racism Wrkplace Sem	3	Y					Y
5842	Subtle Sexism/Subtle Racism Wrkplace Sem	3	Y				Y	

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5480	Transnational Litigation	2					Y	
5861	Transnational Litigation Seminar	3	Y				Y	

## COMMERCIAL LAW

Courses in the area of COMMERCIAL LAW relate to consensual exchanges, especially those conducted by businesses, i.e., the activities that constitute “trade” or “commerce.” Some offerings examine the contract law which, in our society, provides the general framework for such transactions. Such courses include not only first-year Contracts, but also Commercial Transactions in Goods (domestic and international sales and leases of tangible personal property), Land Transfer and Finance (the purchase and sale of real property), International Business Transactions, International Sales Seminar, International Trade Law Seminar, and Intellectual Property & Electronic Commerce. Other offerings deal with particular aspects or contexts of exchange: Commercial Paper treats the law governing common methods of payment, including checks and other negotiable instruments, electronic funds transfers, and credit cards; Secured Transactions deals with a particularly significant type of financing — credit obtained by using personal property as collateral; Land Transfer and Finance examines the use of real property as collateral for financing; Health Care Business Transactions and Financing in the Health Care Industry deal with commerce in the health-related field.

Law that deals with some of the adverse consequences of commerce — and which thus has a direct impact on the terms of trade — is explored in Bankruptcy (the federal system for dealing with insolvent businesses and individuals), Advanced Bankruptcy, Bankruptcy Seminar, and Environmental Obligations in Bankruptcy Seminar.

The course on Negotiation of Business and Commercial Transactions affords students the opportunity to develop their negotiating skills by working to resolve problems that arise in business and commercial contexts.

Those engaged in commercial practice require a background in a wide variety of other areas. Training in the Corporate, Labor, Intellectual Property, International, Regulatory, Tax, Antitrust and Securities areas is particularly useful. Most of all, a commercial lawyer needs a solid general understanding of law, legal reasoning, and legal processes. Training confined to commercial and related topics would be wholly inadequate.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5364	Advanced Bankruptcy	3					Y	
5833	Adv. Topics in Patent Law Seminar	3	Y					Y
5272	Bankruptcy	3				Y	Y	Y
5251	Biotechnology Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5212	Bus. Plan., Entrepreneurship & Tech.	2				Y	Y	Y
5303	Commercial Paper & Banking	2				Y	Y	Y
5304	Commercial Transactions in Goods	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5135	Commercializing New Technologies	3						Y
5020	Contracts	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5296	Corporate Governance	2				Y	Y	Y

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5096	European Com. Consumer Protection	2				Y		
5225	International Business Trans.	3				Y	Y	Y
5858	International Sales Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5094	International Trade Law	3					Y	Y
5856	International Trade Seminar	3	Y			Y		
5127	Real Estate Transactions	3				Y		Y
5245	Secured Transactions	2		Y			Y	Y
5340	Secured Transactions	3		Y		Y		Y
5694	Trademark Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5695	Trademark Law Practice	2					Y	Y
5984	Trade Secret Law	2				Y	Y	Y

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Virtually all first-year courses expose students to aspects of CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. The first systematic treatment of the field occurs in the four-credit Constitutional Law course, required in the Spring semester of the first year. While emphasis varies among the faculty members teaching the course, this introductory course covers the constitutional structure and powers of our government, core individual rights, and introduces various methods of constitutional interpretation. The course constitutes an introduction to and general survey of issues concerning the powers of the federal government, the allocation of power between the federal and state government, the principles of separation of powers, and individual rights such as due process of law, equal protection of law and first amendment protections. Electives in this area offer a deeper exposure to particular areas of the required course, as well as coverage of federal statutes designed to enhance and enforce the basic rights of individuals.

The School of Law offers a wide range of electives that assist in developing a deeper perspective on our Constitutional structure and individual rights. Some courses focus upon historically disadvantaged groups, such as Race and Law, Sex Discrimination, Disability Discrimination, Civil Rights Litigation, Litigation with the Federal Government, and Constitutional Theory. Other electives tend to focus upon structural power relationships, embedded in such constitutional principles as federalism or separation of powers. Electives in this area include Federal Jurisdiction, Administrative Law, Separation of Powers or Foreign Affairs and the Constitution. Finally, First Amendment explores aspects of freedom of speech and press, and Comparative Constitutional Law examines our constitutional practices in a wider context.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5201	Administrative Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5834	Adv. Fourth Amend. Law Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5228	Art Law	2				Y		
5846	Comparative Minority Groups Protection	3	Y			Y		
5101	Constitutional Law	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5504	Constitutional Law: Current Issues	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5301	Constitutional Law: First Amendment	3				Y		Y
5090	Constitutional Law: Freedom of Religion	2				Y	Y	Y
5130	Democracy & Election Law	1					Y	Y
5125	Federal Appellate Advocacy	1				Y		

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5131	Federal Appellate Advocacy	2					Y	Y
5129	Federal Courts & Federal Litigation	3					Y	Y
5222	Federal Jurisdiction	3				Y		
5321	First Amendment	3					Y	
5847	Gender & the Law Seminar	3	Y			Y		
5649	Human Rights Litigation	3						Y
5651	Human Rights Litigation Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5863	Information Privacy Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	
5357	Immigration Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5226	International Law	3				Y		Y
5356	International Law	2					Y	
5191	Law of Art & Culture	2						Y
5339	Law of Disability Discrimination	2				Y	Y	Y
5039	Media Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5850	Race, Racism & American Law Sem.	3	Y			Y		
5855	Race, Religion & Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	
5083	Reproduction, Sexuality & the Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5705	Title IX Seminar	3	Y				Y	Y

## CORPORATE LAW

Corporate law is highly relevant to a broad spectrum of the everyday activities of a free economic society, both in terms of individual economic rights as employees, creditors and shareholders, and in terms of the impact of business enterprises on the workings of our society. The work of a corporate lawyer involves planning normal transactions and events (predicting the future), advising of dangers and suggesting techniques to avoid them (preventive practice), and advocacy, often with respect to government regulation. Corporate law is fundamental to the workings of large and small enterprises, often involving important questions to local, state, federal and international law.

Agency and Partnership is a study of the principal-agent relationship and the legal consequences thereof. Partnerships and limited partnerships are studied, including their formation, operation and dissolution. Limited Liability Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships are also covered.

Business Organizations covers the major legal structures used to conduct business in the United States including partnerships and corporations. Coverage includes formation, ownership, management, liability, financing, and dissolution of these structures. [*Students may NOT take both Business Organizations and Corporations as much of the material covered is the same.*]

Corporations offers basic corporate law coverage, including the formation, control and management, directors, and shareholders' duties, financing, dividends and share transactions. Limited coverage of federal securities laws is included. [*Students may NOT take both Business Organizations and Corporations as much of the material covered is the same.*]

The Corporate Counsel Practicum provides students an opportunity to work with corporate lawyers in the public and private (not-for-profit and for-profit) sectors.

Corporate Finance covers materials generally not dealt with in Corporations and Securities Regulation. It covers valuation of enterprises and securities; capital structure, dividends and dividend policies and other matters relating to financial structure of the business.

Corporate Governance covers election and removal of directors, contested elections, normal operations of board of directors, fiduciary principles, the business judgment rule, class and derivative litigation, indemnification and insurance.

Securities Regulation deals with the regulatory techniques created under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and state “blue sky” laws as applicable to public distributions of securities and after-market trading.

Accounting for Lawyers is designed to assist the students in understanding the functions and principles of accounting and to aid in the evaluation of significance of accounting information. It covers the basic accounting statements — balance sheet, income statement and statement of change in financial condition.

Enterprise Organization and Finance familiarizes students with common techniques used to accommodate the needs of entrepreneurs and investors in the formation and development of business enterprises.

Bankruptcy presents an introduction to federal bankruptcy law under the Bankruptcy Code of 1978. The course focuses on the core of substantive bankruptcy law — provisions of the Code that apply in all varieties of bankruptcy proceedings. Advanced Bankruptcy covers special substantive rules applicable in the most common and important types of particular proceedings under the Bankruptcy Code.

International Business Transactions analyzes basic international business transactions and the effects of U.S. law, specific foreign law, and treaties on the conduct of the parties involved. It covers issues of commercial law, dispute resolution, tax considerations and antitrust law.

Negotiation of Commercial and Business Transactions affords students the opportunity to negotiate and resolve (in a simulation) problems that arise in business and commercial contexts.

Antitrust is a survey of the federal antitrust laws, focusing primarily on the Sherman and Clayton Acts. Healthcare Antitrust applies the understanding gained in Antitrust to the health care industry.

Employee Benefits covers a field of critical importance to labor and employment specialists and, increasingly, to business and corporate practitioners. Issues ranging from those of immense immediate concern to individual workers, such as black lung benefits, to control and management of multi-million dollar benefit funds, such as pensions.

Employment Discrimination focuses on federal statutory prohibitions against discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, religion, national origin, and age. The course covers the different models of proof that correspond to the different types of employment discrimination recognized in the courts, including disparate treatment, disparate impact, and sexual harassment. The course also examines controversies in defining the protected groups covered under the statutes, as well as legal remedies to discrimination.

Employment Law covers the employment at will doctrine, employee privacy, employee duties and promises, and prohibitions on discrimination based on an employee's status.

Corporate Taxation is a course that focuses on Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as it bears upon the corporate and shareholder levels.

Federal Income Taxation deals with the fundamentals of federal income taxation under the Internal Revenue Code, as construed in Regulations, Revenue Rulings and Procedures, and judicial opinions.

Nonprofit Organizations examines the process of gaining recognition of exemption under the Internal Revenue Code, the various types of federal exempt organizations and the criteria under state law for designation as an exempt organization.

White Collar Crimes examines the major federal statutes under which white collar crimes are prosecuted. White Collar Crimes Seminar explores in-depth some of today's most challenging topics in white collar crime.

Corporate Reorganizations is a capstone course, which integrates a number of areas of the law through the working out of a problem based on a detailed fact situation. The plan of solution draws on many areas of the law, including corporations, securities regulations and corporate taxation.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5200	Accounting for Lawyers	1						Y
5206	Agency & Partnership	3					Y	
5353	Antitrust	2				Y	Y	Y
5272	Bankruptcy	3				Y	Y	Y
5121	Biomedical Technology	3				Y	Y	Y
5251	Biotechnology Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5112	Business Organizations	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5212	Bus. Plan., Entrepreneurship & Tech.	2				Y	Y	Y
5126	Corporate Finance	3				Y		Y
5296	Corporate Governance	2				Y	Y	Y
5413	Corporate Reorganizations	3				Y	Y	Y
5817	Corporate Tax	3				Y	Y	Y
5857	Diversity in Corp. Governance Sem.	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5330	Employee Benefits	3				Y		Y
5216	Employment Discrimination	3				Y	Y	Y
5290	Employment Law	3				Y	Y	
5105	Federal Income Taxation	4				Y	Y	Y

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5383	Health Care Antitrust	1				Y	Y	Y
5225	International Business Transactions	3				Y	Y	Y
5841	International Tax	3				Y	Y	
5355	Nonprofit Organizations	2				Y	Y	Y
5241	Partnership Taxation	2				Y	Y	Y
5246	Securities Regulation	3				Y	Y	Y
5660	Taxation of Corporate Reorganizations	2				Y		
5694	Trademark Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5984	Trade Secret Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5363	White Collar Crime	3				Y		

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Two of the required first-year courses introduce all law students to the practice area of CRIMINAL JUSTICE. The first-year curriculum was designed purposefully to insure that law students gained a basic understanding of important general principles of substantive criminal law in the first-semester course in Criminal Law. In addition, students are exposed to basic concepts of constitutional law critical to criminal law practice in the first-year, second-semester course in Criminal Procedure. Further discussion of relevant and significant constitutional issues is followed up in the second-semester required course in Constitutional Law.

Aside from these required courses and aside from the more advanced criminal justice courses discussed below, students desiring to gain specialized expertise in criminal justice issues and practice should consider taking courses described in the CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, LAWYERING SKILLS AND CLINICS, and LITIGATION topical listings.

There are a number of courses that students interested in criminal justice practice *should* consider taking before graduation. (Every one of these courses is not taught every year. If you really want to take one of them, do not put it off!) These courses are discussed below in four categories: Advanced Courses, Perspectives Courses, Clinics & Practica, and Seminars.

Advanced Courses. The principal advanced courses are Criminal Procedure II; Evidence; Pennsylvania Criminal Law; Scientific Evidence; and Trial Advocacy. The Criminal Procedure II course exposes students to important constitutional issues not covered in the required, first-year Criminal Procedure course and requires preparation of written assignments and participation in oral exercises designed to provide experience that will be useful in later criminal practice. The Evidence and Trial Advocacy courses are critical for criminal law practitioners as the bulk of work in the criminal justice area is trial-oriented and litigators must have a keen understanding of the rules of evidence. Scientific Evidence is an advanced evidence course that focuses on the admissibility and use of evidence produced by specific evidentiary tools commonly used (or newly developed for use) in the criminal justice system. And the Pennsylvania Criminal Law course offers advanced training in the specific Crimes Code of a particular jurisdiction, useful information both for future Pennsylvania lawyers and for those who will or may practice criminal law in federal court or in other states.

Perspectives Courses. Some years, courses are offered that offer perspectives on particular substantive or procedural areas of criminal justice practice. In some years (but not this year), White Collar Crime is offered, the content of which is evident from its title. This sort of course offers students the chance to focus closely on particular substantive areas of criminal law practice. The course in U.S. Races & the Justice System offers important perspectives on the operation of the criminal justice system in this country. This year, in addition, we are pleased to be able to offer a course in Comparative Criminal Procedure taught by a European law professor.

Clinics & Practica. It is extremely useful, if not absolutely essential, for students interested in criminal justice practice to obtain some “hands on” experience in law school clinics and/or practica before graduation. Students might consider working toward a Civil Litigation Certificate and taking the Current Issues in Litigation course. Moreover, a number of exciting opportunities for students to blend theory and practice exist in such courses as the Criminal Appellate

Practicum (taught by attorneys in the Allegheny County Public Defender’s Office), and the Criminal Prosecution Practicum (taught by attorneys in the Allegheny County District Attorney’s Office).

Seminars. There are a number of seminars offered (although not every year) that give students the opportunity to do some advanced research and writing in particular criminal justice areas: Criminal Procedure Seminar, Crimes Against Humanity Seminar, and Race, Racism & American Law Seminar.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5834	Adv. Fourth Amend. Law Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5101	Constitutional Law	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5998	Criminal Appellate Practicum	4				Y	Y	Y
5589	Crim. Defense & Prosecutorial Ethics	3	Y			Y		Y
5868	Crim. Justice & Homeland Sec. Sem	3	Y				Y	
5046	Criminal Law	3			Y	Y	Y	Y
5098	Crim. Law Aspects of the ECHR	1				Y		Y
5870	Criminal Law & Procedure Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5047	Criminal Procedure	3			Y	Y	Y	Y
5945	Criminal Prosecution Practicum	6				Y	Y	Y
5103	Evidence	3				Y	Y	Y
5295	Expert Witness	2				Y	Y	Y
5850	Race, Racism & American Law Sem.	3	Y			Y		
5470	Trial Advocacy	2				Y	Y	Y
5363	White Collar Crime	3				Y		

## ELDER LAW

The ELDER LAW category of courses is useful for an attorney who may have substantial contact with elderly clients. The elderly population have special legal needs and concerns which should be understood by their attorney. If you plan a legal practice which involves elderly clients, taking several of these courses will help prepare you for that practice.

The elderly have problems while alive and with disposition of property at their death. During their lives, the elderly are faced with legal rights and benefits that are designed specifically for the elderly, for example, Medicare, Social Security retirement benefits and paying for long-term care. The course in Elderly and the Law is an overview of the various legal problems of the elderly. It is a fine introduction to the area. For an opportunity to engage in a meaningful research and writing project, consider the Elderly and the Law Seminar.

The elderly have particular concerns about their health. Some of these issues are covered in Elderly and the Law, but for more detailed understanding of the issues, consider the course in Health Law.

Traditionally, elderly clients have been concerned with the passage of their property at death. In order to assist the elderly client in this regard, consider the courses in Estates and Trusts, and Federal Estate and Gift Tax, and, if possible, Estate Planning. While you can write wills without taking these courses, if you have hope to engage in estate planning, it would be desirable to have taken them.

If you wish practical experience in the area, you could take the Civil Practice Clinic--Elder Law. This clinic allows students to represent elderly individuals in various court proceedings, such as Guardianship, to assist elderly clients with estate planning and drafting of powers of attorney. In the clinical setting students will have the opportunity through jury trial simulations to perform negotiation, direct and cross-examination, and oral advocacy.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5200	Accounting for Lawyers	1						Y
5612	Bioethics & Law	2					Y	
5464	Bioethics & Law	3					Y	Y
5980	Bioethics & Law Clinic Practicum	3					Y	Y
5391	Civil Practice Clinic - Elder	7				Y	Y	Y
5393	Civil Practice Clinic -Health	7				Y	Y	Y
5347	Elder Law	3		Y			Y	
5865	Elder Law Seminar	3	Y			Y		Y
5259	Estate & Gift Tax	3				Y	Y	Y
5403	Estate Planning	3				Y	Y	Y
5102	Estates & Trusts	3				Y	Y	Y
5395	Health Law & Policy	3				Y	Y	Y
5496	Health Law Practicum: Policy	4				Y		

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND REAL ESTATE LAW

REAL ESTATE LAW and ENVIRONMENTAL LAW are two distinct, but often related practice areas. It is possible to spend your entire professional life on environmental matters and never think of a parcel of land. It also may be possible to practice in the real estate area without considering the environmental consequences of owning or using real estate but it is unlikely that anyone will do so today.

*ENVIRONMENTAL LAW:* Environmental Law focuses on the relationships between the natural world and human activity. While the common law retains its significance as a supplementary scheme of regulation, increasingly the United States has turned to legislation to control serious threats to human life and welfare stemming from the impact of modern technology and development on the natural world. In the same vein, the international community has developed conventions and protocols directed at these threats. Discrete bodies of law have developed to deal with air and water pollution, hazardous wastes, the protection of biodiversity, and the use of natural resources. Efforts are under way to create more integrated environmental regulation schemes in recognition that distinct regulatory treatments often only transfer pollutants and their environmental risks from one medium (e.g., air) to another (e.g., water).

The School of Law offers a certificate program in Environmental Law, Science and Policy. Interested students should review the webpage for the program at <http://www.pitt.edu/~envprog>. A foundational course for students in the certificate program is Law and Science, which will help students adjust to the linkages between science and the law as they are encountered in the practice of environmental law.

In the future it will be difficult for most lawyers to avoid at least some contact with environmentally oriented regulations. Some lawyers will specialize in one or two areas of environmental law. They will need a working knowledge of a detailed and complex statutory and administrative system. However, some basic familiarity with the concepts of environmental law is important to virtually all lawyers. These concepts include benefit/cost analysis, environmental quality standards, permitting systems for pollution sources, risk assessment, and technology-forcing, among others. Constitutional doctrines like the Fifth Amendment's prohibition against "taking" private property and the so-called "dormant Commerce Clause" are particularly relevant. Federal and state environmental law is helping to reformulate traditional doctrines of corporate and criminal law, such as limited liability and mens rea. Environmental Law is a basic survey course the aim of which is to introduce students to these concepts, methodologies, and issues. Advanced courses include Environmental Crimes, Wildlife Law and Environmental Litigation. A key seminar taking an overview of this area is Issues in Environmental Law (Federal/State).

Many of the most important environmental issues are international in scope. Addressing these issues effectively requires coordinated activity by two or more nations. Other nations, including the European Union, are experimenting with approaches to pollution reduction and environmental protection under legal regimes very different from that of the United States. Courses such as International Environmental Law afford students an opportunity to gain some familiarity with this area.

The real estate implications of environmental law have become increasingly significant to owners, buyers, sellers, and users of land and their lenders. Real Estate Implications of Environmental Law and Hazardous Waste explore issues relating to waste and hazardous substances raised by adoption of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), both of which impact on the operation and location of industrial facilities.

An Environmental Clinic affords students an opportunity for hands-on legal experience in the environmental context.

There are also opportunities to take courses outside the Law School for students who wish to expand their knowledge of environmental decision-making. Courses may be taken as part of joint-degree programs with various other Schools of the University and Carnegie-Mellon University. The Graduate School of Public Health and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs are good sources whether or not one is in joint-degree program.

Those interested in a career in environmental law should also consider courses relating to the powers and limits of government (REGULATORY LAW and CONSTITUTIONAL LAW) and liability systems (PERSONAL INJURY LAW).

*REAL ESTATE LAW:* These offerings address some of the ways our society approaches and limits private ownership and use of resources. Driven largely, but not exclusively, by economic factors, real estate practice begins with an understanding gained in the first year Property course of how conflicting claims to resources or economic values are recognized,

protected, and limited. In the advanced courses, “property” becomes “real estate,” or some of its components, “natural resources.”

Land Transfer and Finance examines land as a subject of commerce. Significant emphasis is placed upon interests in land as financing vehicles, some of the limitations that have developed on their use, and the allocation of priorities among various claimants — creditors, tenants, owners, and neighbors. It also examines various ownership regimes available to developers today — fee simple, condominium, cooperative, common interest ownership, time sharing, leaseholds, and ground leases.

Students in Natural Resources Law will explore the basic policies and principles surrounding who can exploit and profit from substances not created by human activity — minerals, timber and water — and how a society that allocates rights in things on the basis of “private ownership” may limit private resource development.

Real Estate, Regulation and Environment looks at how newer, site oriented environmental and land use controls affect the purchase, use, sale, and financing of real estate. Governmental regulations often determine how privately owned real estate may be used, to whom it will be sold, and the responsibility of present and prior owners to the public, to neighbors, and to future owners, for the economic and environmental condition of the land. Some of the controls considered in the course include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), federal, state and local efforts of historic preservation, the Endangered Species Act, the presence of hazardous substances on land (CERCLA), and wetlands preservation (federal Clean Water Act).

Land Use Planning provides the student with a working knowledge of the basic concepts of zoning and subdivision law. Zoning law regulates the use of land and the design of improvements to land. Subdivision law controls how larger parcels may be divided into individual lots and the facilities a developer must provide those lots and the larger community. Hardly any real estate development can occur in or near urban areas today without approval of subdivision, zoning, or both.

Many, if not all, of the courses described under ENVIRONMENTAL LAW are relevant to a real estate practitioner. In addition to the basic courses, Real Estate Implications of Environmental Law and Hazardous Waste can be particularly relevant.

Because real estate ownership and use is driven, in part, by legal and economic engines, the practitioner benefits from an appreciation of many other subjects as well. Federal Income Taxation affects the extent to which one can retain the economic benefits of ownership or occupancy of land. Agents often represent buyers and sellers in real estate transactions or act as property managers. The nature of this relationship is explored in Agency and Partnership. Governmental regulation of real estate is pervasive. Today, a real estate attorney must have an understanding of the regulatory process (Administrative Law) to function on behalf of clients.

Courses that explore the relationship between the economic system and individual decision-making would be useful, if not essential. (COMMERCIAL LAW and PERSONAL LAW).

Whether your interest is in environmental law or real estate law, or both, heed the counsel of Sir Walter Scott when selecting courses: “A lawyer without history or literature is a mechanic, a mere working mason; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may venture to call himself an architect.”

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5201	Administrative Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5206	Agency & Partnership	3					Y	Y
5272	Bankruptcy	3				Y	Y	Y
5340	Environmental Law	3				Y		
5193	Environmental Law & Practice I	3					Y	Y
5613	Environmental Law Clinic	4						Y
5592	Environmental Law Clinic	7					Y	
5882	Environmental Litigation	2				Y	Y	Y
5110	Estates & Trusts	3				Y	Y	Y
5105	Federal Income Taxation	4				Y	Y	Y
5324	Insurance Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5338	Land Use Planning	2				Y		
5339	Law of Disability Discrimination	2				Y	Y	Y
5123	Law & Science	3				Y		
5099	Oil & Gas Law	2						Y
5241	Partnership Taxation	2				Y	Y	Y
5045	Property	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5127	Real Estate Transactions	3				Y		Y
5245	Secured Transactions	2					Y	Y
5360	Secured Transactions	3				Y		
5394	Toxic Torts	3				Y		
5198	Wildlife Law	2				Y		

## HEALTH LAW

Students interested in the field of health law may pursue their interest either formally through the Health Law Certificate Program or informally. If you are interested in participating in the Health Law Certificate program, you should review the materials relating to that program found in the Registration Packet. Students may also wish to consider the joint degree program in Law and Bioethics (see [www.pitt.edu/~bioethic](http://www.pitt.edu/~bioethic)) or the joint degree program in Law and Public Health (see [www.hpm.pitt.edu/HPM/programs/programs\\_JDMPH.html](http://www.hpm.pitt.edu/HPM/programs/programs_JDMPH.html)).

Informal Concentration in Health Law. Students wishing to pursue an interest in health law without meeting the requirements of the Health Law Certificate Program should take Health Law and Policy and select courses from the Health Law Electives and Recommended Courses as they wish. *However, only students in the Health Law Certificate Program may enroll in Current Issues in Health Law.*

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5197	Advanced Torts	2				Y	Y	Y
5612	Bioethics & Law	2					Y	
5464	Bioethics & Law	3				Y		Y
5980	Bioethics & Law Clinical Practicum	3					Y	Y
5121	Biomedical Technology Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5251	Biotechnology Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5212	Bus. Plan., Entrepreneurship & Tech.	2				Y	Y	Y
5391	Civil Practice Clinic - Elder	7				Y	Y	Y
5393	Civil Practice Clinic - Health	7				Y	Y	Y
5831	Current Issues in Health Law I	1				Y	Y	Y
5830	Current Issues in Health Law II	1				Y	Y	Y
5347	Elder Law	3					Y	Y
5192	Food & Drug Law	3					Y	
5383	Health Care Antitrust	1				Y	Y	Y
5811	Health Care Bus. Trans. & Finance	3				Y	Y	Y
5848	Health Care & Civil Rights Seminar	3	Y			Y		
5408	Healthcare Fraud and Abuse	1				Y	Y	Y
5395	Health Law & Policy	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5935	Health Law Moot Court	1				Y	Y	Y
5497	Health Law Practicum: ADR	4					Y	Y
5496	Health Law Practicum: Policy	4				Y		
5339	Law of Disability Discrimination	2				Y	Y	Y
5085	Mass Torts	2				Y		
5283	Mental Health Law	2				Y		
5608	New Reproductive Practices Sem.	3	Y				Y	
5355	Nonprofit Organizations	2				Y	Y	Y
5083	Reproduction, Sexuality & Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5300	Topics in Food and Drug Law	1				Y		Y

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW seeks to attract private investment in the production of various kinds of information and ideas. As an incentive, the law confers certain rights on the producers, which enable their owners to appropriate the value of the ideas or information subject to certain limitations. The law tolerates these limited monopolies because of their incentive effect.

In an age of high-speed information technologies and computers, as well as advances in biotechnology, intellectual property is becoming ever more important. Fast paced technological innovation and economic change place the intellectual property law and its administrators under pressure to change as well. This creates legal risks and opportunities that demand the attention of both a corps of attorneys that specializes in this area of the law, as well as attorneys who practice in other fields (including international, corporate, commercial, and employment law), who increasingly find that familiarity with basic intellectual property law is a necessity.

### Basic courses in intellectual property law and related subjects

Students can obtain an introduction to Intellectual Property Law, design their own concentration in additional aspects of intellectual property law, or obtain a Certificate in

Intellectual Property and Technology Law. The initial course, Intellectual Property, provides second- and third-year students with a basic grounding in copyright, trademark, patent, and trade secret law, their varying scopes of protection and their relation to normally anti-monopolistic legal principles.

The Copyright Law, Patent Law, and Trademark Protection and Litigation courses each provide an in-depth focus on copyright, patent, and trademark law issues, respectively.

A concentration in Intellectual Property Law should also include the courses on Antitrust, to better understand the relation between intellectual property law's limited monopolies and the general ban on monopolistic practices; Administrative Law, to better appreciate the legal concepts underlying and affecting the administration of federal patent, trademark and copyright laws; and Constitutional Law: First Amendment, to better understand the relation between intellectual property law as a system of private, commercial law, and constitutional guarantees of free speech.

### **Advanced courses in intellectual property and technology law**

Advanced courses in this area include both courses with prerequisites, and courses without prerequisites. Of the courses identified in this section, those with prerequisites are indicated with an (\*).

The course on International Intellectual Property Law(\*) provides a survey of the relationship between American intellectual property law and various treaties and conventions governing the protection of patent, copyright, and trademark rights abroad.

Students with a special interest in patent law and in taking the Patent Bar Examination should take the Patent Law Practice course.

Students interested in advanced topics in intellectual property law can pursue them in the Advanced Intellectual Property Seminar(\*), Intellectual Property and Electronic Commerce (\*), Intellectual Property Licensing(\*) and Intellectual Property and Antitrust(\*). The Intellectual Property Licensing(\*) course provides an intense practical experience in drafting intellectual property and technology licenses. In the recent past, the Advanced Intellectual Property Law(\*) seminar has focused on protecting intellectual property interests on the Internet and in computer software.

Students interested in high technology legal practice and issues can pursue them in both the advanced intellectual property courses above and in Biotechnology Law(\*), Cyberspace and the Law, and the Information Law and Policy seminar. Cyberspace and the Law addresses special legal problems posed by the extension of the Internet into almost all aspects of modern life and its obliteration of national and state boundaries.

Students with an orientation toward science, engineering, computer science, or philosophy will benefit from the Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning Seminar and/or Practicum. These courses will prepare law students to participate in developing and assessing

technology designed ultimately to make tailored legal information and advice available via the World Wide Web. In the Seminar, an interdisciplinary group of law students and computer science graduate students will explore state-of-the-art approaches to automating legal reasoning for purposes of improving legal information retrieval, developing intelligent tutoring environments for law school students, and delivering on-line legal services. In the process, law students will learn techniques for automating legal reasoning with rules and cases. The computer lab-based practicum offers an opportunity to gain practical experience working on real systems.

In addition, students with a special interest in intellectual property law may register at the beginning of their second year to obtain a Certificate in Intellectual Property and Technology Law. To earn a Certificate, students must earn at least 22 course credits in courses related to intellectual property and technology law, including at least one substantial writing property in the field and at least one course or approved project that involves practical lawyering experience. The Certificate will be awarded to registered students who maintain at least a B+ average in courses applied toward the Certificate.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5201	Administrative Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5934	Advanced Topics in Patent Law Sem.	2	Y			Y		
5833	Advanced Topics in Patent Law Sem.	3	Y					Y
5207	Antitrust	2				Y	Y	Y
5228	Art Law	2				Y		
5251	Biotechnology Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5212	Bus. Plan., Entrepreneurship & Tech.	2				Y	Y	Y
5135	Commercializing New Technologies	3						Y
5328	Copyright Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5404	Cyberspace & the Law	3				Y		Y
5862	Foundations of Intellectual Property Law	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5863	Information Privacy Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	
5260	Intellectual Property	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5481	Intellectual Property Licensing	2				Y		Y
5547	International Intellectual Property Law	3				Y		Y
5191	Law of Art & Culture (The)	2						Y
5608	New Reproductive Practices Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5209	Patent Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5242	Patent Law Practice	2				Y	Y	Y
5276	Patent Litigation	2				Y	Y	Y
5694	Trademark Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5695	Trademark Law Practice	2					Y	Y
5984	Trade Secret Law	2				Y	Y	Y

## INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

The School of Law offers a certificate program in International and Comparative Law. Interested students should review the Registration Packet carefully for certificate requirements.

Most courses in U.S. law schools cover laws governing events occurring in the United States. Courses in the area of international and comparative law have some international, transnational, or comparative law focus. Some emphasize laws governing relationships between

governments, while others emphasize relationships between private parties in different countries. Some focus on how a particular process (such as dispute resolution) or substantive legal area (such as commercial law or constitutional law) is treated in foreign legal systems or in multinational organizations. Others emphasize particular countries or regions of the world. All are intended to broaden the student's perceptions of the role of law and legal processes.

Of particular interest are the "Languages for Lawyers" courses in Chinese, French, German, Japanese, and Spanish. Chinese and Japanese are offered in alternating years, with all others offered each year. The University of Pittsburgh School of Law is unique in its commitment to integrating languages in the J.D. curriculum in this manner.

International Law, International Business Transactions, and Comparative Law provide useful foundations, although none is a prerequisite for any other course. Students interested in a public international law or an international business practice are also encouraged to consider courses not listed in the accompanying pages. There is truth in the adage that you must be a good domestic lawyer before you can be a good international lawyer. Thus, you should avoid taking "international" courses to the exclusion of the fundamental courses necessary to the practice you seek.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5422	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3				Y	Y	Y
5111	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Intro to)	2					Y	Y
5457	Chinese for Lawyers I	2				Y	Y	Y
5479	Chinese for Lawyers II	2				Y	Y	Y
5124	Civil Law Tradition (The)	3				Y	Y	Y
5304	Commercial Transactions in Goods	3				Y	Y	Y
5095	Cmp. Conflict Law/Contract/Non-Contract	1						Y
5213	Conflict of Laws	3				Y	Y	Y
5937	Crimes Against Humanity Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5098	Criminal Law Aspects of the ECHR	1				Y		Y
5096	European Comm. Consumer Protection	2				Y		
5469	French for Lawyers I	2				Y	Y	Y
5471	French for Lawyers II	2				Y	Y	Y
5649	Human Rights Litigation	3						Y
5651	Human Rights Litigation Seminar	3					Y	
5863	Information Privacy Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	
5357	Immigration Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5225	International Business Transactions	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5871	International Criminal Law Seminar	3	Y					Y
5199	International Dispute Res. Processes	2				Y	Y	Y
5653	International Human Rights Law	3					Y	
5547	International Intellectual Property Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5356	International Law	2					Y	
5226	International Law	3		Y		Y		Y
5858	International Sales Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5841	International Tax	3				Y	Y	
5094	International Trade Law	3					Y	Y
5856	International Trade Seminar	3	Y			Y		Y
5388	Intro. To European Union Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5365	Intro to Russian & Uzbek Legal Sys.	2					Y	
5866	Islamic Law & Jurisprudence Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5849	Law & Globalization Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5232	Law & Lgl Process in Latin America	2					Y	
5475	Spanish for Lawyers I	2				Y	Y	Y
5476	Spanish for Lawyers II	2				Y	Y	Y
5097	Terrorism & the Law	2				Y		Y
5694	Trademark Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5984	Trade Secret Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5480	Transnational Litigation	2					Y	
5861	Transnational Litigation Seminar	3	Y				Y	

## LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW

The School of Law offers a range of courses in the **LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW** area. Its range of courses provides both introductory exposure and the opportunity to develop sophisticated competency on the issues raised by these fields. Given that virtually every business and governmental unit and most nonprofit entities engage employees, labor and employment law has a most pervasive impact. Some exposure to the questions and policies constituting the field is increasingly essential for the most general business-oriented lawyer, as well as the labor relations or employment specialist.

The School of Law offers upper-level courses in the field of **LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW**. What follows is a summary overview of the courses and their interrelations; this does not purport to substitute for the comprehensive course descriptions found in the registration materials.

Labor Law examines the law governing unionized workers in the private workforce. The principal focus is the highly developed law under the National Labor Relations Act and the specialized role of a complex federal regulatory agency and regime, the National Labor Relations Board.

The introductory employment law course, Employment Laws: A Problems Approach, offers an overview of select employment law topics. The course emphasizes the application of legal principles to practical problems.

Employee Benefits focuses primarily on the assistance the law provides to workers who lose or retire from their jobs. The course examines workers' rights to pensions and other employee benefits such as health care.

Employment Discrimination focuses on federal statutory prohibitions against discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, religion, national origin, and age. The course covers the different models of proof that correspond to the different types of employment discrimination recognized in the courts, including disparate treatment, disparate impact, and sexual harassment. The course also examines controversies in defining the protected groups covered under the statutes, as well as legal remedies to discrimination.

Other courses that enrich the LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW curriculum include the Law of Disability Discrimination, Worker’s Compensation, Alternative Dispute Resolution, International Dispute Resolution Processes, and Employment Discrimination Seminar.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5197	Advanced Torts	2				Y	Y	Y
5422	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3				Y	Y	Y
5111	Alternative Dispute Resolution(Intro to)	2					Y	
5020	Contracts	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5330	Employee Benefits	3				Y		Y
5216	Employment Discrimination	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5370	Employment Law	3		Y		Y	Y	
5314	Labor Law	3		Y		Y		
5339	Law of Disability Discrimination	2				Y	Y	Y
5085	Mass Torts	2				Y		
5844	Overcoming Subtle Sexism/Subtle Racism Wkplce Sem.	3	Y					Y
5842	Subtle Sexism/Subtle Racism Wkplce Sem.	3	Y				Y	
5028	Torts	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5950	Unemployment Compensation Practicum	2					Y	Y
5297	Worker's Compensation	2				Y	Y	Y
5359	Worker's Compensation Practicum	2				Y	Y	Y

### LAWYERING SKILLS AND CLINICS

The School of Law offers a broad array of courses designed to allow students to begin developing the skills necessary to practice law at a high level of competence. The courses in this groups cover a wide spectrum of substantive topics, thus allowing students to assess realistically their actual interest in practicing in various areas of the law. The courses also include diverse aspects of legal practice, such as client interviewing, counseling and transactional work, dispute resolution, legal research and writing, trial and appellate practice, and law office management.

The “live-client” Civil Practice Clinic actually embraces three separate clinics that are designed to provide legal services to actual clients who would not be represented in handling their legal needs without the clinics’ assistance. The three in-house, live client clinics are: the Elder Law Clinic, the Health Law Clinic, and the Disability Discrimination Clinic. The clinic experience comprises both classroom work and client work under the guidance of supervising attorneys. These intensive clinics provide students with interdisciplinary classroom and simulation experiences, which incorporate relevant theories and skills from the fields of law, psychology, psychiatry, medicine and social work. Students have the effective experience of studying, preparing and executing legal decisions for clients in a wide variety of settings. Clinic students represent clients in state and federal courts, as well as before various administrative agencies. The Environmental Clinic was launched in the Spring 2001 semester, with students enrolled in the Certificate Program in Environmental Law, Science and Policy receiving registration preference. The Tax Clinic provides students with the opportunity to represent clients in disputes with the Internal Revenue Service. Funded by the IRS, the Tax Clinic is taught and supervised by three adjunct faculty members. The Lawyering Process III class and the Neighborhood Legal Services Practicum are supervised, field-based live client lawyering

experiences based in area Legal Services offices that offer opportunities in a variety of substantive areas.

Students also learn how to counsel clients in non-litigation arenas also. Estate Planning provides students with a series of simulated experiences in planning and controlling the transfer of wealth for clients. In Non-Profit Organizations students obtain an in-depth appreciation of the real world of charitable/non-profit organizations through actual case studies. Alternative Dispute Resolution exposes students to the variety of non-litigation alternatives that may be employed in client work. Lawyering Process I and II provide students with the theoretical understanding and practical experience in the fundamental skills of client interviewing and counseling. Divorce Settlements offers students simulation experiences in this troublesome area of client work.

Several courses provide the important research and writing learning opportunities that are fundamental to lawyering. Legal Analysis and Writing is a required course for first year law students. It allows students to develop their analytical and writing skills. Writing exercises and other assignments are presented in a context to promote an awareness and appreciation of relevant ethical standards. As part of this first year course, students also participate in mock oral advocacy exercises. More advanced course offerings in the legal writing and research areas are: Advanced Legal Writing, Foundations of Legal Research, and Specialized Legal Research.

The Law Office Management course is designed to provide students with experience in the practical aspects of setting up and operating a law office. Students design an office, and must operate within budget constraints in actually pricing out and purchasing office furniture and equipment, in acquiring library materials and in hiring firm personnel.

Advocacy and Adjudication: the Judicial Process seeks to improve advocacy skills by providing a conceptual framework for understanding and analyzing the judicial process. Numerous Trial Advocacy classes are offered; they are devoted to the art of presentation and persuasion in the courtroom. Pennsylvania Practice intends to develop the students' understanding of civil litigation in Pennsylvania by focusing on the rules, pleadings, tactics and strategies that are employed.

Several practicum courses offer students opportunities to practice law as certified legal interns under the guidance/supervision of a practicing attorney, and to attend a classroom component that enhances the lawyering work. These practica are the Criminal Appellate Practicum and the Criminal Prosecution Practicum. Other practica afford students a classroom component to their work with lawyers as law clerks. These are the Health Law Practica in both ADR and Health Policy, the Corporate Counsel Practicum and Law and Education Practicum. The Summer Institute in Environmental, Occupational and Safety, and Health Law Practicum is a ten week course in the summer in which students are placed in legal and environmental departments of Alcoa, and attend a weekly class at the law school from the perspective of public policymaking in the area. Of course, a wide variety of externship opportunities continue to be offered under the auspices of the law school in many settings.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5374	Advanced Family Law Advocacy	2				Y		
5611	Advanced Family law Advocacy	3					Y	Y
5396	Advanced Family Law Drafting	2				Y	Y	Y
5913	Advanced Legal Writing	2				Y		
5933	Advanced Legal Writing	3				Y	Y	Y
5223	Advanced Trial Evidence	2				Y	Y	Y
5422	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3				Y	Y	Y
5111	Alternative Dispute Resolution(Intro to)	2					Y	Y
5997	Appellate Legal Writing	2				Y	Y	Y
5212	Bus. Plan., Entrepreneurship & Tech.	2				Y	Y	Y
5457	Chinese for Lawyers I	2				Y	Y	Y
5479	Chinese for Lawyers II	2				Y	Y	Y
5391	Civil Practice Clinic - Elder	7				Y	Y	Y
5393	Civil Practice Cllinic - Health	7				Y	Y	Y
5135	Commercializing New Technologies	3						Y
5,280	Community Economic Dev. Clinic	6				Y	Y	Y
5998	Criminal Appellate Practicum	4				Y	Y	Y
5954	Criminal Prosecution Practicum	4				Y	Y	Y
5612	Environmental Law Clinic	4						Y
5592	Environmental Law Clinic	7					Y	
5403	Estate Planning	3				Y	Y	Y
5295	Expert Witness	2				Y	Y	Y
	Externships	1,2,3,4				Y	Y	Y
5398	Family Law Clinic	8				Y	Y	Y
5125	Federal Appellate Advocacy	1				Y	Y	Y
5386	Foundations of Legal Research	1				Y	Y	Y
5469	French for Lawyers I	2				Y	Y	Y
5471	French for Lawyers II	2				Y	Y	Y
5497	Health Law Practicum: ADR	4					Y	Y
4596	Health Law Practicum: Policy	4				Y		
5275	International Legal Research	1				Y	Y	Y
5424	Lawyering Process I	2		Y		Y	Y	Y
5428	Lawyering Process II	2		Y		Y	Y	Y
5429	Lawyering Process III Clinic	2				Y	Y	Y
5076	Legal Analysis & Writing	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5205	Legal Analysis & Writing II	2				Y	Y	Y
5929	Legal Services Practicum	4				Y	Y	Y
5320	Litigation Strategy & Planning	2				Y	Y	Y
5425	Low-Income Tax Clinic	3				Y	Y	Y
5355	Non-Profit Organizations	2				Y	Y	Y
5240	PA Practice	3				Y	Y	Y
5965	Persuasive Narrative	3				Y	Y	Y
5236	Pre-Trial Practice	2				Y	Y	Y
5475	Spanish for Lawyers I	2				Y	Y	Y
5476	Spanish for Lawyers II	2				Y	Y	Y
5407	Trial Advocacy	2				Y	Y	Y
5950	Unemployment Compensation Practicum	2					Y	Y
5359	Worker's Compensation Practicum	2				Y	Y	Y

## LITIGATION

Although most lawyers never go to court, all future lawyers should understand the significance of litigation. Even in nonlitigation situations, a mastery of this area will prepare an attorney to plan most legal transactions and to evaluate the merits of a client's cause. By properly evaluating the litigation that could arise from any legal transaction, an attorney may give legal advice which may prevent his or her client from getting into litigation at a later time.

LITIGATION courses are designed to expose students to the demands, constraints and methods of the judicial system. These courses will provide individuals with professional skills, instructions and insights into the functioning of the legal system. The LITIGATION curriculum offers a variety of courses that can provide students with an understanding and appreciation of the policies and concepts that underlie our civil and criminal systems of justice. Students will learn that our systems of justice are human institutions, with much latitude being left to attorneys, judges and administrators. Not only will students be better able to understand our systems of justice, but they will learn to evaluate methods to modify and improve them in our pursuit of justice.

Student should consider the listed courses in this area, but should also consider courses offered in the CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, CRIMINAL LAW and LAWYERING SKILLS AND CLINIC topical arrangements. Of the numerous courses offered under the LITIGATION topic arrangements heading, students should understand that the course offerings can be subdivided into the "Criminal Justice System" and the "Civil Justice System" as they prepare for their future career goals.

Students interested in careers in litigation should also examine the Registration Packet carefully for information regarding the Civil Litigation Certificate Program.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5201	Administrative Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5197	Advanced Torts	2				Y	Y	Y
5223	Advanced Trial Evidence	2				Y	Y	Y
5422	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5111	Alternative Dispute Resolution(Intro to)	2		Y			Y	Y
5997	Appellate Legal Writing	2				Y	Y	Y
5391	Civil Practice Clinic - Elder	7				Y	Y	Y
5393	Civil Practice Clinic - Health	7				Y	Y	Y
5027	Civil Procedure	3			Y	Y	Y	Y
5390	Complex Litigation	2						Y
5213	Conflict of Laws	3				Y	Y	Y
5998	Criminal Appellate Practicum	4				Y	Y	Y
5868	Criminal Justice & Homeland Security Sem	3	Y				Y	Y
5870	Criminal Law & Procedure Seminar	3	Y				Y	Y
5047	Criminal Procedure	3			Y	Y	Y	Y
5945	Criminal Prosecution Practicum	4				Y	Y	Y
5193	Environmental Law & Practice I	3					Y	Y
5613	Environmental Law Clinic	4						Y
5592	Environmental Law Clinic	7					Y	
5103	Evidence	3		Y		Y	Y	Y

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5295	Expert Witness	2				Y	Y	Y
5125	Federal Appellate Advocacy	1				Y	Y	Y
5129	Federal Courts & Federal Litigation	3					Y	Y
5222	Federal Jurisdiction	3				Y		
5321	First Amendment	3					Y	
5497	Health Law Practicum: ADR	4					Y	Y
5649	Human Rights Litigation	3						Y
5651	Human Rights Litigation Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5224	Insurance Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5424	Lawyering Process I	2				Y	Y	Y
5428	Lawyering Process II	2				Y	Y	Y
5429	Lawyering Process III: Clinic	2				Y	Y	Y
5026	Legal Process	3			Y	Y	Y	Y
5320	Litigation Strategy & Planning	2				Y	Y	Y
5085	Mass Torts	2				Y		
5240	PA Practice	3				Y	Y	Y
5236	Pre-Trial Practice	2				Y	Y	Y
5695	Trademark Law Practice	2					Y	Y
5480	Transnational Litigation	2					Y	
5861	Transnational Litigation Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5407	Trial Advocacy	2				Y	Y	Y

## PERSONAL INJURY LAW

From the very outset, every technological innovation — from the campfire and the wheel to nuclear fusion and the automobile — has been paid for in the hardest currency: human life and limb and well-being. How, why, and to whom we allocate the losses generated by technology constitute the core issues of tort or PERSONAL INJURY LAW. Actually, a better rubric than the traditional “tort or personal injury law” under which to subsume these core issues would be “the torts *process*,” since substantive rules of decision play only a part (albeit an important one) in the total process by which our society adjusts and allocates its costs of accidents. And the heart of the torts process is adjudication: formal court proceedings complete with notice, pleadings, pretrial motions, jury selection, and the trial itself during which each party supports her position with proofs and arguments.

PERSONAL INJURY LAW focuses the student’s attention upon the close relationship between the theories of redress that provide the substantive bases for a victim’s recovery (canvassed in Torts) and the adjudicative process through which these substantive rules are applied, tested, adjusted and developed (canvassed in Evidence and Trial Advocacy).

As to the courses focusing primarily upon substantive theories of redress, first-year Torts stands not only as the cornerstone of this topic area, but equally as one of the basic building blocks in the entire curriculum. In most general terms a tort is an injury, other than a breach of contract, which the law will redress with damages. Consequently, although the lion’s share of personal injury claims relate to physical harms, many claims relate to other kinds of harms (such as injuries to reputation, personal dignity, or peace of mind) and from a wide range of sources, from words to willful acts to technology. Much of the excitement of this course comes from

studying how courts decide what interests are worthy of legal protection and what forms of behavior are subject to legal constraint.

As stated earlier, the rules and standards that come out of personal injury law take on most of their real vitality in the process of adjudication. Two courses central to an understanding of the adjudicative process are Evidence and Trial Advocacy. No matter how sound a victim's theory of recovery may be, unless (s)he can furnish sufficient admissible evidence of each element of his/her theory to carry the burden of proof, (s)he cannot obtain a favorable judgment. The course on Evidence addresses this issue of just what proofs and arguments a litigant may advance in support of the existence of some fact key to his case. Moreover, the course on Trial Advocacy further hones the student's understanding of the law of evidence through the practical application of its principles in a true courtroom setting. In addition, Trial Advocacy teaches the student a variety of courtroom skills indispensable to the successful adjudication of a tort claim.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5197	Advanced Torts	2				Y	Y	Y
5223	Advanced Trial Evidence	2				Y	Y	Y
5103	Evidence	3				Y	Y	Y
5324	Insurance Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5320	Litigation Strategy & Planning	2				Y	Y	Y
5085	Mass Torts	2				Y		
5236	Pre-Trial Practice	2				Y	Y	Y
5083	Reproduction, Sexuality & Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5028	Torts	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5407	Trial Advocacy	2				Y	Y	Y
5297	Worker's Compensation	2				Y	Y	Y
5359	Worker's Compensation Practicum	2				Y	Y	Y

## PERSONAL LAW

Certain areas of the law are designed to regulate individuals in the more private aspects of their lives, including their relationships with other family members and the disposition of their personal wealth at the time of death. Many of these laws have the dual goals of protecting the regulated individuals while also promoting relevant public interests.

As with the other topical areas listed in this publication, there is no bright line that distinguishes the area of PERSONAL LAW from the other groupings of courses in the Law School curriculum. Therefore, many of the courses that appear in the PERSONAL LAW listing also appear in other categories.

Students with an interest in a legal practice that serves individual clients, rather than entities such as corporations, should consider taking the courses listing in the PERSONAL LAW curriculum.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5832	Adoption Law Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5374	Advanced Family Law Advocacy	2				Y		
5611	Advanced Family Law Advocacy	3					Y	Y
5396	Advanced Family Law Drafting	2				Y	Y	Y
5272	Bankruptcy	3				Y	Y	Y
5391	Civil Practice Clinic - Elder	7				Y	Y	Y
5393	Civil Practice Clinic - Health	7				Y	Y	Y
5020	Contracts	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5347	Elder Law	3					Y	Y
5865	Elder Law Seminar	3	Y			Y		Y
5259	Estate & Gift Tax	3				Y	Y	Y
5403	Estate Planning	3				Y	Y	Y
5110	Estates & Trusts	3				Y	Y	Y
5219	Family Law	3		Y		Y	Y	Y
5853	Family Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5105	Federal Income Taxation	4				Y	Y	Y
5357	Immigration Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5608	New Reproductive Practices Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5024	Property	4			Y	Y	Y	Y
5850	Race, Racism & American Law Sem.	3	Y			Y		
5083	Reproduction, Sexuality & Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5950	Unemployment Compensation Practicum	2					Y	Y
5297	Worker's Compensation	2				Y	Y	Y
5359	Worker's Compensation Practicum	2				Y	Y	Y

### PERSPECTIVES ON LAW

The law is not just a lawyer's trade; it is our way of life. The School of Law has long prided itself on going beyond the "black-letter law" answers to legal questions, and contemplating the law from a variety of perspectives, which recognize the complexity of our legal system.

The number of course offerings reflecting different perspectives on the law has grown as the world has become more complex. These offerings now include some foreign, international and comparative points of view. There is a growing recognition of the interrelationships between law and other disciplines, including history, economics, philosophy (jurisprudence), literature, computer science, and women's studies.

The courses listed below not only attest to the multiplicity of perspectives on the law, but also to the differing philosophical and personal approaches our faculty bring to the law.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5422	Alternative Dispute Resolution	3				Y	Y	Y
5111	Alternative Dispute Resolution(Intro to)	2					Y	Y
5860	Ancient Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5612	Bioethics & Law	2					Y	
5464	Bioethics & Law	3				Y		Y
5124	Civil Law Tradition (The)	3				Y	Y	Y
5846	Comparative Minority Grps. Protection	3	Y			Y		

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5098	Criminal Law Aspects of the ECHR	1				Y		Y
5937	Crimes Against Humanity Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5096	European Comm. Consumer Protection	2				Y		
5497	Health Law Practicum: ADR	4					Y	Y
5496	Health Law Practicum: Policy	4				Y		
5602	History of American Law	3					Y	
5653	International Human Rights Law	3					Y	
5226	International Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5388	Intro. to European Union Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5866	Islamic Law & Jurisprudence Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5864	Jurisprudence Seminar	3					Y	Y
5311	Law & Ethics of Lawyering	3				Y	Y	Y
5849	Law & Globalization Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	Y
5132	Law & Human Behavior	3						Y
5232	Law & Lgl. Process in Latin America	2					Y	
5520	Lgl. History: Technology of Law Sem.	3	Y			Y	Y	
5405	Legal Profession	2				Y	Y	Y
5607	Legal Profession	3				Y		
5237	Legislation	3				Y	Y	Y
5609	Professional Responsibility	3					Y	
5850	Race, Racism & American Law Sem.	3	Y			Y		
5855	Race, Religion & Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	
5842	Subtle Sexism/Subtle Racism Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5705	Title IX Seminar	3	Y				Y	Y

## REGULATORY LAW

Regulation, whether by federal, state, or local government, is omnipresent. Every lawyer must resort to statutes and agency regulations in advising clients. Often, an attorney finds herself representing a party in litigation regarding the legality of administrative action or analyzing administrative materials when counseling a client engaged in a transaction. In order to deal adequately with the issues that are presented in such circumstances, the attorney must be knowledgeable in a variety of areas: the techniques of and general approaches to statutory interpretation, the general concepts relating to agency organization, function, and control that go under the label of “administrative law,” and the substantive areas of the law (e.g., securities regulation, environmental law) presented, including relevant non-legal background material.

The curriculum offers a variety of courses that can offer students at least a glimpse of the structure and function of the “regulatory state.” These include Administrative Law and Legislation, which focus primarily on public law processes, as well as a host of courses that survey substantive areas regulated by statute and administrative action. The institutional approaches to regulation thus illustrated span the spectrum from the largely common law pattern of case-by-case policymaking (antitrust) to detailed statutory prescription (air pollution control, ERISA, and securities regulation) under the control of one or more federal or state agencies. The full panoply of administrative processes, including licensing, rulemaking, adjudication, inspections, and publicity, is surveyed, sometimes in one course and against a specific substantive background. Moreover, the various techniques of regulation (for example, the so-

called “command and control” approach, use of market incentives, and provision of public information) provide a focus for discussion in almost all instances.

Important background information that students should ideally bring to bear on regulatory courses includes some knowledge of economics, political science, and constitutional law. The recent emphasis in both statutes and executive orders on cost-benefit analysis as an important element of public policymaking goes a long way in making the case for at least some elemental knowledge of microeconomic theory. Moreover, there is hardly a course in the area of regulation that does not raise issues relating to the constitutionally permissible scope of federal and state action, such as First Amendment questions in the broadcasting area and search and seizure problems with regard to inspections under the authority of various environmental laws. In addition, the existence of both state and federal laws dealing with the same substantive areas inevitably creates problems of coordinating national and local policy in the context of insuring appropriate respect for the legitimate interests of the states in a federal system.

As noted above, regulatory issues pervade the curriculum. The courses listed below will give students an appreciation of the theoretical and practical underpinnings of regulation — an appreciation that should enhance their understanding of those issues in other courses. Of course, because of the pervasiveness of regulation, other courses besides those listed offer the opportunity for similar insights. These include courses in the TAX and INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY areas, among the many others focusing on federal and state statutory law.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5201	Administrative Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5207	Antitrust	3				Y	Y	Y
5251	Biotechnology Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5212	Bus. Plan., Entrepreneurship & Tech.	2				Y	Y	Y
5130	Democracy & Election Law	1					Y	Y
5347	Elder Law	3					Y	
5865	Elder Law Seminar	3	Y			Y		Y
5330	Employee Benefits	3				Y		Y
5216	Employment Discrimination	3				Y	Y	Y
5340	Environmental Law	3				Y		
5193	Environmental Law & Practice I	3					Y	Y
5192	Food & Drug Law	3					Y	
5383	Health Care Antitrust	1				Y	Y	Y
5811	Health Care Bus. Trans & Finance	3				Y	Y	Y
5848	Health Care & Civil Rights Seminar	3	Y			Y		
5408	Healthcare Fraud & Abuse	1				Y	Y	Y
5395	Health Law & Policy	3				Y	Y	Y
5863	Information Privacy Law Seminar	3	Y			Y	Y	
5418	Immigration Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5324	Insurance	2				Y	Y	Y
5481	Intellectual Property Licensing	2				Y		Y
5314	Labor Law	3				Y		
5338	Land Use Planning	2				Y		
5339	Law of Disability Discrimination	2				Y	Y	Y
5237	Legislation	3				Y	Y	
5608	New Reproductive Practices Seminar	3	Y				Y	
5355	Non-Profit Organizations	2				Y	Y	Y

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5099	Oil & Gas Law	2						Y
5209	Patent Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5242	Patent Law Practice	2				Y	Y	Y
5276	Patent Litigation	2				Y	Y	Y
5246	Securities Regulation	3				Y	Y	Y
5300	Topics in Food and Drug Law	1				Y		Y
5394	Toxic Torts	3				Y		
5694	Trademark Law	3				Y	Y	Y
5695	Trademark Law Practice	2					Y	Y
5984	Trade Secret Law	2				Y	Y	Y
5297	Worker's Compensation	2				Y	Y	Y
5359	Worker's Compensation Practicum	2				Y	Y	Y

## TAX LAW

TAX LAW affects all aspects of life. It influences business decisions by encouraging certain investment activities while limiting others. TAX LAW also shapes divorce/separation settlements, personal injury (tort) suits, and discrimination claims. It virtually dictates the structure of many sale/exchange transactions, and determines the net value of all compensation arrangements. A general practitioner, as well as the specialist working in any tax-affected area of law, must be familiar with tax principles for the sake of professional competency. Taxation is also an area of specialization. Most tax practitioners will claim expertise only over a limited portion of this expansive field. Examples of sub-specialties in TAX LAW include: corporate reorganizations (mergers, acquisitions, etc.), partnership and S corporation tax planning, international tax planning, estate planning, and deferred compensation (i.e., qualified plan) work.

Federal Income Taxation provides a basic introduction to the system of taxation that touches every person in our nation's society. For those attracted to the area of estates and trusts, Estate and Gift Tax is a natural accompaniment, as it develops familiarity with the estate, gift, and generation-skipping chapters of the Internal Revenue Code. Estate Planning goes the next step of tailoring planning strategies to the client's particular needs and circumstances, as well as implementing a plan with appropriately drafted instruments. Anyone looking forward to practicing corporate law should study Corporate Taxation, International Tax, and possibly Corporate Reorganizations and Enterprise Organization and Finance as well. Because many businesses are now conducted through partnerships or limited liability companies, Partnership Taxation also deserves consideration. Those interested in tax-exempt organizations and the not-for-profit sector should also study Nonprofit Organizations.

For students interested in the litigation aspects of taxation, Federal Tax Practice and Procedure provides an introduction to the workings of the Internal Revenue Service as an administrative agency and to federal tax litigation more generally. Students can also gain a more practical insight into tax controversy work by participating in the Low-Income Tax Clinic, which is supervised by experienced tax attorneys who are actively engaged in the practice of tax law in the Pittsburgh area.

Regardless of what other field of law your own practice might entail, you should be aware that some familiarity with the general workings of our Internal Revenue Code is necessary

in order for you to represent clients adequately. The Federal Income Taxation course is, therefore, highly recommended.

Number	Name	Credits	Seminar	Basic	Required	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5413	Corporate Reorganizations	3				Y	Y	Y
5817	Corporate Taxation	3				Y	Y	Y
5403	Estate Planning	3				Y	Y	Y
5259	Estate & Gift Tax	3				Y	Y	Y
5110	Estates & Trusts	3				Y	Y	Y
5105	Federal Income Taxation	4		Y		Y	Y	Y
5325	Federal Tax Practice	2				Y	Y	Y
5841	International Tax	3				Y	Y	
5425	Low-Income Tax Clinic	3				Y	Y	Y
5355	Non-Profit Organizations	2				Y	Y	Y
5241	Partnership Taxation	2				Y	Y	Y
5859	Small Business Tax Seminar	3	Y					Y
5660	Taxation of Corp. Reorganizations	2				Y		