



Course Counseling Handbook

2017 -18

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF LAW**

COURSE COUNSELING HANDBOOK

Academic Year
2017-2018

INTRODUCTION

The University of Illinois College of Law offers a rich and expansive curriculum designed to expose students to a range of practical, theoretical, and interdisciplinary perspectives on the law. The curriculum includes courses taught by influential scholars – many with advanced degrees in fields outside of law, experts in experiential learning, and nationally recognized practitioners. Detailed course descriptions for all courses may be found on the course information section of the College of Law Intranet under Course Descriptions, or by [clicking here](#).

This handbook is designed to assist students in planning their program of study for upper-level courses. Detailed course descriptions may be found in the Courses section of the College of Law Intranet. These descriptions contain the most current information on course requirements. We also invite you to confer with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, the Associate Dean for Graduate and International Legal Studies, the Office of Student Services, the Office of Student Records, the Office of Career Planning and Professional Development or individual faculty and staff members should you have any questions about selecting courses to advance your professional development and future professional plans. *Please note that some courses are not offered every semester or even every year, making advanced planning especially important.*

COURSE SELECTION AND CURRICULUM PLANNING

Students should carefully plan their courses for both the second and third years of law school. Certain courses are more logically elected earlier in the academic career because they serve as prerequisites or useful background for other courses that may be taken later. Some courses are required for admission to the bar in certain states; others, although not required for bar admission, will be useful in preparing for the type of general practice that the bar examination reflects. To determine whether particular courses are required for admission to the bar of a particular state, students should consult the *Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements*, published by the American Bar Association (ABA) and the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE), which can be found at: ncbex.org.

The ABA Standards have several course specific requirements, all of which are included in the Academic Policy Handbook. Two of those requirements include that every student earn at least 64 credit hours in “courses that require attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction” and at least 6 credit hours of experiential course credit. Of course, the curriculum includes courses that satisfy the classroom instruction requirement but not the experiential learning requirement as well as courses that satisfy the experiential learning requirement but not the classroom instruction requirement. And it includes courses that satisfy neither. In the final analysis, then, the College’s courses can be divided into four categories:

- Courses that count toward both the six-credit experiential learning requirement and the 64-credit classroom instruction requirement: clinics, simulations;
- Courses that count toward the six-credit experiential learning requirement but not the 64 credit classroom instruction requirement: field placements; and,
- Courses that count toward the 64-credit classroom instruction requirement but not the six-credit experiential learning requirement: Evidence, Income Tax, Administrative Law, and other doctrinal courses.

Courses (or activities) that count toward neither the 64-credit classroom instruction requirement nor the experiential learning requirement: journals, moot court, trial team, independent study, teaching assistantships, and other similar courses or activities.

Students planning to focus in certain fields of law may want to pursue a sequence of courses preparing them for that study. Below is an organized summary prepared by the College’s faculty on courses offered in various fields, and how those courses fit in an overall course of study. This course information is organized into concentrations which will help students better plan their course loads over their second and third years.

Core courses for each concentration are listed. These are the initial course or courses with which students should start in order to develop a basic foundation in that area. Additional advanced courses for each field are also listed, including additional information about how those courses should be sequenced, if relevant. The advanced courses in each concentration provide additional opportunities for students with a serious interest in gaining in-depth knowledge in that particular field. Finally, we have listed some related courses. While all law courses are related in some sense, the courses identified below would be of particular relevance to students thinking of a career in a particular field. We caution you, however, that students should consider carefully the benefits of specialization in a particular field versus gaining a broad introduction to several different fields.

The curricular concentrations core subjects provided by the College of Law include:

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CLINICAL AND OTHER EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

Core Courses in Clinical and Other Experiential Learning

There are a number of courses in the College of Law that emphasize “learning by doing” in order to teach professionalism, lawyering skills, and legal procedure. These experiential learning courses begin in the first year with *Legal Writing and Analysis*, *Legal Research*, and *Introduction to Advocacy*. Beyond the first year, the College offers a number of experiential learning experiences, some taught by simulation and others through interaction with live clients. Many of these courses have prerequisites; accordingly, students who are interested in these courses will need to plan their course work to meet the prerequisite requirements.

Clinics

The following courses qualify as “clinics” under the definition in ABA Standard 304(b). Credit earned in clinics counts toward each student’s required six credit hours of “experiential learning.” It also counts toward each student’s required 64 credit hours of “regular classroom instruction.”

- Community Preservation Clinic
- Domestic Violence/Immigration Clinic
- Family Advocacy Clinic
- Federal Appellate Defender
- Federal Civil Rights Clinic
- Intellectual Property Clinic: Patent
- Intellectual Property Clinic: Trademark
- State Appellate Defender
- State Appellate Prosecutor

Simulations

The following courses qualify as “simulations” under the definition in ABA Standard 304(a). Credit earned in simulations counts toward each student’s required six credit hours of “experiential learning.” It also counts toward each student’s required 64 credit hours of “regular classroom instruction.”

- Advanced Legal Writing: Appellate Advocacy*
- Advanced Legal Writing: Transactional Writing*
- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Civil Trial
- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Criminal Trial
- Advanced Trial Advocacy and Professional Responsibility
- CFI: Interviewing, Counseling, and Fact Investigation
- Dispute Resolution
- Negotiation Skills and Strategies
- Patent Prosecution
- Pretrial Litigation
- Trial Advocacy: Fundamentals of Trial Practice

Field placements

The following courses qualify as “field placements” under the definition in ABA Standard 304(c). Credit earned in field placements counts toward the student’s required six credit hours of “experiential learning.” *But credit earned in field placements does not count toward the required 64 credit hours of “regular classroom instruction.”* Externships are distinguished from other field placements by their lack of a subject-matter-specific classroom component. Externships, as distinct from other field placements, are subject to a nine-credit-hour limit.

- Corporate Counsel Practicum
- Externships
- Innocence Project/Advanced Innocence Project
- Legislative Projects

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Core Courses in Constitutional Law

A basic survey of constitutional law at the College is provided in the first year required course, *Constitutional Law*. This course is an introduction to constitutional law, including the origins of judicial review; basic Article III limits on federal court jurisdiction; the nature and scope of federal legislative power; the relationship of the federal government to the states; restrictions on state regulation of taxation of interstate commerce; and separation of powers problems. This course typically also covers constitutional notions of state action; substantive due process and equal protection; procedural due process; the takings, contracts, ex post facto and bill of attainder clauses; and the congressional enforcement of civil rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Advanced Courses in Constitutional Law

- Constitutional Law Colloquium
- Federal Courts
- First Amendment
- First and Fourteenth Amendments
- Power, Privilege, and Constitutional Law

Clinical and Other Experiential Opportunities in Constitutional Law

- Federal Appellate Defender
- Federal Civil Rights Clinic
- Innocence Project/Advanced Innocence Project
- Legislative Projects

Courses Related to Constitutional Law

Though not exclusively devoted to coverage of the Supreme Court or constitutional law, the following courses include coverage of specific constitutional doctrines that are covered only peripherally, if at all, in the basic constitutional law survey classes:

- Administrative Law
- Comparative Constitutional Law
- Comparative Criminal Procedure
- Constitutional Law of U.S. Foreign Affairs
- Criminal Procedure: Investigations
- Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
- Election Law
- Illinois Constitutional Law and Politics
- National Security Law
- Religious Tolerance
- Representing Government in the State of Illinois
- State Constitutional Law and Contemporary Policy
- The Legal Cultures of Early America

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Core Courses in Corporate Law

The basic corporate law curriculum consists of *Business Associations (BA)*, with several advanced courses routinely offered. *Business Associations* is the foundational course in the corporate series. Topics typically include a general introduction; creation of agency and partnership; formation of the corporation, including limited liability and veil piercing; introduction to partnership governance and dissolution; close corporation governance and dissolution; introduction to LLCs and other business entities; governance of the publicly held corporation, including proxy regulation; authority of corporate managers and partners; and fiduciary duties of managers.

Students interested in broad coverage of the corporate business form and governance should take the basic *BA* course in the fall of the second year, and then follow with the advanced business course offerings in the spring of the second year or during the third year.

Core Courses in Commercial Law

There are two major commercial codes that govern much of the business and financial legal relationships in the United States: Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and federal Bankruptcy Code. The courses in the commercial law concentration examine these codes. These two codes impact almost every area of business law practice and commercial litigation. Thus, students interested in practicing in general business representation or commercial litigation should strongly consider taking at least one course from the UCC area and one from the bankruptcy area.

Bankruptcy is one of the foundation courses for this concentration. This course covers in detail individual and corporate bankruptcy, in both liquidations and reorganizations. Also included is some coverage of collection of judgments under state law.

Advanced Courses in Corporate and Commercial Law

The following courses provide coverage of more advanced concepts and subjects in corporate and commercial law and planning; some are only offered on a periodic basis. These courses would normally be elected in the second semester of the second year or in the third year, after a student has completed at least the basic *BA* course.

- Antitrust Law
- Aircraft Finance
- Corporate Counsel Seminar
- Corporate Reorganizations
- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Perspectives on Debt
- Secured Transactions
- Securities Regulation
- Transactional Law Practicum (Chicago Program)

Experiential Opportunities in Corporate and Commercial Law

- Advanced Legal Writing: Transactional Writing
- Corporate Counsel Field Placement

Courses Related to Corporate and Commercial Law

The following courses provide coverage of a number of issues that a lawyer in corporate practice will face on a regular basis. Obviously, it would not be possible for a student to take all of these related courses, but a student interested in corporate and commercial practice might consider electing at least one of the courses below to provide additional perspective on corporate practice issues. Students are urged to consult with faculty members who teach in these areas for additional information. Any of the commercial law courses, cover issues that arise almost daily in a business-oriented practice. As corporate and business practice becomes more globalized, several of the courses in international law and business are also relevant to corporate practice, including *International Business Transactions* and *International Trade Policy*. Several other courses are useful to the commercial and business lawyer. In particular, a prospective business lawyer should consider taking: (1) *Real Estate Finance*, *Real Estate Development*, and *Real Estate Transactions*; (2) *Environmental Law*; (3) an international business course, such as *International Trade Policy* or *International Business Transactions*; (4) *Income Taxation*; (5) advanced tax courses, and (6) one of the intellectual property courses.

Additional Courses with Implications for Corporate and Commercial Law

- Advanced Legal Writing: Transactional Writing
- Aircraft Finance
- Business and Human Rights
- Compliance, Ethics, and Professional Responsibility (Chicago Program)
- Consumer Finance
- Corporate Taxation
- Doing Business in Japan
- Energy & Natural Resources Transactions

- Environmental Law
- Federal Tax Policy
- Hedge Funds & Complex Financial Instruments
- Income Taxation
- Oil and Gas Law
- Real Estate Finance
- Real Estate Transactions

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Core Courses in Criminal Law and Procedure

The College's curriculum in criminal law and criminal procedure begins with the required first-year course, *Criminal Law*. In the *Criminal Law* course, students study the development of the substantive criminal law and problems related to its application in modern society. Among the matters that may receive significant attention in the course are: (1) the purposes of the criminal law; (2) limitations upon the definition of crime and the imposition of punishment; (3) the general requirements of act and mental state in the criminal law; (4) the classification of crimes in the homicide area; (5) the insanity defense; (6) various principles of justification and excuse; (7) the inchoate crimes of attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation; (8) rape; and (9) accomplice liability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the Model Penal Code as an illustration of a comprehensive, modern criminal code.

Advanced Courses in Criminal Law and Procedure

The following courses cover more advanced criminal law topics and should be of interest to students who may want to handle criminal cases after graduation and/or to those who are interested in the public policy issues surrounding the criminal process.

- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Criminal Trial
- Comparative Criminal Procedure
- Counter-Terrorism Law & Policy
- Criminal Practice: Ethics
- Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
- Criminal Procedure: Investigations
- Criminal Sentencing
- International Criminal Law
- Juvenile Law

Clinical and Other Experiential Opportunities in Criminal Law and Procedure

- Appellate Defender
- Domestic Violence and Immigration Clinic
- Externships
- Federal Appellate Defender
- Federal Civil Rights Clinic
- Innocence Project/Advanced Innocence Project
- State Appellate Prosecutor

Courses Related to Criminal Law and Procedure

The following courses do not focus exclusively on criminal law per se, but might be helpful to students contemplating a career in criminal law.

- Advanced Legal Writing: Appellate Advocacy
- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Civil Trial
- Advanced Trial Advocacy and Professional Responsibility (Chicago Program)
- Cybersecurity & the Legal System (Chicago Program)
- Digital Forensics I and II
- Evidence
- Trial Advocacy/Fundamentals of Trial Practice
- Trial Team

ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW

Core Courses in Environmental and Natural Resources Law

Two basic courses provide entry points for students interested in environmental and/or natural resources law. *Environmental Law* introduces students to the principal legal tools used to address the wide range of environmental problems that confront American society. The course focuses on federal law and processes but pays attention to state and local regimes as well, exploring legal issues in their ecological, social, and political contexts so that students gain awareness of how legal decisions and the outcomes of legal disputes are influenced by process and power arrangements.

The second basic course is *Natural Resources*, which considers the legal and policy issues that commonly arise when nature is divided into discrete pieces and rights to manage and use those pieces are recognized in law. While the course pays particular attention to water law, class materials draw upon a wide range of resource regimes, including mining and mineral rights, forestry, grazing, wildlife, and recreational-use entitlements, and some public-lands issues.

Although both courses deal with fundamental issues of how people live in the larger community of nature, the two courses are independent of one another and either can be taken alone or in either order.

Advanced Courses in Environmental and Natural Resources Law

The following courses are advanced in the sense that they provide more focused, and more in-depth, coverage of selected topics in the field. Generally speaking, they do not build directly on the basic courses, and no basic course is a prerequisite of enrollment.

- Applied Environmental Law
- Complex Litigation: Class Actions, Mass Actions, and Related Topics (Taught in both Champaign and in the Chicago Program)
- Energy & Natural Resources Transactions
- Environmental Policy

Courses Related to Environmental and Natural Resources Law

Practitioners of environmental and natural resources law in all settings are regularly involved in federal and state administrative processes, so much so that anyone contemplating such a career is strongly advised to enroll in *Administrative Law*. Also relevant are:

- Business Associations
- Oil and Gas Law
- Real Estate Development
- Real Estate Transactions

FAMILY LAW

Core Courses in Family Law

Family Law is the basic introduction to the major topics of family law. *Family Law* deals with the creation and dissolution of the family as well as with legal relationships within the family. The course covers the law of marriage, divorce, annulment, separation, illegitimacy, adoption and, within and without the family, rights of child custody, parental authority, support, property, inheritance and related rights. Specific emphasis is given to the regulation of marital property (ownership during marriage, division on divorce, inheritance on death), and financial responsibilities during marriage and on divorce alimony and child support). The legal relationship between parents and children, support enforcement, and termination of parental rights are covered, as are the legal relationships between illegitimate children and natural parents and the legal relationships created by adoption. Legal rules are placed into their social settings. The family lawyer, perhaps more than any other legal representative, must confer legal advice with concern for and understanding of broader social consequences. The suitability in family litigation of the adversary system (as well as legal ethics as practiced in family law) is also discussed. Considerable emphasis is given to current developments in family law reform, including rights of same-sex partners, the impact of reproductive technology, and the transformation of children into individuals of constitutional concern.

Advanced Courses in Family Law

- Elder Law
- Elder Law Journal
- Family Law in Historical Context
- Family Law Practice
- Juvenile Law

Clinical Opportunities in Family Law

- Community Preservation Clinic
- Domestic Violence and Immigration Clinic
- Family Advocacy Clinic

Courses Related to Family Law

- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Civil Trial
- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Criminal Trial

- Decedents' Trusts and Estates
- Health Law Practice
- Immigration Law
- Trial Advocacy/ Fundamentals of Trial Practice
- Trial Team

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Core Courses in Government and Administrative Law

Administrative Law is the core survey course regarding the operation of administrative agencies. In part, this course examines the constitutional basis of federal, state, and local administrative agencies, particularly the relationship of the separation of powers doctrine to the customary practice of delegating legislative, executive, and judicial power to a single administrative agency, and the legal and policy considerations underlying the development of the administrative process.

Advanced Courses in Government and Administrative Law

- Criminal Procedure: Investigations
- Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
- Election Law
- Federal Courts
- Illinois Constitutional Law and Politics
- National Security Law
- Representing Government in the State of Illinois

Experiential Opportunities in Government and Administrative Law

- Domestic Violence and Immigration Clinic
- Federal Appellate Defender
- Innocence Project/Advanced Innocence Project
- Legislative Projects
- State Appellate Prosecutor

Courses Related to Government and Administrative Law

- Access to Justice Practicum (Chicago Program)
- Applied Environmental Law
- Business & Human Rights
- Counter-Terrorism Law & Policy
- Environmental Law
- Illinois Constitutional Law and Politics
- Immigration Law
- Jurisprudence
- Labor Law
- Labor Law and Public Policy
- Laws of War
- Privacy & Security Law

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND TECHNOLOGY LAW

Core Courses in Intellectual Property and Technology Law

Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets today are becoming the lifeblood of domestic and international commerce to a degree not imaginable just a decade ago. At the same time, new technologies are testing, challenging, and sometimes changing the traditional principles of the law in these areas. *Copyright* offers an in-depth look at copyright law, with special emphasis on the application of traditional copyright principles to new technologies and media of expression. It explores: the range of copyrightable subject matter (from literary, musical, dramatic, pictorial, audiovisual, and architectural works to computer software); issues of ownership and transferability; the reproduction, distribution, and performance of copyrighted works and the creation of derivative works; fair use and parody; remedies for infringement; and certain issues pertaining to international protection for copyrights.

Patent Law is designed to serve as a basic course for those who wish to specialize in this field and to also provide a general background for a corporate or business practice. Topics examined include: eligible subject matter for patenting; conditions for patentability; patent specification and claim requirements; infringement; defenses; and remedies.

Trademark, Unfair Competition, and Consumer Protection covers three separate topics. The Trademark segment discusses federal and common law trademark law, as well as some international trademark law, reflecting the increasing internationalization of intellectual property law. The Unfair Competition segment briefly covers interference with contractual relations and trade libel and provides extensive coverage to the increasing federalization of the law of unfair competition under the Trademark Act. The Consumer Protection segment covers consumer protection activities of state attorneys general and the Federal Trade Commission.

Advanced Courses in Intellectual Property and Technology Law

- Cybersecurity & the Legal System (Chicago Program)
- Digital Forensics I and II
- Economics of Intellectual Property
- International Intellectual Property
- Journal of Law, Technology and Policy
- Patent Litigation
- Patent Research and Strategy
- Technology Strategy

Clinical and Other Experiential Opportunities in Intellectual Property and Technology Law

- Intellectual Property Clinic—Patent
- Intellectual Property Clinic—Trademark
- Patent Prosecution

Courses Related to Intellectual Property and Technology Law

- Antitrust Law Privacy and Security Law

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

Core Classes in International Law

International law is something of a misnomer when it comes to describing the professional activities of lawyers with respect to international matters. More often, lawyers speak of their international responsibilities as falling within the realm of “public international law,” which includes relations among nations, human rights law, and the jurisdiction and conduct of international organizations (e.g., the United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), and International Court of Justice (ICJ)), or “private international law,” which essentially includes private commercial relationships between parties from different nations. The overlap between these public and private realms of international legal practice often is considerable (e.g., private international business transactions often proceed according to multinational treaties negotiated between governments pursuant to the rules of an international organization such as the UN or WTO).

Areas of international legal practice benefit from a solid foundation in required first-year classes and several standard second- and third-year classes (e.g., *BA*, one or more intellectual property classes, and *Antitrust*). For students interested in public international law, basic advanced classes might include *International Law* and *International Human Rights Law*, together with any of the advanced classes listed below that focus on international organizations and government-to-government relations. For students interested in the laws and rules governing private international commerce, advanced classes might include *International Business Transactions*, *International Trade Policy*, and any of the classes described below that focus on the unique issues of governance and dispute resolution that arise in the context of private legal relationships that transcend national boundaries.

Advanced Courses in International Law

- Comparative Criminal Procedure
- Doing Business in Japan
- International Criminal Law
- International Human Rights Law
- International Intellectual Property
- International Trade Negotiations

Courses Related to International Law

- Business and Human Rights
- Comparative Constitutional Law
- Constitutional Law of U.S. Foreign Affairs
- Energy & Natural Resource Transactions
- EU in a Global Context
- EU Institutions & Governance
- Human Resource Management in a Multi-National Legal Environment
- Immigration Law Counter-Terrorism Law & Policy

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW

Core Courses in Labor and Employment Law

Employment law is a general term for statutory law and common law relating to the employment relationship. The field is dominated by federal statutory law, as reflected in the core courses in employment and labor law. A concentration in Employment Law requires studying both areas. There are a number of specialty courses that explore the core areas in greater depth, as well as offer additional study into state law materials and alternative dispute resolution in the area. Many of the specialty courses do not require the core courses as a prerequisite, thus enabling exploration by students with a special interest in a particular area of employment law.

Labor Law is a basic course in labor law, focusing on the National Labor Relations Act. Topics include the protection of employees' right of self-organization, the selection of collective bargaining representatives, and the negotiation of the collective bargaining agreement. The class also examines the use of economic forces, notably strikes, lockouts, and picketing. Other topics include grievance arbitration and the relationship between the individual employee and the union.

Advanced Courses in Labor and Employment Law

The following courses offer specialized instruction in Labor and Employment law to build upon the student's knowledge of the basic concepts in the core courses as well as to offer specialized instruction in related areas.

- Employee Benefits
- Employment Discrimination
- Human Resource Management in Multi-National Legal Environment
- Individual Employee Rights
- Labor Law and Public Policy
- Workers' Compensation Law
- Workplace Dispute Resolution

LITIGATION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Core Courses in Litigation and Dispute Resolution

The College's curriculum in litigation and dispute resolution begins with the required first-year course, *Civil Procedure*. Generally, this course offers an overview of litigation, from the client's first office visit to the time at which judgment becomes final or the case is settled. The course examines pretrial practice, including service of the summons and complaint, the answer, motion practice, and discovery. The course also investigates the rules that control the scope of a lawsuit, including those that relate to the sorts of claims and parties that may be embraced within a single suit, and those that apply to such special joinder devices as class actions and interpleader. The course additionally examines post-trial procedures, such as the motion for judgment as a matter of law and motion for a new trial, the timing and nature of appellate review, and the effects of judgments. The course covers

personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, removal, supplemental jurisdiction, the Erie doctrine, and federal common law. More broadly, the course helps students understand the role and limitations of the adversary system. It also provides a study of the tradeoffs among justice, speed, and efficiency in the judicial process.

In addition to this introductory course, the course in *Evidence* is part of the foundation for litigation. Through its focus on the admissibility of evidence at trial, and emphasis on the Federal Rules of Evidence, the course provides information about the proof of facts that all litigators must know. Assessment of the value of a client's claim, whether for purposes of dispute resolution or litigation, has to take account of the attorney's ability to prove that claim through the presentation of admissible evidence at trial. Moreover, the rules of evidence shape much of the discovery process, as lawyers work to develop the factual record upon which they will rely if the matter does not settle before trial. *Evidence* is a prerequisite for many courses in the general curriculum. It covers such basic topics as the hearsay rule, the law of relevance, the rules of witness competency and impeachment, and the presentation of expert testimony and scientific evidence.

In addition, *Evidence* provides a foundation for the examination of legal and equitable remedies arising in a variety of legal contexts. This course examines injunctions (procedurally and substantively), damage remedies, and restitutionary remedies. Topics may include remedies for personal injury, violation of civil rights, or injury to land, as well as remedies arising from contracts and quasi-contractual remedies.

Virtually all students at the College would be well-advised to take *Evidence* at some point during their law school careers, since the subject is foundational to litigation practice and, for good measure, extensively tested on bar exams. Students interested in advanced courses in litigation and dispute resolution – and, consequently, in such upper-division courses as *Trial Advocacy* – should complete the core curriculum during their first two years of study.

Advanced Courses in Litigation and Dispute Resolution

- Advanced Illinois Civil Procedure and Appellate Practice (Chicago Program)
- Complex Litigation
- Complex Litigation: Class Actions, Mass Actions, and Related Topics (Taught in both Champaign and in the Chicago Program) Trial Advocacy/Fundamentals of Trial Practice
- Trial Team

Clinical and Other Experiential Opportunities in Litigation and Dispute Resolution

- Advanced Legal Writing: Appellate Advocacy
- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Civil Trial
- Advanced Trial Advocacy: Criminal Trial
- Advanced Trial Advocacy and Professional Responsibility (Chicago Program)
- CFI: Interviewing, Counseling and Fact Investigation
- Community Preservation Clinic
- Dispute Resolution
- Domestic Violence and Immigration Clinic
- Family Advocacy Clinic
- Federal Civil Rights Clinic
- Pretrial Litigation

Courses Related to Litigation and Dispute Resolution

- Conflicts of Laws
- Criminal Sentencing
- Evidence
- Fact Investigation: The Kennedy Assassination
- Family Law Practice
- Negotiation Skills and Strategies
- Patent Litigation
- Professional Responsibility
- Remedies
- Restitution and Unjust Enrichment
- Securities Litigation
- Workplace Dispute Resolution

TAXATION LAW

Core Course in Taxation

The core survey course in income tax law is *Income Taxation*. It introduces the structure of the Internal Revenue Code and core income tax concepts such as income, business and personal deductions, depreciation, and non-recognition transactions. The course is either a prerequisite or highly recommended for advanced courses in income taxation and business tax planning. Most students elect to take this course some time prior to graduation; students with an interest in advanced taxation courses should elect this course in the fall semester of their second year.

Advanced Courses in, and related to, Taxation

The College offers a number of advanced courses in the taxation field. Typically, students interested in pursuing a career in tax law will take at least two of these advanced courses. Some of these courses are particularly useful for students planning to do general business representation.

- Corporate Taxation
- Elder Law
- Elder Law Journal
- Federal Tax Policy
- Partnership Taxation

TORTS AND HEALTH CARE LAW

Core Courses in Torts and Health Care Field

Torts and health care are key components of the practice of personal injury law. This concentration will be of special interest to students who are interested in (1) a general practice of law, (2) a

specialized practice in personal injury, including injuries caused by products or from malpractice, or (3) specialized policy issues involving the law of public health.

The core course in torts and the health care field is the first year course on *Torts*. This course provides students with grounding in the bases for recovery for injuries to person and property and in the policy reasons that underlie such civil liability. The concepts of intent, negligence, and strict liability provide the underpinning for suits in the torts and health care fields.

The advanced courses then explore specialized applications. Students with a particular interest in health law may pursue those courses without taking any of the other courses in the concentration.

Advanced Courses in Torts and the Health Care Field

- Biomedical Ethics
- Elder Law
- Elder Law Journal
- Health Law Practice

Courses Related to Torts and the Health Care Field

- Complex Litigation
- Complex Litigation: Class Actions, Mass Actions, and Related Topics (Taught in both Champaign and in the Chicago Program)

INDEPENDENT STUDY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGAL PRACTICE

Law 699: Independent Study is an individual research offering designed to lend flexibility to the law school program. It is intended for students who have a strong research interest in a topic not covered by the curriculum. A student wishing to write a research paper for *Law 699* credit must identify a faculty member willing to supervise the project. The student and faculty supervisor are responsible for determining the details of the project (including the scope of the paper, the number of hours of credit, and any other requirements). After working out these details, the student must submit a petition for *Law 699* credit (available on the College of Law Intranet), and submit it to the Dean of Students. The faculty has adopted the following guidelines concerning *Law 699*:

- Two hours of credit in *Law 699* cumulatively is the total allowable maximum.
- *Law 699* is not available to students on academic probation.
- Although precise quantitative requirements for *Law 699* are not practicable, approximately 60 hours of research and writing, at a minimum, are necessary for the earning of one credit-hour in *Law 699*. It is expected that 60 hours of work usually produce approximately 6,000 words, excluding footnotes. Thus, a paper with 6,000 words (excluding footnotes) earns one hour of credit, and a paper with 12,000 words (excluding footnotes) usually earns two hours of credit. The supervisor must be a University of Illinois College of Law faculty member.
- Students may use *Law 699* to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement. In that case, the project must also satisfy the guidelines of that writing requirement.
- *Law 798: Comparative Analysis of Legal Practice* is the corresponding course for international students and has been designated as eligible for association with the Curricular Practical Training (CPT) certification.

MISCELLANEOUS COURSES

Each year, the College offers a number of courses that explore general areas of law. These courses are designed to provide students with a broad array of course selections and academic opportunities.

Miscellaneous Courses

- Contract Theory
- Empirical Methods in Law
- Ethics & Public Policy
- Financial Accounting for Lawyers
- Illinois Bar Journal
- Immersion Journalism
- Islamic Law
- J.S.D. Legal Scholarship
- Law Review
- Meaning of Tolerance
- Media Law
- Professional Responsibility
- Psychology and the Law
- Religious Tolerance
- Small Firm Practice
- Sports Law Seminar
- Talmudic Law
- Writing for Law Practice

UMBRELLA COURSES

Faculty members offer a variety of courses on current legal issues under several umbrella course listings. Offerings under each umbrella listing vary each semester and each year. Students should review the Course Descriptions on the College of Law Intranet for specific course information.

- *LAW 792: Current Legal Problems*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Current Legal Problems are typically courses that address emerging and current legal issues.
- *LAW 793: Advanced Litigation Topics*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Advanced Litigation Topics are typically simulation or experiential courses providing students an opportunity to develop advanced litigation skills and knowledge, either generally or within a specific field of law.
- *LAW 794: Advanced Topics in Business Law*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Advanced Topics in Business Law are courses designed to provide students with a more in-depth review of an emerging or specialized area of Business Law or related fields.
- *LAW 795: Advanced Topics in Criminal Law*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Advanced Topics in Criminal Law are courses designed to provide students with a more extensive or in-depth review of emerging or specialized areas of Criminal Law and Procedure or related field.

- *LAW 796: Comparative Law Topics*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Comparative Law Topics are courses that compare different aspects of law, including examination of differing international topics and approaches to legal issues under varying legal systems.
- *LAW 797: Intellectual Property Topics*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Intellectual Property Topics are courses that explore issues and topics related to Intellectual Property Law and practice.
- *LAW 798: Seminars*: Courses listed under the umbrella of Seminars are typically small, discussion-based courses examining a specific area of law. Class discussion and participation are typically primary requirements of these courses.

THE CHICAGO PROGRAM

The Chicago Program offers a semester-long program of Chicago-based (140 miles from the main College campus) courses and events for interested third-year students. Taught by leading practitioners and College faculty, courses have included *Compliance, Ethics & Professional Responsibility, Advanced Trial Advocacy and Professional Responsibility, and Cybersecurity & the Legal System*, among others. Events and lectures are open to all third-year students, offering fantastic opportunities to network with the College's more than 4,000 Chicago-based alumni.

The Chicago Program is designed to enrich the College's curriculum, expand professional opportunities for students, and involve alumni and other practitioners more closely in the College's educational mission. The Program has four principal objectives:

- to provide enhanced skills-related training;
- to broaden exposure in specialized areas of legal practice;
- to orient students to the global legal market; and
- to facilitate connections between students, alumni, and prospective employers in Chicago, the nation, and the world.

Course Taught in the Chicago Program

- Access to Justice Practicum
- Criminal Procedure: Adjudication (taught both in Champaign and in the Chicago Program)
- Advanced Illinois Civil Procedure and Appellate Practice
- Advanced Trial Advocacy and Professional Responsibility
- Complex Litigation: Class Actions, Mass Actions, and Related Topics (Taught in both Champaign and in the Chicago Program)
- Compliance, Ethics, and Professional Responsibility
- Cybersecurity & the Legal System
- Restitution and Unjust Enrichment (taught both in Champaign and in the Chicago Program)
- State Constitutional Law and Contemporary Public Policy (taught both in Champaign and in the Chicago Program)
- The Business of Law
- Transactional Law Practicum



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