The information in this bulletin applies to the academic year 2017-2018 and is accurate and current, to the greatest extent possible, as of August 2017. The university reserves the right to change programs of study, academic requirements, teaching staff, the calendar, and other matters described herein without prior notice, in accordance with established procedures.

Duke University does not tolerate discrimination or harassment of any kind. Duke University has designated Dr. Benjamin Reese, vice-president for institutional equity, as the individual responsible for the coordination and administration of its nondiscrimination and harassment policies generally. The Office for Institutional Equity is located in Smith Warehouse, 114 S. Buchanan Blvd., Bay B, Durham, NC 27708. Dr. Reese's office telephone number is (919) 684-8222 and his email address is ben.reese@duke.edu. Sexual harassment and sexual misconduct are forms of sex discrimination and prohibited by the university. Duke University has designated Howard Kallem as its director of Title IX compliance and Age Discrimination Act coordinator. He is also with the Office for Institutional Equity and can be contacted at (919) 684-1437 or howard.kallem@duke.edu.

Questions or comments about discrimination, harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking can be directed to the Office for Institutional Equity, (919) 684-8222. Additional information, including the complete text of the discrimination grievance procedure and the harassment policy and appropriate complaint procedures, may be found by contacting the Office for Institutional Equity or visiting its website at www.duke.edu/web/equity/. Questions or comments about sex-based and sexual harassment and misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking committed by a student may also be directed to Victoria Krebs, Associate Dean of Students in the Office of Student Conduct, at (919) 684-7336 or victoria.krebs@duke.edu. Additional information, including the complete text of the policy and complaint procedure for such misconduct, may be found at http://studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/student-sexual-misconduct-policy-dukes-commitment-title-ix.

Duke University recognizes and utilizes electronic mail as a medium for official communications. The university provides all students with email accounts as well as access to email services from public clusters if students do not have personal computers of their own. All students are expected to access their email accounts on a regular basis to check for and respond as necessary to such communications.

Information that the university is required to make available under the federal Clery Act is available by visiting the Records Division, Duke University Police Department, 502 Oregon Street, Durham, NC 27708, or by calling (919) 684-4602. See http://duke.edu/police/news_stats/clery/index.php for more details.

The Family Educational Rights & Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USC § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99, is a federal law that guides the release of students’ education records, of which disciplinary records are a part. For additional information about FERPA, see http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/tpco/ferpa/index.html.

Duke University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award baccalaureate, masters, doctorate, and professional degrees. Contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, GA 30033-4097 or call (404) 679-4500 for questions about the accreditation of Duke University.

Inquiries about Duke Law School may be made by calling (919) 613-7020 or (919) 613-7006. Queries about admissions, financial aid or other aspects of Duke Law School’s programs, may also be sent via email to admissions@law.duke.edu. Please also see Duke Law School’s website at http://law.duke.edu.

August 2017
The Mission of Duke University

James B. Duke’s founding indenture of Duke University directed the members of the university to "provide real leadership in the educational world" by choosing individuals of "outstanding character, ability and vision" to serve as its officers, trustees and faculty; by carefully selecting students of "character, determination and application;" and by pursuing those areas of teaching and scholarship that would "most help to develop our resources, increase our wisdom, and promote human happiness."

To these ends, the mission of Duke University is to provide a superior liberal education to undergraduate students, attending not only to their intellectual growth but also to their development as adults committed to high ethical standards and full participation as leaders in their communities; to prepare future members of the learned professions for lives of skilled and ethical service by providing excellent graduate and professional education; to advance the frontiers of knowledge and contribute boldly to the international community of scholarship; to promote an intellectual environment built on a commitment to free and open inquiry; to help those who suffer, cure disease and promote health, through sophisticated medical research and thoughtful patient care; to provide wide-ranging educational opportunities, on and beyond our campuses, for traditional students, active professionals and life-long learners using the power of information technologies; and to promote a deep appreciation for the range of human difference and potential, a sense of the obligations and rewards of citizenship, and a commitment to learning, freedom and truth.

By pursuing these objectives with vision and integrity, Duke University seeks to engage the mind, elevate the spirit, and stimulate the best effort of all who are associated with the university; to contribute in diverse ways to the local community, the state, the nation and the world; and to attain and maintain a place of real leadership in all that we do.

— *Adopted by the Board of Trustees on February 23, 2001*
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The Juris Doctor: The First Professional Degree in Law
JD/LLM in International and Comparative Law
JD/LLM in Law and Entrepreneurship
JD/MA Degree
JD/MBA and Accelerated JD/MBA Degrees
Graduate Degree Programs (LLM, SJD)

Beyond the Curriculum
Journals
Office of Student Affairs
Duke Law Student Organizations
Entertainment and Recreation
Academic Year Employment
Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs

Library and Academic Technologies
J. Michael Goodson Law Library
Services
Collections
Academic Technologies

International Students
International Students at Duke
Degree Programs for International Students
Admission of International Students to LLM or SJD Programs
Financial Aid
Housing
Placement with American Law Firms
Special Features of Duke for International Students

Career and Professional Development Center

Alumni and Development Office
Law School Leadership Boards
Local Alumni Clubs
Reunions and Alumni Weekend
Alumni Awards
Alumni Programs for Students
Fundraising
Alumni Publications

Index
2017-2018 Academic Calendar

Summer 2017

JD/LLM-LE Summer Immersion
(for 2L JD-LLM-LE students only)

May
15-26 Durham, North Carolina
June
4-17 Silicon Valley, California

Master's Program in Judicial Studies
(for MJS students only)

May
22 M First day of class
June
16 F Last day of class

Summer Institutes in Transnational Law

June
25 Su Orientation
26 M First day of class, Term I
July
7 F Last day of class, Term I
10 M First day of class, Term II
21 F Last day of class, Term II
23-25 Su-T Reading and examination period

Summer Institute on Law, Language & Culture
(for International LLM students only)

July
14 F Orientation
17 M First day of class
August
9 W Last day of class

Fall 2017

Career Development
(upper-level JD students)

July
31-August 3 M-Th On-campus interviewing

August
4-22 F-T Professional Development & Callback Days

LEAD Week/Orientation
(incoming students)

August
14-18 M-F International LLM students
15-18 T-F 1L JD students
16 W LARW classes begin (1L JD students)
17-18 Th-F Legal writing classes begin (International LLM students)
21 M Law & Entrepreneurship LLM students
# 2017-2018 Academic Calendar

## Fall 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>August</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1L classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Upper-level classes begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>Drop/Add period ends at midnight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>September</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Labor Day - no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Clinic Intensive Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>**Designated class make-up day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>October</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-13</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>Fall Break - no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1L LARW Writing Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>End of 7th week of class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1L Midterm examinations</td>
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<tr>
<th>November</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>**Designated class make-up day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-24</td>
<td>W-F</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>Last day of 1L classes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>First-year reading period begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Upper-level classes end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Upper-level reading period begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>First-year examination period begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>Upper-level examination period begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Examination period ends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Spring 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>W-Su</td>
<td>Wintersession Term 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>LARW writing classes resume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>First day of classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-14</td>
<td>Th-Su</td>
<td>Intensive Trial Practice Weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday - no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Drop/Add period ends at 5 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Clinic Intensive Training</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>March</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-16</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>Spring Break - no classes</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>April</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Last day of class (Monday classes meet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Reading and examination period begins</td>
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<th>May</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Reading and examination period ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>All graduating students must be cleared by noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>Law School Hooding Ceremony</td>
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Administration

General University Administration

Vincent Price, PhD, President
Sally Kornbluth, PhD, Provost
Tallman Trask III, MBA, PhD, Executive Vice President
A. Eugene Washington, MD, Chancellor for Health Affairs and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Duke University Health System
Pamela J. Bernard, JD, Vice President and General Counsel
Kyle Cavanaugh, MBA, Vice President for Administration
Tracy Futhey, MS, Vice President, Information Technology and Chief Information Officer
Michael Merson, MD, Vice President and Vice Provost, Global Strategy and Programs
Larry Moneta, EdD, Vice President, Student Affairs
John J. Noonan, MBA, Vice President, Facilities
Benjamin Reese, PsyD, Vice President, Office for Institutional Equity
Richard Riddell, PhD, Vice President and University Secretary
Michael J. Schoenfeld, MS, Vice President, Public Affairs and Government Relations
Robert Shepard, PhD, Vice President, Alumni Affairs and Development
Timothy Walsh, MBA, Vice President for Finance
Kevin M. White, PhD, Vice President and Director of Athletics
Phail Wynn, Jr., MBA, EdD, Vice President, Durham and Regional Affairs
Ravi M. Bellamkonda, PhD, Dean, Pratt School of Engineering
William Boulding, PhD, Dean, Fuqua School of Business
Marion E. Broome, PhD, RN, FAAN, Dean, School of Nursing
Kelly Brownell, PhD, Dean, Sanford School of Public Policy
Elaine A. Heath, PhD, Dean, Divinity School
Mary E. Klotman, MD, Dean, School of Medicine
David F. Levi, JD, Dean, School of Law
Paula B. McClain, PhD, Dean, Graduate School
Stephen Nowicki, PhD, Dean and Vice Provost, Undergraduate Education
Valerie S. Ashby, PhD, Dean of Arts and Sciences
Luke A. Powery, ThD, Dean of Duke Chapel
Jeffrey Vincent, PhD, Interim Dean, Nicholas School of the Environment
Nancy Allen, MD, Vice Provost, Faculty Diversity and Faculty Development
Edward J. Balleisen, PhD, Vice Provost for Interdisciplinary Studies
Lawrence Carin, PhD, Vice Provost for Research
Deborah Jakubs, PhD, Vice Provost for Library Affairs
Scott Lindroth, PhD, Vice Provost for the Arts
James S. Roberts, PhD, Executive Vice Provost for Finance and Administration
Jennifer Francis, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs
Neal F. Triplett, MBA, President and CEO, Duke University Management Corporation

General Academic Administration

Sally Kornbluth, PhD, Provost
Edward J. Balleisen, PhD, Vice Provost for Interdisciplinary Studies
Abbas Benmamoun, Vice Provost for Faculty Advancement
Lawrence Carin, PhD, Vice Provost for Research
Jennifer Francis, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs
Deborah Jakubs, PhD, University Librarian and Vice Provost
Scott Lindroth, PhD, Vice Provost for the Arts
Susan Lozier, PhD, Vice Provost for Strategic Planning
Michael Merson, MD, Vice Provost for Global Strategy and Programs
Stephen Nowicki, PhD, Dean and Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education
James S. Roberts, PhD, Executive Vice Provost for Finance and Administration
Search in Progress, Vice Provost for Innovation & Entrepreneurship Initiative
Law School Administration

David F. Levi, Dean
Guy-Uriel Charles, Senior Associate Dean, Faculty & Research
Tia N. Barnes, Assistant Dean, Academic Affairs
Stuart M. Benjamin, Associate Dean, Research
Stella A. Boswell, Assistant Dean, Career and Professional Development Center and Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono
Katharine B. Buchanan, Associate Dean, Alumni and Development
James E. Coleman, Jr., Associate Dean, Special Projects and Priorities
Melanie J. Dunshee, Assistant Dean, Library Services
Bruce A. Elvin, Associate Dean and Director, Career and Professional Development Center
Elizabeth A. Gustafson, Associate Dean, Academic Affairs
Paul H. Haagen, Associate Dean, International Initiatives
William J. Hoye, Associate Dean, Admissions and Student Affairs
Lewis Hutchison Jr., Assistant Dean, Student Affairs
Oleg Kobelev, Assistant Dean, International Studies
Geoffrey R. Krouse, Assistant Dean, Alumni and Development
Amanda S. Lacoff, Assistant Dean, Academic Initiatives
Jennifer D’A. Maher, Associate Dean, International Studies
Wayne V. Miller, Associate Dean, Academic Technologies
Andrew Park, Executive Director, Communications and Events
Crystal D. Sheffield, Associate Dean, Finance, Administration and Planning
The Distinction of Duke

History of Duke University

Duke University traces its roots to 1838 in nearby Randolph County, where local Methodist and Quaker communities joined forces to found a school that they named Union Institute. After a brief period as Normal College (1851–59), the school changed its name to Trinity College in 1859 and became a liberal arts college affiliated with the Methodist Church. The college moved to the growing city of Durham in 1892 when Washington Duke provided financial assistance and another local businessman, Julian S. Carr, donated land. In December 1924, James B. Duke created a family philanthropic foundation, The Duke Endowment. One of The Duke Endowment’s key provisions provided funding for the expansion of Trinity College into Duke University.

As a result of the Duke gift, Trinity underwent both academic and physical expansion. The original Durham campus became known as East Campus and was rebuilt in stately Georgian architecture. West Campus, Gothic in style and dominated by the soaring tower of the Duke Chapel, opened in 1930. East Campus then served as the home of the Woman’s College of Duke University until 1972, when the men’s and women’s colleges merged into the Trinity College of Arts & Sciences. Today, East Campus houses all first-year undergraduate students.

Duke has a long history of educating women. Three young women, the Giles sisters, received Trinity College degrees in 1878, and women entered the college as regular students in 1892. Washington Duke’s gift to the school’s endowment in 1896 was based on the condition that the college would treat women “on an equal footing with men” by establishing an on-campus residence for them. Today, about equal numbers of undergraduate women and men attend the Trinity College of Arts & Sciences.

Engineering courses were first taught intermittently in the nineteenth century starting in 1882. Engineering became a permanent department in 1910, an undergraduate College of Engineering in 1939, and a School of Engineering in 1966 after the addition of graduate courses. The school was renamed the Edmund T. Pratt Jr. School of Engineering in 1999.

Academic expansion of the university throughout its history has included the establishment of other new graduate and professional schools, as well. The first divinity (BD) degree was awarded in 1927, the first PhD in 1928, and the first MD in 1932. The School of Law, founded in 1904, was reorganized in 1930. The following year, the undergraduate School of Nursing was established, transforming in 1985 to a graduate school. The School of Forestry, which was founded in 1938, became the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies in 1974 and was renamed the Nicholas School of the Environment in 1995. The business school was established in 1969 and renamed The Fuqua School of Business in 1980. In 2009, the Sanford School of Public Policy became Duke University’s tenth school.

Modern times have seen Duke emerge as a major center of learning far removed from its origins in a one-room schoolhouse. Its reach is now global, with international campuses, including one in Kunshan, China, and many students who study and do service abroad. Duke schools and departments are consistently ranked among the nation’s very best, and several have achieved international prominence. The university frequently wins attention for its research achievements and academic innovations, and its faculty often is called upon to provide leaders for academic and professional organizations. Duke continues to work hard to honor James B. Duke’s charge to attain “a place of real leadership in the educational world.”

Today, Duke embraces a diverse community of learners, including approximately 6,500 undergraduates and 7,500 graduate and professional students from a multiplicity of backgrounds. Its motto, Eruditio et Religio, reflects the university’s fundamental belief in the union of knowledge and faith, the advancement of learning, and the defense of scholarship. Duke University has encouraged generations of students to understand and appreciate the world they live in, their opportunities, and their responsibilities. For more historical information, visit http://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/uarchives.

Duke University School of Law

The mission of the Duke Law School is to (1) prepare students for responsible and productive lives in the legal profession by providing the most rigorous possible education within a collaborative, supportive, and diverse environment, and (2) provide national and international leadership in improving the law and legal institutions through research and public service.

In carrying out this mission, the faculty recognizes that the most effective legal education entails more than teaching legal rules, which are countless and subject to frequent change and reinterpretation. The best lawyers are those whose intellectual discipline, creative problem-solving skills, critical thinking, and sound judgment can be adapted to new fields and unanticipated circumstances. In addition to analytical skills, lawyers require a strong ethical compass, leadership abilities, strong professional skills, and a commitment to engaging in the world and using their training to make it better. Duke Law School helps students develop all of these capacities in a context that is both collegial and intellectually demanding.

The faculty also recognizes that research and service should relate to the improvement, and better public understanding, of law and legal institutions. It is committed to diverse research approaches, methodologies, and points of view, and to interdisciplinary collaboration.
Leadership in Interdisciplinary Research and Teaching

Duke Law is a national leader in interdisciplinary legal education. Many faculty members have joint appointments, close research, or teaching arrangements with other schools and departments at Duke, including The Fuqua School of Business, the Sanford School of Public Policy, the Nicholas School of the Environment, the School of Medicine, the Pratt School of Engineering, Duke Divinity School, women's studies, and the political science and history departments in the Trinity College of Arts & Sciences. Faculty from a number of these and other schools and departments have secondary appointments at the law school.

Duke Law School has been a pioneer in dual-degree programs. Nearly 16 percent of its JD students also enroll in another degree program at Duke (including the school's own LLM program in International and Comparative Law and its new LLM in Law and Entrepreneurship)—among the highest of any top law school.

An important reason for the cross-disciplinary strength at Duke Law School is the commitment of central university resources for interdisciplinary research, teaching, and faculty appointments. The proximity of the law school building to other schools and departments, such as the Sanford School of Public Policy and The Fuqua School of Business, aids interdisciplinary collaboration.

An Integrated Approach to Community and Leadership

Many law schools claim to have strong communities, but Duke’s claim to this distinction is supported by substantial outside recognition. Duke Law School has become a national model in its cultivation of a strong and diverse community; one deliberately designed to build and reinforce specific leadership skills and professional values. A distinctive tool in this regard is a highly visible statement of principles for developing student lawyering skills beyond the classroom known as the “Duke Blueprint to LEAD (Lawyer Education and Development).” The Duke Law Blueprint sets goals for students that emphasize teamwork, problem-solving, positive vision, stress reduction, ethical reflection, managing constructive change, and negotiating individual success within a commitment to the success of a larger organization or institution. Blueprint values are reinforced in every aspect of student life, from first-year student orientation, to career and professional development panels, leadership retreats, and student-faculty collaborations in both curricular and extra-curricular projects.

Duke’s excellence in promoting leadership and professionalism through its integrated approach to student life has been recognized by a number of national awards from the American Bar Association. These include the Gambrell Award for the best law school program in professionalism, the award for the best law school student government, and the award for the top student bar association president. More recently, the ABA cited the school’s student culture as among the strongest in the nation.

This collegial environment is due in large part to the close interactions between faculty and students. Faculty are highly accessible and collaborate with students on scholarship, conferences, pro bono work, and community service projects. Students report high satisfaction with the quality of the community and their relationships with one another and with the faculty.

Law in the Service of Society

Duke Law faculty scholars routinely integrate their theoretical knowledge and their teaching with finding solutions to real problems facing lawyers, judges, citizens, and public institutions. Many Duke faculty came to the academy with extensive practical experience in government, private practice, or public interest positions. They are often engaged in such activities as Supreme Court advocacy, testimony at congressional hearings, and media commentary. Faculty are involved in law reform initiatives on matters as diverse as financial and securities regulation, federal sentencing, innovation in health care delivery and productivity, improving the operation of international courts, the coordination and sharing of international environmental data, and review of wrongful criminal convictions.

Duke Law faculty serve as project reporters for the American Law Institute (ALI), on ALI advisory committees, and in leadership positions on influential bodies such as the Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure for the Judicial Conference of the United States, the Federal Courts Study Committee, the Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules, and panels of the National Academy of Science. Several have served in key public service posts with government agencies such as the Department of Justice and the US Patent and Trademark Office and within the armed services. At Duke a premium is placed on advancing theoretical and empirical knowledge that improves legal institutions and is accessible and useful outside academia.

To that end, the school stresses experiential learning. The Duke in DC program combines a full-time externship in Washington, DC, with a rigorous course focused on topics relating to legislative policy and government regulation. Other programs also emphasize the development of lawyering skills, including domestic and international externships, top-quality moot court programs, and a legal writing program that is among the strongest in the nation. Duke Law School’s clinics offer invaluable opportunities for professional skills development to students and critical legal aid to the community. Students are able to deepen their practical knowledge, strengthen their problem-solving and lawyering skills, and begin to develop professional identities through the Duke Legal Clinics, which include the Civil Justice Clinic (a partnership with Legal Aid of North Carolina), the Appellate Litigation Clinic, the Children’s Law Clinic, the Community Enterprise Clinic, the Environmental Law and Policy Clinic, the Guantanamo Defense Clinic, the Health Justice Clinic, the International Human Rights Clinic, the Start-Up Ventures Clinic, and the Wrongful Convictions Clinic. Advanced clinic students frequently engage in policy research and advocacy.

Technology Leadership

Duke Law School is recognized for its commitment to technological innovation. All regular classrooms and the library are equipped with cutting-edge technologies, supplemented by building-wide wireless connections. Duke Law faculty experiment with multimedia teaching materials, including an innovative documentary series on Supreme Court cases and a video casebook for the first-year contracts course. These efforts have positioned the law school to develop new initiatives in continuing legal education for alumni and others, as well as products with potential uses in undergraduate education. Duke Law School is also a leader in its commitment to electronic publishing programs and open access to legal scholarship.
Internationalization

Duke is home to one of the strongest international and comparative law programs in the country. Its full-time faculty includes experts in public international law, international trade law, global capital and financial markets, international intellectual property law, international investments, sovereign debt, comparative corporate governance, US foreign relations law, global environmental law, international criminal law, and global health. The program is highly regarded both for its broad scope and high level of activity.

Through this highly interdisciplinary program, the international and comparative law faculty routinely engage in scholarly collaboration, faculty workshops, and conferences with schools and departments across campus. Students studying international and comparative law also routinely take classes outside the law school. Much of Duke’s distinction in this field can be credited to the interdisciplinary character of the university overall.

Duke’s strength in international and comparative law is further reflected in the extensive variety of degree programs it offers. Its JD/LLM program gives US law students an opportunity to earn a specialized degree in international law. Duke also has a competitive program for foreign lawyers seeking an LLM degree in US law, as well as an SJD program for internationally trained lawyers who wish to earn a US doctorate in law. Duke fully integrates its international students in the curricular and extracurricular life of the school. Its summer institute in transnational law (which will relocate in 2018 from Geneva, Switzerland to Leiden, Netherlands) is among the best summer programs offered by any law school. Another four-week intensive program at Duke Law is designed to introduce international students and visitors coming to Duke to the American law school experience. Additional activities and resources for students include the student-edited Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law, active student organizations focused on issues of international law and human rights such as the International Law Society, and the International Human Rights Clinic. The law school, through its Center for International and Comparative Law, also regularly brings in speakers to address topics relating to international and comparative law and sponsors conferences focused on this area of study.
Matthew Adler is the Richard A. Horvitz Professor of Law and Professor of Economics, Philosophy and Public Policy. He is also the founding director of the Duke Center for Law, Economics and Public Policy. His substantive areas of expertise include administrative law and constitutional law. His scholarship is interdisciplinary, drawing from both welfare economics and normative ethics, and currently focuses on cost-benefit analysis, happiness and public policy, and risk regulation.

Adler is the author of numerous articles and several books, including New Foundations of Cost-Benefit Analysis (Harvard, 2006) (coauthored with Eric Posner); and Well-Being and Fair Distribution: Beyond Cost-Benefit Analysis, which systematically discusses how to integrate considerations of fair distribution into policy analysis (Oxford, 2012). Adler is an editor of Legal Theory, the leading journal in the area of law and philosophy. He is the editor (with Marc Fleurbaey) of the forthcoming Oxford Handbook of Well-Being and Public Policy.

Prior to joining the Duke Law faculty in July 2012 Adler was the Leon Meltzer Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania School of Law. He has been a visiting professor at Bar-Ilan University, Columbia University, Duke University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Virginia. He was recognized by University of Pennsylvania law students in 2001 and 2006 with the Harvey Levin Memorial Award for Excellence in Teaching. In 2007, he received the University of Pennsylvania’s Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching and in 2010 the A. Leo Levin Award for Excellence in an Introductory Course.

Adler holds a BA and JD from Yale University, where he was a member of the Yale Law Journal. He also received an MLitt in modern history from St. Antony’s College at Oxford University, where he was a Marshall Scholar. He clerked for Judge Harry Edwards of the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit in 1991-1992 and for US Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor during the 1992-1993 term. Adler practiced litigation at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York prior to joining the University of Pennsylvania law faculty in 1995.

Sean E. Andrussier, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Director of Appellate Litigation Clinic, handles federal appeals through briefing and argument in several federal circuits. Andrussier also teaches Appellate Practice. He has taught Legal Analysis, Research and Writing. He is the faculty advisor to the Moot Court Board and a member of the Clerkship Committee.

After graduating from Duke Law School in 1992, Andrussier clerked for Judge Karen LeCraft Henderson of the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, and for the late Judge M. Blane Michael of the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. After clerking, he worked in DC for Theodore B. Olson (42nd Solicitor General of the United States) in the Appellate and Constitutional Law practice group of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP. When he joined the Duke Law faculty in 2009, Andrussier was co-chair of the appellate group of Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, LLP, a 500-lawyer firm operating in seven states and Washington, DC His practice concentrated on constitutional law, appellate practice, and complex commercial litigation.

Andrussier is a longstanding member of the Appellate Rules Committee of the NC Bar Association; comprised of appellate judges and practitioners, the Committee crafts proposed amendments to the State's rules of appellate procedure. Andrussier also serves on the Council of the Appellate Practice Section of the NC Bar Association (elected to three-year term: 2017–2020). He is also a member of the Council of Appellate Lawyers of the American Bar Association and serves on that organization's pro bono committee.

Sarah C. W. Baker, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching), teaches Legal Analysis, Research and Writing. Before joining the Duke Law faculty in 2011, she practiced law as an associate in the litigation and employment groups at Smith, Anderson, Blount & Dorsett in Raleigh, NC. She specialized in oral advocacy and legal research and writing, including drafting trial briefs, motions, and appellate briefs, and served as a member of the litigation team in complex commercial cases. She also provided counseling on labor and employment issues to employers. Baker clerked for Judge Allyson K. Duncan of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals after graduating from Duke Law School, with honors, in 2006.

At Duke Law, Baker served as a Note Editor for the Duke Law Journal and as a Hardt Cup coordinator and member of the Moot Court Board. She also organized an ad hoc seminar on gender and the law. She is a member of Duke Law School’s Future Forum.

Baker received her BA in 2001 from the University of Virginia, where she was a Jefferson Scholar and an Echols Scholar. Before entering law school she worked as a regional manager for key accounts for The Advisory Board Company in Washington, DC.

Katharine T. Bartlett, A. Kenneth Pye Professor of Law, served as dean of Duke Law School from 2000 to 2007. She teaches family law, employment discrimination law, gender and law, and contracts, and publishes widely in the fields of family law, gender theory, employment law, theories of social change, and legal education. She has the leading casebook (with Deborah Rhode) in the area of gender law.

Bartlett served as a reporter for the American Law Institute’s Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution (2002), for which she was responsible for the provisions relating to child custody. For her work on this project, she was named R. Ammi Cutter Chair in 1998.

Bartlett earned her degrees at Wheaton College, Harvard University, and the University of California at Berkeley. Before coming to Duke University, she was a law clerk on the California Supreme Court and a legal services attorney in Oakland, California. She has been a visiting professor at University of California, Los Angeles and at Boston University, a scholar in residence at New York University School of Law and Columbia Law School, and a fellow at the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Bartlett has received numerous honors over the years. In 1994, she won the University Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award at Duke University. She was awarded Equal Justice Works’ Dean John R. Kramer Award (“Dean of the Year”) for “leadership in public service in legal education” in 2006, and received an honorary doctorate from Wheaton College in 2008.
Lawrence G. Baxter is the William B. McGuire Professor of the Practice of Law, where he also directs the Global Financial Markets Center. He focuses his teaching and scholarly research on the evolving regulatory environment for financial services and beyond. He also has published extensively in the areas of United States federal and state administrative law; domestic and global banking and regulation; comparative law; jurisprudence; criminal law (United States and Australia); legal writing; constitutional law (non-US) and professional training and responsibility. He blogs about regulation, law, and public policy at http://www.theparetocommons.com.

Baxter rejoined the Duke Law faculty in 2009 as a visiting professor of the practice of law; he previously was on the governing faculty from 1986 to 1995. He began his academic career at the University of Natal in South Africa, where he held tenure from 1978 to 1984. In 1995, Baxter joined Wachovia Bank in Charlotte, North Carolina, serving first as special counsel for strategic development and later as corporate executive vice president, founding Wachovia’s Emerging Businesses and Insurance Group and eCommerce Group. He served as chief eCommerce officer for Wachovia Corporation from 2001 to 2006.

Baxter returned to Duke Law to lead an interdisciplinary program on modernizing the regulatory state, with initial focus on the regulation of financial services organizations in the wake of the financial crisis. He has taught courses on regulatory reform in the Duke in DC program and courses on global banking regulation in a post-crash economy for upper-year and joint-degree students and in the Duke in Hong Kong program. Baxter has also taught a course on the “Too Big To Fail” issue in Duke Law’s DC Summer Institute.

At Wachovia, Baxter led the creation and implementation of two state-of-the-art online banking platforms and a landmark online financial services outsourcing partnership. Under his leadership, Wachovia was rated as the benchmark online financial services provider, ranking first in 2005 and 2006 in customer satisfaction for prospective and existing customers by all major ranking organizations and receiving recognition for the best designed financial services website. Since leaving Wachovia in 2006, Baxter has acted as a consultant and adviser to members of the online security industry and various Internet startup businesses in the care-giving, entertainment, social networking, and recruiting sectors.

During his academic career, Baxter has consulted with federal government agencies and promoted meaningful reforms to policies relating to financial institution supervision, enforcement and seizure, developing processes that were implemented at the congressional and regulatory level. He developed new teaching programs in United States domestic and global banking regulation, reshaped an entire area of law in a country in crisis (South Africa), and authored numerous scholarly and industry works on regulation, financial services, and technology. Baxter received his LLB and BComm, Business from the University of Natal, where he also received a PhD in Law and Government Regulation. He received his Diploma in Legal Studies and LLM at the University of Cambridge.

Sara Sun Beale, Charles L. B. Lowndes Professor of Law, teaches first-year criminal law and upper-class courses in criminal justice policy and federal criminal law. Her principal academic interests include the federal government’s role in the criminal justice system, the laws defining federal crimes, and various issues of criminal procedure, including prosecutorial discretion. She is also interested in studying the factors that shape public attitudes regarding crime and how those attitudes ultimately translate into legislative changes in criminal laws and procedures.


Beale has been active in law reform efforts related to the federal government’s role in criminal justice matters. Since her appointment by Chief Justice Rehnquist in 2004, she has served as the reporter for the Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules, which drafts the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Beale previously served as an associate reporter for the Workload Subcommittee of the Federal Courts Study Committee (where much of her work focused on the Sentencing Guidelines) and as the reporter for a three branch federal-state working group convened by Attorney General Janet Reno to consider the principles that should govern the federalization of criminal law. Beale also served as a member of an American Bar Association task force studying the federalization of criminal law. She has argued before the Supreme Court on six occasions, representing the United States and as appointed counsel for an indigent defendant.

A member of the board of the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, Beale has lectured or taught in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Scotland, Spain, and Switzerland. Beale received her BA degree in English and her JD degree, magna cum laude, from the University of Michigan. She clerked for Judge Wade H. McCree Jr. on the 6th US Circuit Court of Appeals, and served in the Office of Legal Counsel and the Office of the Solicitor General in the US Department of Justice before coming to Duke in 1979.

Stuart M. Benjamin is the Douglas B. Maggs Professor of Law, Associate Dean for Research, and CoDirector of the Center for Innovation Policy at Duke Law School. He specializes in telecommunications law, the First Amendment, and administrative law. From 2009 to 2011, he was the first Distinguished Scholar at the Federal Communications Commission.

Benjamin is a coauthor of Telecommunications Law and Policy (1st ed. 2001, 2nd ed. 2006, 3rd ed. 2012, 4th ed. 2015), has written numerous law review articles, and has testified before House and Senate committees as a legal expert on a range of topics.

From 2001 to 2003 Benjamin was the Rex G. & Edna Baker Professor in Constitutional Law at the University of Texas School of Law, and from 1997 to 2001 he was an associate professor of law at the University of San Diego School of Law.

Before he began teaching law, Benjamin clerked for Judge William C. Canby of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and for Supreme Court Justice David H. Souter; worked as an attorney-advisor in the Office of Legal Counsel in the US Department of Justice; worked as an associate with Professor Laurence Tribe; and served as staff attorney for the Legal Resources Centre in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. He received his BA and JD from Yale University.

Brenda Berlin, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Supervising Attorney of the Children’s Law Clinic. From August 1999 to December 2001 she served as the Director of Pro Bono and a Lecturing Fellow at Duke Law School.

Before coming to Duke, Berlin was Director of the Pro Bono Program and a Staff Attorney at The Legal Aid Society of the District of Columbia where she represented low-income individuals in the areas of family law, landlord and tenant law and public benefits.

Prior to joining Legal Aid, Berlin was a senior trial attorney with the Employment Litigation Section of the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice where she was responsible for enforcing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. She also served as an Adjunct Professor of Law at the George Washington University National Law Center.
Berlin received her BA degree magna cum laude from Duke University in 1986 where she was also inducted into Phi Beta Kappa. She earned her JD with honors from Stanford Law School in 1990. After law school, Berlin clerked for the Honorable A. Wallace Tashima of the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

Donald H. Beskind, *Professor of the Practice of Law*, devoted more than 30 years in practice to representing plaintiffs in civil cases and defendants in criminal cases before returning to the Duke Law faculty full-time as a professor of the practice of law in 2010. While in private practice between 1981 and 2010 at two North Carolina law firms, he directed and taught in Duke Law School's trial practice program and also periodically taught Evidence. He served as a John S. Bradway Fellow at Duke Law from 1975 to 1977, at the conclusion of which he received his LLM. He then joined the faculty, first as an assistant professor and then as associate professor and director of the Clinical Legal Studies Program.

In 1981, Beskind returned to private practice, cofounding Beskind, Rudolf & Maher where he practiced until 1993. In 1993, he joined what became Twiggs, Beskind, Strickland & Rabenau, and practiced with that firm until 2012. Beskind now serves as cocounsel in cases with various national and local firms and as a mediator and arbitrator in complex cases.

Beskind is a fellow of the International Society of Barristers, its administrative secretary and the editor of its Quarterly journal. He is also a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He has served on the board of governors of both national and North Carolina trial lawyer organizations, and has chaired the committees on continuing legal education for both. He was a founding board member of North Carolina Prisoner's Legal Services and served as its president. Beskind lectures on evidentiary and trial skills topics across the United States, and has run trial training programs at major United States law firms and has trained solicitors and barristers in the United Kingdom.

Beskind is the coauthor of *North Carolina Evidentiary Foundations* (3d ed. Lexis/Nexis, 2014); *Problems in Trial Advocacy* (NITA, 2013); and numerous case files used for professional training including BMI v. Minicomp (Advanced, Pretrial and Basic Skills editions - NITA) and State v. Burns (NITA).

A native of Westport, Connecticut, Beskind received his AB in sociology from the George Washington University, his JD, with honors, from the University of Connecticut, and his LLM from Duke Law School.


He returned to his hometown of Durham to join the Duke Law faculty in 2009, and received the law school's Distinguished Teaching Award in 2012. Before coming to Duke University, he clerked for Guido Calabresi of the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and Rosemary Barkett of the US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. He also practiced in the appellate group of O'Melveny & Myers, where he assisted the merits briefing for the District of Columbia in *District of Columbia v. Heller*.

Blocher received his BA, magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, from Rice University, and studied law and economic development as a Fulbright Scholar in Ghana and as a Gates Scholar at Cambridge University, where he received an MPhil in Land Economy. He received his JD from Yale Law School, where he served as comments editor of the *Yale Law Journal*, symposium editor of the *Yale Law & Policy Review*, notes editor of the *Yale Human Rights & Development Law Journal*, participated in or directed several clinics, and was cochair of the Legal Services Organization.

James Boyle is *William Neal Reynolds Professor of Law* and cofounder of the Center for the Study of the Public Domain at Duke Law School. He joined the faculty in July 2000. He has also taught at American University, Yale University, Harvard University, and the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He is the author of *The Public Domain: Enclosing the Commons of the Mind; Shamans, Software and Spleens: Law and Construction of the Information Society*, and *The Shakespeare Chronicles*, a novel about the search for the true author of Shakespeare's works. He is the coauthor of *Bound By Law* (Duke University Press, 2008), an educational comic book on fair use, and is the editor of *Critical Legal Studies* (Dartmouth/NYU Press, 1994), *Collected Papers on the Public Domain* (Law & Contemporary Problems, 2003), and the coeditor of *Cultural Environmentalism @ 10* (with Larry Lessig). In 2003 he won the World Technology Award for Law for his work on the "intellectual ecology" of the public domain, and on the new "enclosure movement" that threatens it (a disappointing amount of which was foretold in his 1996 *New York Times* article on the subject). His essays include *The Second Enclosure Movement*, a study of the economic rhetoric of price discrimination in digital commerce, and a *Manifesto on WIPO*. His shorter pieces include *Missing the Point on Microsoft*, a speech to the Federalist Society called *Conservatives and Intellectual Property*, and numerous newspaper articles on law, technology and culture. His book reviews on social theory and the environment, the naturalistic fallacy in environmentalism, and on competing approaches to copyright have appeared in the *Times Literary Supplement*. He currently writes as an online columnist for the *Financial Times*’ New Economy Policy Forum. Professor Boyle teaches Intellectual Property, the Constitution in Cyberspace, Law and Literature, Jurisprudence and Torts. He was one of the original board members of Creative Commons, which works to facilitate the free availability of art, scholarship, and cultural materials by developing innovative, machine-readable licenses that individuals and institutions can attach to their work. Professor Boyle served as a board member from 2002 until 2009, the last year as chairman of the board. He was also a cofounder of Science Commons, which aims to expand the Creative Commons mission into the realm of scientific and technical data, and of ccLearn, which works to promote the development of open educational resources. Professor Boyle is a member of the academic advisory board of Public Knowledge. In 2006 he received the Duke Bar Association Distinguished Teaching Award.

Curtis A. Bradley is *William Van Alstyne Professor of Law and Professor of Public Policy Studies*, as well as a codirector for the *Center for International and Comparative Law*. His scholarly expertise spans the areas of international law in the United States legal system, the constitutional law of foreign affairs, and federal jurisdiction, and his courses include International law, Foreign Relations Law, and Federal Courts. He was the founding codirector of Duke Law School’s Center for International and Comparative Law and serves on the executive board of Duke's Center on Law, Ethics, and National Security. Recently, he was appointed to serve as a Reporter on the American Law Institute’s new Restatement project on The Foreign Relations Law of the United States.

Bradley graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1988. He then clerked for Judge David Ebel of the 10th US Circuit Court of Appeals and Justice Byron White of the US Supreme Court. After his clerkships, Bradley practiced law for several years at Covington
& Burling in Washington, DC. He began teaching in 1995 at the University of Colorado School of Law, and he received tenure there in 1999. In 2000, he joined the faculty at the University of Virginia School of Law as a full professor. In 2004, he served as counselor on international law in the Legal Adviser’s Office of the US State Department. He is currently a member of the Secretary of State’s Advisory Committee on International Law. Bradley joined the Duke Law faculty in 2005.


Kathryn Webb Bradley is Professor of the Practice of Law, and also the director of Legal Ethics, and the administrator for the Capstone Project at Duke Law School. She teaches in the areas of legal ethics and family law.

Bradley received her BA, magna cum laude, with Honors in Latin, and became a member of Phi Beta Kappa upon graduating from Wake Forest University in 1979. She earned her JD degree in 1988 from the University of Maryland School of Law, where she ranked first in her class and was admitted to membership in the Order of the Coif. She then served as a law clerk to Judge Frederic N. Smalkin of the US District Court for the District of Maryland and Justice Byron R. White of the US Supreme Court.

She joined the firm of Hogan & Hartson in 1991, was made partner in 1998, and became of counsel in 2000. Bradley worked in the firm’s Washington, Baltimore, and Denver offices as a member of the Litigation Department. Her areas of practice, at trial and appellate levels, included federal and state constitutional law, higher education law, health care fraud and abuse, and general commercial law.

Bradley taught Legal Research and Writing at the University of Virginia from 2000 until 2005 when she joined the Duke Law faculty. She previously had been an adjunct instructor of Legal Writing, Constitutional Law, and Federal Jurisdiction at the University of Maryland School of Law. Between college and law school, she was a secondary school teacher in Virginia Beach, Virginia, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Bradley holds membership in the American Bar Association and the Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference. She is admitted to practice in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Colorado, the District of Columbia, and various federal courts.

Rachel Brewster is Professor of Law at Duke University. Her scholarly research and teaching focus on the areas of international economic law and international relations theory. She came to Duke Law in July 2012 from Harvard University where she was an assistant professor of law and affiliate faculty member of The Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. Brewster serves as codirector of Duke University’s Center for International and Comparative Law.

Prior to joining the Harvard Law faculty in 2006, Brewster served as a Bigelow Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School and clerk for Judge Phyllis A. Kravitch of the US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. She served as legal counsel in the Office of the US Trade Representative in 2008.


Brewster received her BA and JD from the University of Virginia, where she was articles editor for the Virginia Law Review. She holds a PhD in political science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she received the John Patrick Hagan Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

Erika J. S. Buell, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching), draws on her extensive experience in corporate law and working with technology companies to teach courses in the area of entrepreneurship, financing and transactions.

Buell has advised startups and other technology companies over the last thirteen years. Most recently, she led corporate and transactional legal matters as in-house corporate counsel for Revolution Money Inc., a high-profile startup payments company, from its early round of preferred stock financing through its sale in 2010 to American Express for approximately $300 million. In addition to debt and equity financings supporting the credit card and online payments business, she handled employee equity issuances and strategic alliances for Revolution Money. She also advised on tax and corporate structure, as well as board and other corporate governance matters.

Prior to Revolution Money, Buell worked for Computer Sciences Corporation in Austin, Texas as an in-house lawyer focusing on intellectual property issues. She counseled on both proprietary and open-source software licensing and services agreements and advised the corporation regarding strategic acquisition targets. In addition to her experience working directly at technology companies, Buell was a corporate and tax associate at Hale and Dorr LLP in Boston (now WilmerHale) where she began her career advising both private and public clients during the technology boom of the late 1990s. Her experience there included early and follow-on venture capital investments, initial public offerings and mergers and acquisitions.

Buell graduated cum laude from New York University School of Law and summa cum laude from Colby College.


Buell joined the Duke Law faculty as a professor in 2010, after serving as an associate professor at Washington University School of
Guy-Uriel Charles, Charles S. Rhyne Professor of Law and Senior Associate Dean for Faculty & Research, is the founding director of the Duke Law Center on Law, Race, and Politics. He is an expert in and frequent public commentator on constitutional law, election law, campaign finance, redistricting, politics, and race. He twice received the Attorney General’s Award for Exceptional Service, the Department of Justice’s highest honor, and was a lead prosecutor for the Department’s Enron Task Force. Buell clerked for the Honorable Jack B. Weinstein of the US District Court for the Eastern District of New York and practiced as an associate with Covington & Burling in Washington, DC. He graduated summa cum laude from New York University School of Law and magna cum laude from Brown University.

James E. Coleman Jr., John S. Bradway Professor of the Practice of Law, is director of the Center for Criminal Justice and Professional Responsibility, and codirector of the Wrongful Convictions Clinic at Duke Law School. He is a graduate of Columbia University (JD 1974), Harvard University (AB 1970), and Phillips Exeter Academy (1966).

A native of Charlotte, North Carolina, Professor Coleman’s experience includes a judicial clerkship for the US District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, a year in private practice in New York, and fifteen years in private practice in Washington, DC, the last twelve as a partner at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. In private practice, he specialized in federal court and administrative litigation; he also represented criminal defendants in capital collateral proceedings, including Ted Bundy through Bundy’s execution in 1989.

Professor Coleman has also had a range of government experience, including two years as an assistant general counsel for the Legal Services Corporation, a stint as chief counsel for the US House of Representatives’ Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and a year as deputy general counsel for the US Department of Education.

Professor Coleman joined the Duke faculty full-time in 1996, where his teaching responsibilities include criminal law, wrongful convictions, and appellate litigation. His academic work, conducted through the Center for Criminal Justice and Professional Responsibility, centers on the legal, political, and scientific causes of wrongful convictions and how they can be prevented. His administrative work for the University has included chairing the Lacrosse ad hoc Review Committee in 2006, and chairing the Athletic Council (2010-present). He also periodically serves as a mediator and monitor in major employment discrimination cases.

James D. Cox, the Brainerd Currie Professor of Law, specializes in the areas of corporate and securities law. In addition to his texts, Financial Information, Accounting and the Law; Corporations and Other Business Organizations: Cases and Materials (with Eisenberg) and Securities Regulations Cases and Materials (with Hillman & Langevoort) and his multi-volume treatise Cox and Hazen on Corporations, he has published extensively in the areas of market regulation and corporate governance, and has testified before the US House and Senate on insider trading, class actions, and market reform issues.

Cox’s memberships have included the American Law Institute, the ABA Committee on Corporate Laws, the NYSE Legal Advisory Committee, the NASD Legal Advisory Board, and the Fulbright Law Discipline Review Committee. In 2009, he was appointed to the Bipartisan Policy Center’s credit rating agency task force and most recently was a member of the Center’s Capital Market Task Force. Since 2009, he has been a member of the Standing Advisory Group for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. In 2001, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Mercature from the University of Southern Denmark for his work in international securities law. Cox and Hazen on Corporations won the Association of American Publishers National Book Award for Best New Professional/Scholarly Legal Book for 1995. He served as a member of the corporate law drafting committees in California (1977-80) and North Carolina (1984-93).

Cox joined the Duke Law faculty in 1979 after teaching at the law schools of Boston University, the University of San Francisco, the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, and Stanford University. During the 1988-89 academic year he was a Senior Fulbright Research Fellow at the University of Sydney. He earned his BS from Arizona State University and law degrees at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law (JD) and Harvard Law School (LLM).

S. Hannah Demeritt, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Supervising Attorney of the Health Justice Clinic, received her J.D., with high honors and membership in the Order of the Coif, from Duke Law School in 2004. She received her B.A. from Reed College in 2000, summa cum laude. In her previous life (as Doriane Lambelet), Coleman competed internationally over 800 meters. She was the US National Collegiate Indoor Champion in 1982 and the Swiss National Champion in 1982 and 1983. Over her athletic career she competed for the Swiss and US National Teams, Athletics West, the Santa Monica and Atoms Track Clubs, and Lausanne Sports.
Deborah A. DeMott

A native of DuBois, Pennsylvania, DeMott received her BA from Swarthmore College in 1970 and her JD in 1973 from New York University where she served as articles editor of the 
New York University Law Review. Before joining the Duke Law faculty in 1975, she held a federal clerkship and practiced with a large law firm, both in New York City. She received Duke University’s Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award in 1989.

From 2000 to 2002, DeMott held a secondary appointment as centennial visiting professor in the Law Department of the London School of Economics. She has also taught at the Central European University in Budapest, and at the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne,
Texas, Colorado, San Diego, the Hastings College of Law of the University of California, and at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Toronto. In 1986 she was a Fulbright senior scholar at Sydney and Monash Universities in Australia. In spring 1996, Professor DeMott held the Hurst C. Huber visiting chair at the University of Florida College of Law. In spring 1998, she was the scholar in residence at the Frances Lewis Law Center, Washington and Lee University School of Law. In spring 1999, she was in residence at the University of Auckland as the New Zealand Legal Research Foundation Visiting Fellow.

**Maj. Gen. Charles J. Dunlap, Jr. USAF (Ret.), Professor of the Practice of Law and Executive Director, Center on Law, Ethics and National Security**, the former deputy judge advocate general of the United States Air Force, joined the Duke Law faculty in July 2010. His teaching and scholarly writing focus on national security, international law, civil-military relations, cyberwar, airpower, counter-insurgency, military justice, and ethical issues related to the practice of national security law.

Dunlap retired from the Air Force in June 2010, having attained the rank of major general during a 34-year career in the Judge Advocate Corps. In his capacity as deputy judge advocate general from May 2006 to March 2010, he assisted the judge advocate general in the professional supervision of more than 2,200 judge advocates, 350 civilian lawyers, 1,400 enlisted paralegals, and 500 civilians around the world. In addition to overseeing an array of military justice, operational, international, and civil law functions, he provided legal advice to the Air Staff and commanders at all levels.

In the course of his career, Dunlap has been involved in various high-profile interagency and policy matters, highlighted by his testimony before the US House of Representatives concerning the Military Commissions Act of 2006.

Dunlap previously served as staff judge advocate at Headquarters Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia and at Headquarters Education and Training Command at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas, among other leadership posts. His other assignments include the faculty of the Air Force Judge Advocate General School where he taught various civil and criminal law topics. An experienced trial lawyer, he also spent two years as a military trial judge for a 22-state circuit. He served tours in the United Kingdom and Korea, and he deployed for operations in the Middle East and Africa, including those in support of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. He also led military-to-military delegations to Colombia, Uruguay, and the Czech Republic.

A prolific author and accomplished public speaker, Dunlap’s commentary on a wide variety of national security topics has been published in leading newspapers and military journals. His 2001 essay written for Harvard University’s Carr Center on “lawfare,” a concept he defines as “the use or misuse of law as a substitute for traditional military means to accomplish an operational objective,” has been highly influential among military scholars and in the broader legal academy.


His article on international humanitarian law was published in 2012 by the German Red Cross in its *Journal of International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict*, and he has a forthcoming essay in the *European Journal of International Law*. His chapter on military law appeared in *The Modern American Military* (David Kennedy, ed., Oxford University Press, 2013), and his op-ed, “Bringing Bergdahl Home” appeared by *Time Magazine* (online) in March of 2015. Additionally, his commentaries “To Ban New Weapons or Regulate Their Use?” and “Is It Really Better to Be Dead Than Blind?” appeared on the *Justice Blog* blog in April of 2015.

Dunlap has written a number of articles on cyberwar including "Perspectives for Cyber Strategists on Law for Cyberwar” which appeared in the Spring 2011 issue of *Strategic Studies Quarterly* and his piece, “The Hyper-Personalization of War: Cyber, Big Data, and the Changing Face of Conflict,” appeared in the fall 2014 issue of the *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*.

His article, “Ethical Issues of the Practice of National Security Law,” was published by the *Ohio Northern University Law Review* in 2012, and republished by the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on Law & National Security for their annual conference in 2013.

**Ofer Eldar, Associate Professor of Law**, joined the Duke Law faculty in 2016, after receiving a PhD in financial economics from the Yale School of Management. His research interests include corporate governance, corporate finance, financial regulation, and banking, and more generally, banking organizations. One strand of his recent work applies novel empirical methods to examining a longstanding debate in corporate law about the desirability of regulatory competition among different states’ corporate laws, and a second strand focuses on the recent rise of social enterprises that combine profit and social missions, and the design of benefit corporation statutes.

Eldar earned a BA in law from Queen’s College, Cambridge University in 2001 and an LLM in corporate law in 2004 from New York University School of Law, where he served as graduate editor of the *NYU Journal of Legislation and Public Policy*. In 2012, he earned an MA in economics from Yale University, and in 2014 he earned a JSD from Yale Law School, where he served as a Kauffman fellow in law and economics.

Eldar practiced corporate law as an associate at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer in London from 2005 to 2007, and at Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York from 2007 to 2009. At Weil Gotshal he worked on the restructuring of AIG’s derivatives portfolio following the financial crisis, as well as a corporate governance research project that formed the basis for the Key Agreed Principles Strengthening US Corporate Governance, published by the National Association of Corporate Directors and the Business Roundtable.

**Nita A. Farahany, Professor of Law and Professor of Philosophy**, is a leading scholar on the ethical, legal, and social implications of biosciences and emerging technologies, particularly those related to neuroscience and behavioral genetics. She is the director of Duke Science & Society, as well as the Duke MA in Bioethics & Science Policy.

In 2010, Farahany was appointed by President Obama to the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues, and continues to serve as a member. Her recent scholarship includes “Searching Secrets,” 160 *U. Pennsylvania Law Review* 1239 (2012) which explores the descriptive potential of intellectual property law as a metaphor to describe current Fourth Amendment search and seizure law and predict how the Fourth Amendment will apply to emerging technology. A related article, “Incriminating Thoughts,” 64 *Stanford Law Review* 351 (2012) demonstrates through modern neuroscience applications the need to redefine the taxonomy of evidence subject to the privilege against self-incrimination. She also is the editor of *The Impact of Behavioral Sciences on Criminal Law* (Oxford University Press), a book of
essays from experts in science, law, philosophy, and policy.

Farahany presents her work widely including to audiences at the Judicial Conferences for the Second and Ninth Circuits, the National Judicial College, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Academies of Science Workshops, the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, the American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy, and by testifying before Congress. She is an elected member of the American Law Institute, chair of the Criminal Justice Section of the Association of American Law Schools, on the board of the International Neuroethics Society, and the recipient of the 2013 Paul M. Bator award given annually to an outstanding legal academic under 40.

She received her AB in genetics, cell, and developmental biology at Dartmouth College, a JD and MA from Duke University, as well as a PhD in philosophy; her dissertation was entitled “Rediscovering Criminal Responsibility through Behavioral Genetics.” Farahany also holds an ALM in biology from Harvard University. In 2004-2005, Farahany clerked for Judge Judith W. Rogers of the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, after which she joined the faculty at Vanderbilt University. In 2011, Farahany was the Leah Kaplan Visiting Professor of Human Rights at Stanford Law School.

Joel L. Fleishman, Professor of Law and Public Policy Sciences. AB 1955, JD 1959, MA (Drama) 1959, University of North Carolina; LLM 1960, Yale University. Professor Fleishman is a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina. He began his career in 1960 as assistant to the director of the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law at Yale University. From 1961 to 1965, he served as legal assistant to the governor of North Carolina. He then returned to Yale, first as director of the Yale Summer High School, and then as associate provost for Urban Studies and Programs. In 1969, he became associate chairman of the Center for the Study of the City and Its Environment and associate director of the Institute of Social Science at Yale. In 1971, he came to Duke as a member of the law faculty and as director of the Institute for Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, now the Sanford School of Public Policy, in which position he served until 1983. He is now professor of law and public policy, and director of the Heyman Center on Ethics, Public Policy and the Professions. He also directs the Duke Foundation Research Program. His principal writings deal with legal regulation and financing of political activities as well as the regulation of not-for-profit organizations. His book, The Foundation: A Great American Secret—How Private Money is Changing the World, was published in January 2007 by Public Affairs Books. He is now serving as cochair of Independent Sector’s Committee on the Self-Regulation of Nonprofit Organizations.

Andrew H. Foster is Clinical Professor of Law and Director of Experiential Education and Clinical Programs. He also serves as director of Duke Law School’s Community Enterprise Clinic, and teaches non-clinical courses in community development law and other substantive areas.

Prior to joining the Duke Law faculty in 2002, Foster practiced with Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, where he cofounded the firm’s community development law team. He now maintains a limited private practice that is concentrated in the areas of nonprofit, affordable housing, and community development law. He represents developers, financial institutions, local governments and local, statewide, regional, and national nonprofits on a wide range of community revitalization projects.

Before becoming a lawyer, Foster held leadership positions with several nonprofit community development organizations based in North Carolina. These include the Southern Rural Development Initiative, the North Carolina Justice and Community Development Center, the Community Reinvestment Association of North Carolina, and the North Carolina Association of Community Development Corporations. In all of these positions, he worked with community-based organizations, leading private sector institutions and public policymakers to develop and implement community economic development strategies in order to increase economic opportunities for the residents of low-wealth communities in North Carolina and throughout the Southeast.

Foster is licensed to practice in North Carolina. He is a member of the American Bar Association, as well as the ABA’s Business Law Section and Forum on Affordable Housing and Community Development Law. He has held leadership positions with the North Carolina Bar Association and is active in its Business Law Section. Foster also is active in the membership of several academic associations, including the Association of American Law Schools and the Clinical Legal Educators Association. He is currently serving a two-year term on the AALS Committee on Clinical Legal Education and is on the board of directors of the Community Affordable Housing Equity Corporation.

Foster received his BA in political science, summa cum laude, from Rutgers University in 1991 and his JD in 2000 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was a Chancellor’s Scholar and graduated Order of the Coif.

Michael Frakes, Professor of Law, joined the Duke Law faculty in 2016 from Northwestern University’s Pritzker School of Law, where he was an associate professor. He is generally interested in empirical research in the areas of health law and innovation policy. His research in health is largely focused on understanding how certain legal and financial incentives affect the decisions of physicians and other health care providers. His research in innovation policy centers on the relationship between the financing of the US Patent and Trademark Office and key aspects of its decision making. Michael also serves as a faculty research fellow at the National Bureau of Economic Research.

While at Northwestern, Frakes also served as a faculty fellow at the Institute for Policy Research. He was previously an assistant professor of Law at Cornell Law School from 2011-2014.

Frakes’ scholarship has appeared in, or is forthcoming in, various economics and law and economics journals including the American Economic Review, the Review of Economics and Statistics, the Journal of Health Economics, the Journal of Empirical Legal Studies, and the American Law and Economics Review, along with various law reviews including the Stanford Law Review, the University of Chicago Law Review, the Duke Law Journal, and the Vanderbilt Law Review. He is currently serving as the Principal Investigator on an R01 award from the NIH, exploring the effects of immunizing physicians from medical liability on the extent and quality of the medical care they deliver.

Frakes received his BS in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 2001, his JD, cum laude, from Harvard Law School in 2005, and a PhD in economics from MIT in 2009. He was an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in Wilmington, Delaware, from 2005 to 2007. From 2009 to 2011, he was an academic fellow at the Petrie-Flom Center for Health Law Policy, Biotechnology, and Bioethics at Harvard Law School.

Kip Frey, Professor of the Practice of Law, is an entrepreneur, venture capitalist, educator, and community leader. He has served in senior leadership positions in multiple start-up companies and was a partner at Intersouth Partners—the largest and oldest venture capital firm in the Southeast. He joined Intersouth in 2000 as a venture partner and served as a full-time partner from 2003 to 2009, working with the firm’s information technology portfolio.
Prior to joining Intersouth, Frey ran several venture-backed companies. He served as executive vice president and general counsel of Ventana Communications Group, sold Ventana to the Thomson Corporation in 1994, and continued in an executive role at Thomson through 1997. In January 1998 he became president of Accipiter, Inc., and sold the company to CMGI, Inc., structuring the transaction so that the ultimate deal value exceeded $500 million. Later that year he became president and CEO of OpenSite Technologies, Inc., which was acquired in 2000 by Siebel Systems for $542 million. OpenSite was named NCEITA Software Company of the Year in 1999 and Frey was honored by Digital South Magazine as the Southeast’s top entrepreneurial CEO. He received the Council for Entrepreneurial Development’s Entrepreneurial Excellence Award in 2000.

Frey practiced intellectual property law for five years before joining Turner Broadcasting System in 1990 as associate general counsel. While at Turner he ran several business units and contributed to the acquisition of Castle Rock Entertainment, the formation of the Cartoon Network, the construction of the MGM Grand Hotel and Casino and the preparation of several projects that for various reasons never saw the light of day.

Frey has been a professor at Duke for more than seven years. In addition to his appointment at the Law School, he is currently professor of the practice at Duke’s Sanford School of Public Policy, where he teaches intellectual property law and policy. Prior to that, he served as professor of the practice of entrepreneurial management, holding joint appointments with the Law School and the Fuqua School of Business. He is also a member of the boards of trustees of Durham Academy and The Emily Krzyzewski Center, and he serves on the Wells Fargo Bank North Carolina Advisory Board.

Frey is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Southern California School of Cinema and of Duke Law School, where he served on the Duke Law Journal. He has been a director at more than a dozen public and private companies.

**Sara Sternberg Greene, Associate Professor of Law,** is an interdisciplinary scholar whose interests span consumer law, bankruptcy, poverty law, access to justice, tax, and contracts. Broadly concerned in her scholarship with the relationship between law and inequality, Greene uses qualitative and quantitative empirical research to examine and, ultimately, optimize, the impact of financial laws on low- and moderate-income families.

Greene presented at a recent expert workshop on Access to Civil Justice at the United States Department of Justice about her ongoing access to justice research. Her forthcoming article in the Iowa Law Review discusses the connection between distrust of the criminal justice system and resistance to utilizing the civil justice system, as well as racial disparities in civil justice utilization. Additionally, she is engaged in a long-term study of the effectiveness of different methods of legal aid services.

Greene’s recent article, “The Broken Safety Net: A Study of Earned Income Tax Credit Recipients and a Proposal for Repair,” 88 NYU Law Review 515 (2013), is based on a novel study of 194 individuals with whom she and other researchers on her team conducted in-depth interviews regarding the EITC. She proposes a simple change to the tax credit’s distribution scheme that would help recipients manage financial shocks and ultimately accumulate savings. Another recent article, “‘Robbing Peter to Pay Paul:’ Cultural Explanations for How Lower Income Families Manage Debt,” coauthored with Laura Tach, examines the debt-management strategies of low-income families and was recently published in the journal Social Problems. Among several bankruptcy-related projects Greene has ongoing, one utilizes data from the comprehensive 2007 Consumer Bankruptcy Project to predict consumer success in emerging from Chapter 13 bankruptcy, with a view to identifying ways to improve the system.

Greene received her BA, magna cum laude, in 2002 from Yale University and her JD in 2005 from Yale Law School, where she received the Stephen J. Massey Prize for excellence in advocacy and served as notes editor for the Yale Law Review and articles editor for the Yale Law and Policy Review. She also served as chair of the student board of directors for the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization and as student director and intern in the Housing and Community Development Clinic. After clerking for Judge Richard Cudahy on the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Greene focused on housing law matters at Klein Hornig, in Boston before beginning a PhD program. She received her PhD in social policy and sociology from Harvard University in 2014.

**Lisa Kern Griffin, Professor of Law,** focuses her scholarship and teaching on evidence theory, constitutional criminal procedure, and federal criminal justice policy. Her recent work concerns the status and significance of silence in criminal investigations, the relationship between constructing narratives and achieving factual accuracy in the courtroom, and the criminalization of dishonesty in legal institutions and the political process, and the impact of popular culture about the criminal justice system.


Professor Griffin joined the Duke Law faculty in 2008 and was the recipient of the 2011 Distinguished Teaching Award. She is a member of the American Law Institute and has testified before the US Congress on proposed revisions to the mail and wire fraud statutes.

Prior to coming to Duke University, Professor Griffin taught at the UCLA School of Law. She graduated from Stanford Law School, where she served as president of the Stanford Law Review and was elected to the Order of the Coif. After law school, she clerked for Judge Dorothy W. Nelson of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and Justice Sandra Day O’Connor of the US Supreme Court. Professor Griffin also spent five years as a federal prosecutor in the Chicago US Attorney’s Office.

**Mitu Gulati** is Professor of Law. His research interests are currently in the historic evolution of concepts of sovereign immunity and the role that law can play as a symbol. He has authored articles in the Journal of Legal Studies, the Review of Finance and Law and Social Inquiry.

**Paul H. Haagen, Professor of Law and Senior Associate Dean for International Initiatives.** BA 1972, Haverford College; BA 1974, MA 1976, University of Oxford; MA 1976, PhD 1986, Princeton University; JD 1982, Yale University. Professor Haagen was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and raised in Connecticut. After graduating from college, he studied history first at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, and later at Princeton. He was an editor of Yale Studies in World Public Order and editor in chief of the Yale Law and Policy Review. Since law school, he has clerked on the US Court of Appeals and then practiced law in Philadelphia for two years before coming to Duke University in 1985. Professor Haagen has been a visiting faculty member on the law faculties of the Georg August University in Goettingen, Germany (2005), the Johannes Kepler University in Linz, Austria (2002) and the Escuela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City (1998). He was chair of the Academic...

Laurence R. Helfer, Harry R. Chadwick, Sr. Professor of Law, is an expert in the areas of international law and institutions, international adjudication, human rights (including LGBT rights), and international intellectual property law and policy. He is codirector of Duke Law School’s Center for International and Comparative Law and a senior fellow with Duke’s Kenan Institute for Ethics. He also serves as a Permanent Visiting Professor at the iCourts: Center of Excellence for International Courts at the University of Copenhagen, which awarded him an honorary doctorate in 2014.

Prior to joining the Duke Law faculty in July 2009, Helfer was a professor of law and director of the International Legal Studies Program at Vanderbilt University Law School. He has also taught at Harvard Law School, Loyola Law School in Los Angeles, Princeton University, the University of Chicago Law School, and the University of Toronto Faculty of Law. He is a member of the board of editors of the American Journal of International Law and the Journal of World Intellectual Property.

Helfer has authored more than 70 publications and has lectured widely on his diverse research interests. He is the coauthor of The Law and Politics of the Andean Tribunal of Justice (Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2016); Human Rights and Intellectual Property: Mapping the Global Interface (Cambridge University Press, 2011) and Human Rights (2d ed., Foundation Press, 2009). He has also published Intellectual Property and Human Rights (Edward Elgar, 2013) (editor), and a monograph, Intellectual Property Rights in Plant Varieties: International Legal Regimes and Policy Options for National Governments (2004), with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. His articles have appeared in leading American law reviews, including the Yale Law Journal, the Columbia Law Review, the California Law Review, the Virginia Law Review, the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, and Law and Contemporary Problems, as well as in numerous peer-reviewed political science and international law journals, such as International Organization.

Helfer holds a JD from New York University, where he graduated Order of the Coif and was articles editor of the New York University Law Review. He also holds an MPA from Princeton University, where he was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow, and a BA from Yale University. He served as a law clerk to Chief Judge Dolores K. Sloviter of the US Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Before beginning his academic career, Helfer practiced with the New York law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinksy & Lieberman, focusing on international law, intellectual property litigation, and civil liberties.

Charles R. Holton, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Director of the Civil Justice Clinic, teaches a seminar and mentors students in basic civil litigation skills and oversees their handling of actual cases for clients who are not able to obtain adequate representation in the civil justice system, collaborating closely with lawyers from Legal Aid of North Carolina (LANC). Holton also teaches Arbitration: Law and Practice and coaches the Law School’s Vis Moot team which competes each year in an international arbitration competition in Vienna, Austria. Holton regularly serves as an arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association and is a member of its National Panel.

Established in 2014, the Civil Justice Clinic is operated in partnership with LANC, where Holton is a former chair of the board of directors and a longstanding member of the local advisory committee for LANC’s Durham office. He was named Pro Bono Attorney of the Year for 2013 by the North Carolina Bar Association, and he received the 2012 Pro Bono Award from the national Legal Services Corporation. He is president of the non-profit Caris Foundation, which provides education, housing, and health services in Honduras and Durham. In December 2015 Holton was appointed by NC Chief Justice Mark Martin to a three-year term on the NC Equal Access to Justice Commission.

Holton is past chair of the Construction Law Construction Section of the North Carolina Bar Association, and currently serves on the Pro Bono Committee of the NCBA. He also serves as an arbitrator on the National Panel of Arbitrators for the American Arbitration Association and is the co-author of two publications: “Carolina Construction Law” and “Practical Legal Ethics in North Carolina,” as well as various articles and seminar materials.

Holton worked in private law practice for over 40 years handling cases involving products liability, construction, unfair trade practices, and professional negligence defense. He has tried numerous matters in state and federal courts of North Carolina, as well as appearing in the courts of Virginia, Georgia, New York, and New Jersey.

Holton graduated with a BA, summa cum laude, from Abilene Christian University and received his JD, with distinction, from Duke Law School in 1973.

Jayne Huckerby, Clinical Professor of Law, joined the Duke Law faculty in 2013 as inaugural director of the Duke International Human Rights Clinic. Prior to joining Duke, she most recently served as a human rights adviser to UN Women – the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – on women and conflict prevention, conflict, and post-conflict; gender equality and constitutional reform in post-Arab Spring countries; and the use of gender and human rights indicators in national security policy frameworks.

A native of Sydney, Australia, Huckerby received her LLB from the University of Sydney in 2002, with first class honors. She attended New York University School of Law as a Vanderbilt Scholar, focusing her LLM studies on human rights and international law. Huckerby was awarded the David H. Moses Memorial Prize on graduating first in her LLM class. She was also graduate editor on the Journal of International Law and Politics, and an international law and human rights fellow at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, Switzerland.

After serving as a human rights officer with the International Service for Human Rights in Geneva, Huckerby joined the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU Law in 2005, serving as its research director from 2006 to 2011 and also teaching in NYU’s International Human Rights Clinic and Global Justice Clinic for two and a half years. She has also worked at the law firm Baker & McKenzie in Chicago, Sydney, and London.

Huckerby has undertaken human rights research and advocacy in the areas of gender and human rights, constitution-making, national security, human trafficking, transitional justice, and human rights in US foreign policy. She has led multiple fieldwork investigations, provided capacity-building to civil society and governments in five regions, and frequently served as a human rights law expert to international governmental organizations and NGOs, including the International Center for Transitional Justice and the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women. She also has extensive domestic, regional (Africa, Americas, Europe), and international litigation and advocacy experience. She has written and coauthored numerous articles, book chapters, and human rights reports, and is most recently the editor, with Margaret L. Satterthwaite, of Gender, National Security, and Counter-Terrorism: Human Rights Perspectives (Routledge, 2012).

Jennifer Jenkins, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Director of the Center for the Study of the Public Domain and Senior
Trina Jones, Professor of Law, focuses her scholarly research and writing on racial and socioeconomic inequality. She is a leading legal expert on colorism, which is the differential treatment of same-race individuals on the basis of skin color. At Duke Law, Jones teaches Civil Procedure, Employment Discrimination, and a seminar on Race and the Law.

Her recent work includes “Shades of Brown: The Law of Skin Color,” which draws upon historical and sociological materials to explain the past and continuing significance of colorism in the United States; “Intra-Group Preferencing: Proving Skin Color and Identity Performance Discrimination,” which examines many of the practical impediments plaintiffs face when bringing intra-group claims; “A Post-Race Equal Protection?” (with Barnes and Chemerinsky), which challenges the notion that the election of President Barack Obama heralds the beginning of a post-racial America; and Law and Class in America: Trends Since the Cold War (NYU Press) (with Carrington), which examines the effects on poor people of legal reforms in a variety of substantive areas. Jones’ current projects explore the use of the workplace as a site for the reproduction of “traditional” values, examine colorism from a comparative perspective, and consider the limitations of using enumerated classifications as a method for redressing inequality.

Jones joined the faculty of Duke Law School in 1995, after practicing as a general litigator at Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering (now Wilmer Hale) in Washington, DC. From 2008 to 2011, she served as a founding member of the faculty at the University of California, Irvine, School of Law, where she directed the Center on Law, Equality, and Race.

A native of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Jones received her undergraduate degree in government from Cornell University and her JD, with honors, from the University of Michigan Law School. While at Michigan, she served as an articles editor on the Washington & Lee Law Review.

Jack Knight, Frederic Cleaveland Professor of Law and Political Science, is a renowned political scientist and legal theorist. His scholarly work focuses on modern social and political theory, law and legal theory, and political economy. He holds a joint appointment with Duke Law School and Duke’s Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, where he teaches in the Politics, Philosophy, and Economics Program. At the Law School, he teaches courses on social scientific approaches to law and courts, as well as courses on the political economy of social institutions. He is co-director of the Duke Law Center for Judicial Studies.

Knight’s research focuses on the rules and norms that organize human activities in nations. In addition to study of the motivations and decisions of judges, he has examined the effects of the norm of extensive prior judicial experience as a prerequisite for service on the US Supreme Court, as well as several other aspects of how courts make decisions and how judges choose their positions in opinions.

Knight is the author of several books: Institutions and Social Conflict (Cambridge University Press, 1992), Explaining Social Institutions (The University of Michigan Press, 1995) (with Itai Sened), and The Choices Justices Make (Congressional Quarterly Press, 1997) (with Lee Epstein), which won the American Political Science Association’s C. Herman Pritchett Award for the best book published on law and courts. He coedited Courts, Judges and Politics (6th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2005) and has published numerous articles in journals and edited volumes on such topics as democratic theory, the rule of law, judicial decision-making, and theories of institutional emergence and change.

Prior to joining Duke Law in 2008, Knight was the Sidney W. Souers Professor of Government at Washington University of St. Louis, where he served as chair of the Department of Political Science, and a fellow of the university’s Center for Political Economy. He also has taught at the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan and was an attorney with the Peninsula Legal Aid Center in Hampton, Virginia. He has served as a visiting professor at the International Center for Business and Politics of the Copenhagen Business School and a visiting scholar with the Russell Sage Foundation and the Max Planck Institute in Bonn, Germany. Knight holds a bachelor’s degree and JD from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and an MA and a PhD in political science from the University of Chicago.

Kimberly Krawiec, Kathrine Robinson Everett Professor of Law, is an expert on corporate law who teaches courses on securities, corporate, and derivatives law. Her research interests span a variety of fields, including the empirical analysis of contract disputes; the choice of organizational form by professional service firms, including law firms; forbidden or taboo markets; corporate compliance systems; insider trading; derivatives hedging practices; and "rogue" trading.

Prior to joining academia, Krawiec was a member of the Commodity & Derivatives Group at the New York office of Sullivan & Cromwell. She has served as a commentator for the Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI) of the American Bar Association and on the faculty of the National Association of Securities Dealers Institute for Professional Development at the Wharton School of Business. She holds a juris doctorate from Georgetown University and a bachelor’s degree from North Carolina State University.


A visiting professor at Duke Law during the 2008-09 academic year, Krawiec also has taught law at the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Harvard University, and Northwestern, where she received the 1999-2000 Robert Childres Award for Teaching Excellence.

Margaret H. Lemos, Robert G. Seaks LLB '34 Professor of Law, is a scholar of constitutional law, legal institutions, and procedure. Her scholarship focuses on the institutions of law interpretation and enforcement and their effects on substantive rights. She writes in four related

Lecturing Fellow, teaches intellectual property and directs Duke’s Center for the Study of the Public Domain, where she heads its Arts Project—a project analyzing the effects of intellectual property on cultural production. She is co-author of Bound By Law, a comic book about copyright, fair use, and documentary film, and several short pieces on intellectual property issues.

Jenkins received her BA in English from Rice University, her JD from Duke Law School, and her MA in English from Duke University. After graduation from Duke, she joined the firm of Kilpatrick Stockton in Atlanta, Georgia, where she was a member of the team that defended the copyright infringement suit against the publisher of the novel The Wind Done Gone (a parodic rejoinder to Gone with the Wind) in Suntrust v. Houghton Mifflin. While in Atlanta, she also guest-lectured on copyright law at the Emory University School of Law and Kennesaw State University. At Duke, she co-authored, filmed, and edited Nuestra Hernandez, a fictional documentary addressing copyright and appropriation. (This video was shown at the New York University Law School conference “A Free Information Ecology in the Digital Environment” and at the Duke University Conference on the Public Domain.)
fields: federalism; administrative law, including the relationship between courts and agencies; statutory interpretation; and civil procedure. Her articles have been published in the Supreme Court Review as well as in the Harvard, New York University, Texas, Minnesota, Vanderbilt, and Notre Dame law reviews.

Lemos came to Duke Law in 2011 from the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, where she was an associate professor. Prior to joining the Cardozo faculty, Lemos was a Furman Fellow and program coordinator at New York University School of Law, a Bristow Fellow at the Office of the Solicitor General, and a law clerk for Judge Kermit V. Lipez of the US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and for US Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens. She graduated summa cum laude from New York University School of Law, where she was senior notes editor of the New York University Law Review.

Lemos was awarded Duke's Distinguished Teaching Award in 2013, and students at Cardozo voted her the "best first-year teacher" in 2010 and in 2011.

David F. Levi, Dean and Professor of Law, became the 14th dean of Duke Law School on July 1, 2007. Prior to his appointment, he was the Chief United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California with chambers in Sacramento. He was appointed United States Attorney by President Ronald Reagan in 1986 and a United States district judge by President George H. W. Bush in 1990.

A native of Chicago, Dean Levi earned his AB in history and literature, magna cum laude, from Harvard College. He entered Harvard's graduate program in history, specializing in English legal history and serving as a teaching fellow in English history and literature. He graduated Order of the Coif in 1980 from Stanford Law School, where he also was president of the Stanford Law Review. Following graduation, he was a law clerk to Judge Ben C. Duniway of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and then to Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of the US Supreme Court.

He has served as chair of two Judicial Conference committees by appointment of the Chief Justice. He was chair of the Civil Rules Advisory Committee (2000-2003) and chair of the Standing Committee on the Rules of Practice and Procedure (2003-2007); he was reappointed to serve as a member of that committee (2009-2015). He was the first president and a founder of the Milton L. Schwartz American Inn of Court, now the Schwartz-Levi American Inn of Court, at the King Hall School of Law, University of California at Davis. He was chair of the Ninth Circuit Task Force on Race, Religious, and Ethnic Fairness and was an author of the report of the Task Force. He was president of the Ninth Circuit District Judges Association (2003-2005).

In 2007, he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. From 2010 to 2013, he served on the board of directors of Equal Justice Works. In 2014, he was appointed chair of the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on the American Judicial System, and in 2015, he was named co-chair of the North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice. He has been elected president of the American Law Institute (ALI), effective May 24, 2017. He is a member of the ALI Council and was an advisor to the ALI's Federal Judicial Code Revision and Aggregate Litigation projects.


Jamie T. Lau, Associate Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Supervising Attorney of Center for Criminal Justice and Professional Responsibility. Lau co-teaches a seminar on wrongful conviction. Lau’s law practice includes representing inmates asserting innocence in state and federal court. He has played a role in several exonerations, including that of Wrongful Convictions Clinic client Howard Dudley in May 2016, after nearly twenty-four years of wrongful incarceration. Previously, Lau worked for the North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission, where he investigated post-conviction claims of innocence and served as lead investigator in the case of State v. Kenneth Kagonyera. Following the NCIC investigation, Mr. Kagonyera and four co-defendants were exonerated by the courts for their alleged role in a murder. Notably, all five defendants in the Kagonyera case had pleaded guilty, which Lau says highlights the great pressure defendants face to accept plea deals even when they are innocent. Lau earned his JD, cum laude, from Duke Law School. He has a BA in Economics, with distinction, from the University of California, Berkeley. Before entering law school, Lau taught middle school mathematics in New York City and earned an MS in secondary mathematics education from Lehman College.

Lau is licensed to practice law in North Carolina. He is also a member of the bars for all federal district courts in North Carolina and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Lau is a member of numerous professional organizations, including the American Bar Association, the North Carolina Bar Association, and the North Carolina Advocates for Justice.

Marin K. Levy is Associate Professor of Law. Her teaching and research interests include civil procedure, judicial administration, remedies, and federal courts. Her work has been published or is forthcoming in the Yale Law Journal, the University of Chicago Law Review, the Cornell Law Review, and the Duke Law Journal, among others. Levy is also a co-author of Federal Standards of Review: Appellate Court Review of District Court Decisions and Agency Actions (2nd ed.) with Judge Harry T. Edwards and Linda A. Elliott.

Levy joined the Duke Law faculty in 2009 and was the recipient of the 2016-2017 Distinguished Teaching Award. Prior to Duke, she served as a clerk to Judge José A. Cabranes of the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Prior to her clerkship, she was an associate at Jenner & Block in Washington, DC.

Levy received her JD in 2007 from Yale Law School, where she was the editor in chief of the Yale Law & Policy Review. She is a 2004 graduate of the University of Cambridge, where she earned an MPhil in the History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine. Levy received a BA in Ethics, Politics, and Economics and in English from Yale College in 2003, graduating cum laude with distinction in both majors.

Ryke Longest, Clinical Professor of Law, Clinical Professor of Environmental science and Policy at Duke’s Nicholas School of the Environment, and Director, Environmental Law and Policy Clinic, supervises students practicing in the clinic and teaches the seminar portion of the clinic.

Longest received his BA in English from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill in 1987 and graduated from UNC School of Law in 1991. Prior to coming to Duke Law he ran a solo law practice and worked for fourteen years at the NC Department of Justice. At NCDoj, he litigated cases before administrative agencies, state courts, federal courts, and appellate courts at all levels. He also drafted legislation and advised agencies on rulemaking. Longest also negotiated and led the state’s implementation of two multimillion dollar settlement agreements aimed at reducing the adverse impacts from swine farming in North Carolina.

Since coming to Duke University, Longest has served as the founding director of the Environmental Law and Policy Clinic, a joint project
Carolyn McAllaster, Clinical Professor of Law, is the founder and former director of the AIDS/HIV and Cancer Legal Projects (now called the Health Justice Clinic). She supervises clinic students and teaches a course on AIDS and the law, and directs the HIV/AIDS Policy Clinic.

McAllaster received her BA in German from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1972, and her JD from the UNC Law School in 1976. She began her practice of law in Durham with a litigation firm, and thereafter opened her own practice where she handled a variety of complex litigation in the state and federal courts. While continuing her private practice, McAllaster served as an administrative hearing officer for the North Carolina Department of Human Resources from 1981 to 1987. She undertook service as a state court arbitrator in the Fourteenth Judicial District beginning in 1987, and still continues that responsibility. McAllaster joined the Duke Law School faculty in 1988, where she has taught pretrial and trial practice and a child advocacy clinic, as well as the courses she currently teaches. She has also taught trial practice for the National Institute of Trial Advocacy (NITA), and as an adjunct member of the faculty at UNC and other law schools. McAllaster is admitted to practice in the state courts of North Carolina, the US District Courts for the Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts of North Carolina, and in the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

McAllaster was a founder and first president of the NC Association of Women Attorneys and is also a member of the NC Bar Association and the NC Academy of Trial Lawyers. She was appointed by the governor to serve on the NC AIDS Advisory Council in 1996.


Mathew D. McCubbins, Ruth F. De Varney Professor Political Science and Professor of Law, is an interdisciplinary scholar whose work explores the intersections of law, business, and political economy. He joined the Duke Law faculty in 2013 and directs the Center for Law and Democracy at Duke. He holds a joint appointment in Duke University’s Department of Political Science. He previously was the Provore Professor of Business, Law and Political Economy at the University of Southern California and director of the USC-Cal Tech Center for the Study of Law and Politics at the Gould School of Law at the University of Southern California. McCubbins spent 2013-2014 as the W. Glenn Campbell and Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellow and the Robert Eckles Swain National Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

An elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as well as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, McCubbins also has taught at the University of Texas, Stanford University, Washington University in St. Louis and the University of San Diego Law School. He was a Distinguished Professor and the Chancellor’s Associates Chair in the Department of Political Science at the University of California San Diego from 1987 to 2011. He was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1994-95.

McCubbins holds a PhD from the California Institute of Technology. McCubbins is the coauthor of six books: The Logic of Delegation (University of Chicago Press, 1991), winner of the APSA’s 1992 Gladys M. Kammerer Award; Legislative Leviathan (University of California Press, 1993), winner of the APSA’s Legislative Studies Section’s 1994 Richard F. Fenno Jr. Prize; The Democratic Dilemma: Can Citizens Learn What They Need to Know? (Cambridge University Press, 1998); Stealing the Initiative (Prentice-Hall, 2000); Setting the Agenda: Responsible Party Government in the US House of Representatives (Cambridge University Press, 2005), winner of the APSA’s Leon Epstein Award; and Legislative Leviathan, Second Edition (Cambridge University Press, 2006). He is also editor or coeditor of eight additional books and has authored or coauthored more than 100 scientific articles, book chapters, and encyclopedia entries, in political science, economics, computer science, cognitive science, and biology, with one winning the Congressional Quarterly Prize for best article on legislative politics and another winning the SPPQ Award for best article on state politics. He has authored more than three dozen articles in law reviews or law journals. He has published under the nom de plume of McNottlagnost with his coauthors Roger Noll and Barry Weingast.

McCubbins served as a coeditor of the Journal of Law, Economics & Organization for eight years (Oxford University Press). He served on the board of the Society on Empirical Legal Studies for six years. He is presently a coeditor of the Journal of Legal Analysis (Oxford University Press) and is a conetwork director for the Political Science Network (PSN) within the Social Science Research Network.

Francis McGovern, Professor of Law, has the unusual ability to integrate practical experience, abstract thinking, and teaching. This has earned him the “triple crown” in the legal community as premier practitioner, scholar, and teacher in the field of alternative dispute resolution.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, McGovern was among the first in the nation to write about and to use alternative dispute resolution (ADR) techniques to avoid or to improve the litigation process. Three decades later, the federal judiciary, many state courts, and institutions around the world, such as the United Nations, all seek his guidance on practical and conceptual issues in dispute resolution. His name is virtually synonymous with “mass claim” litigation—the often tens of thousands of tort claims arising out of a major disaster or major product liability issue.

As a court-appointed special master or neutral expert, he has developed solutions in most of the significant mass claim litigation in the United States, including the DDT toxic exposure litigation in Alabama, the Dalkon Shield controversy, and his work involving the silicone gel breast implant litigation.

Seeing that these mass claims would take years to reach and proceed through trial at tremendous expense to the parties and courts, McGovern pioneered new roles for court-appointed special masters as “case managers” and “settlement masters.” As a case manager, he organizes the pretrial administration of a case, and uses ADR techniques to help the parties agree on efficient discovery approaches and schedules. The role of settlement master has often required that he develop innovative ways to implement potential settlements. In the Dalkon Shield litigation, he helped organize and administer the distribution of the $2.4 billion trust established to compensate 100,000 women who had sued the maker of the device.

To facilitate his efforts, McGovern has created very sophisticated computerized models of the valuation of these massive claims. By estimating what the claims are worth to the plaintiffs or will cost the defendants, his models narrow the range of reasonable settlement
amounts and help parties to settle more quickly.

Countries outside the United States are now recognizing the effectiveness of McGovern's work. Working with the United Nations Compensation Commission, which was set up to ensure that Iraq compensates citizens, businesses, and government agencies for losses suffered in the Persian Gulf War, McGovern is helping construct a legal framework for handling the 2.6 million claims for reparations from Iraq. He also is developing a transnational ADR center in Europe to handle torts, including silicone gel breast implants and HIV-infected blood cases that cross national boundaries.

A prolific writer, McGovern is the coauthor of two published books, Successful Litigation Techniques and The Preparation of a Product Liability Case, and two books in progress, Toxic Substances Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Both practitioners and scholars rely on his writing for its integration of extensive practical experience with conceptual analysis of fundamental problems in dispute resolution and complex litigation. McGovern's most widely known contribution to the scholarship in this area is his development of the seminal concept of "maturity" in mass torts—a concept generally accepted as critical in analysis of mass torts.

McGovern is widely sought as a teacher, but not only by students enrolled in law school. In addition to carrying a full load of classes, he has given more than fifty speeches in the past few years to academics, judges, and lawyers on issues such as international dispute resolution and an update of the law of product liability.

McGovern has been motivated in all of his undertakings, practical, conceptual, and educational, by the public's decreased faith in traditional governmental systems and procedures for resolving disputes. He wants these systems, like the courts, and procedures, including litigation, to work better. Working better, to him, means operating both more efficiently and in a manner that leaves participants feeling satisfied about the process and results.

Thomas B. Metzloff, Professor of Law, is a native of Buffalo, New York. He earned his BA from Yale College in 1976 and his JD from Harvard Law School in 1979. He began his professional career with a judicial clerkship on the Fifth US Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana, followed by a clerkship with the Supreme Court of the United States. He then practiced with a private firm in Atlanta doing civil litigation matters before accepting a position at Duke Law School in 1985. He teaches civil procedure, ethics, and dispute resolution, as well as a specialized course on the American legal system for international LLM students. He has taught that course regularly at Duke's Geneva and Hong Kong summer institutes as well as at Tsinghua University in Beijing. He served as Duke Law's senior associate dean for academic affairs from 1998 to 2001, and currently serves as a member of the executive committee of Duke University's Academic Council.

Metzloff is also director of the Voices of American Law project. The goal of the project is to interview the parties, attorneys, experts, and judges who were involved in the development of important Supreme Court cases dealing with key constitutional values (such as the First Amendment, privacy rights, and property rights). The interviews are then used to create detailed documentaries that are being widely used in law schools and other educational settings to study constitutional rights and values.

Metzloff also has conducted extensive research on the litigation system as it relates to medical malpractice disputes. For example, he conducted a major empirical study of court-ordered mediation in medical malpractice cases funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Metzloff is active in a number of professional activities. He has served as an advisory member to the North Carolina State Bar Ethics Committee, and also served on the North Carolina Supreme Court's Dispute Resolution Committee.

Ralf Michaels, Arthur Larson Professor of Law, is an expert in comparative law and conflict of laws. His current research focuses mainly on three issues: the role of domestic courts in globalization, the role of conflict of laws as a theory of global legal fragmentation, and the status and relevance of law beyond the state. He has authored numerous articles on all three topics.


Michaels has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Panthéon-Assas (Paris III), Princeton, Pennsylvania, Toronto, and the London School of Economics. He has also held senior research fellowships at Harvard and Princeton, as well as the American Academy in Berlin and the Max Planck Institute for Private Law in Hamburg. In 2015, he gave a number of lectures on private international law at The Hague Academy for International Law.

Michaels studied law at the Universities of Passau and Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Darrell Miller, Professor of Law, focuses his scholarship and teaching on issues of civil rights, constitutional law, civil procedure, and legal history.

His scholarship on the Second Amendment and the Thirteenth Amendment appears in prominent law reviews such as the Yale Law Journal, the Columbia Law Review, and the New York University Law Review, and in the online companions to the Harvard Law Review and the Texas Law Review. In addition, Miller has been cited in opinions of the United States Supreme Court, the United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and in congressional testimony and legal briefs.

Miller joined the Duke Law faculty as a professor of law in 2013 after visiting in the spring 2012 semester. He previously was professor of law at the University of Cincinnati College of Law. While at Cincinnati, the students twice recognized Miller with the Goldman Teaching Excellence Award.

Before entering the legal academy, Miller spent five years litigating complex and appellate matters with a large law firm in Columbus, Ohio. Prior to that, he clerked for Judge R. Guy Cole, Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Miller attended Harvard Law School where he graduated cum laude and served as a Notes Editor for the Harvard Law Review. In addition to his law degree, Miller holds degrees from Oxford University, where he studied Modern History and English as a British Marshall Scholar, and from Anderson University.

Madeline Morris, Professor of Law, is an expert in counterterrorism law and policy, international criminal law, the law of war, transnational jurisdiction, and public international law. Morris has served as a member of the US Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on International Law; adviser on justice to the president of Rwanda; special consultant to the US Secretary of the Army; senior legal counsel, Office of the Prosecutor, Special Court for Sierra Leone; adviser to the special prosecutor, Republic of Serbia; expert witness on the Alien Tort Claims Act, in Sarei v. Rio Tinto; and as a witness before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In 2005, she founded the Guantanamo Defense Clinic at Duke Law School, which she directs.

Morris received her JD from Yale Law School in 1989, and her BA from Yale, summa cum laude, in 1986. She clerked for Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Jeremy Mullem, Clinical Professor of Law, directs the Legal Writing Program at Duke Law School. He teaches first-year Legal Analysis, Research and Writing, and Contract Drafting and Writing for Publication for upper-level students. His research interests center on the uses of language and rhetoric by lawyers and judges, on the development of scholarly legal writing, and on legal research and writing pedagogy.

From 2002 until 2006, Mullem was an instructor with and then acting associate director of the Program in Legal Rhetoric: Writing and Research at American University, Washington College of Law. Before that, he was a graduate associate and then associate director of the Writing Resource Center at the University of Iowa College of Law.

Mullem received his AB in 1992 from Stanford University, his JD in 1995 from the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, and his MFA in 2001 from the University of Iowa Writers’ Workshop. He practiced law in Silicon Valley and his short fiction has appeared in several literary journals.

Theresa A. Newman, Clinical Professor of Law, is also codirector of the Wrongful Convictions Clinic, associate director of the Duke Law School Center for Criminal Justice and Professional Responsibility, and faculty adviser to the student-led Innocence Project. She has been at Duke since 1990 and served as the associate dean for academic affairs from 1999-2008.

Newman is a member of the board of the International Innocence Network, an affiliation of more than 65 organizations dedicated to providing pro bono legal and investigative services to individuals seeking to prove their innocence and working to redress the causes of wrongful convictions. Until several years ago, she served as Network president. She has also served as president of the North Carolina Center on Actual Innocence, a nonprofit organization she helped found, which is dedicated to assisting wrongly convicted North Carolina inmates obtain relief, and she was a member of the North Carolina Chief Justice’s Criminal Justice Study Commission (formerly the Commission on Actual Innocence), the North Carolina Chief Justice’s Commission on Professionalism and the North Carolina Bar Association Administration of Justice Committee.

Newman received her JD from Duke University in 1988. She clerked for the Honorable J. Dickson Phillips, Jr., on the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit after graduation and then practiced in the civil litigation group of Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice in Raleigh, North Carolina, before returning to Duke.

Michelle Benedict Nowlin, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Supervising Attorney of the Environmental Law and Policy Clinic, supervises clinic students from the Law School and the Nicholas School of the Environment and co-teaches the seminar portion of the clinic. She also teaches a course in food and agricultural law and policy.

Nowlin has dedicated her career to the protection of natural resources and public health through the practice of environmental law. Prior to joining Duke’s faculty, she was a senior attorney with the Southern Environmental Law Center in Chapel Hill. At SELC, she represented nonprofit environmental and community organizations throughout the southeast. She led SELC’s Hog Industry Project to develop a comprehensive regulatory program for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, drafted legislation to improve regulation of the inter-basin diversion of water, and represented organizations in federal, state and administrative courts to protect coastal resources, wetlands, and public lands. For her advocacy work, she was named an Honorary Warden by the North Carolina Audubon Society in 2006, and received the Bill Holman Award for Environmental Advocacy, awarded by the Conservation Council of North Carolina, in 1997. She completed a fellowship awarded by the Ford Foundation and worked in private practice for two years in Washington, DC, prior to joining SELC.

Nowlin’s clinic practice focuses on the protection of endangered species and water quality, wetlands regulation, environmental justice, environmental impact assessment, and sustainable agricultural production. She enjoys working with and mentoring students, whose enthusiasm, energy and idealism spark creative approaches to solving current environmental problems and inequities.

Nowlin is a member of the North Carolina Bar and the DC Bar, and is admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of North Carolina, the US Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the US Supreme Court. She has served on the boards of directors of several nonprofit and civic organizations, including a term as chair of the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Law Section of the North Carolina Bar Association. She was named a Neighborhood Hero by Durham’s Inter-neighborhood Council in 2007, in recognition of her community work. Nowlin currently serves on the boards of the Duke Campus Farm and Toxic Free NC.

Nowlin earned her BA with highest honors from the University of Florida, where she was also inducted into Florida Blue Key and Phi Beta Kappa. She earned a dual JD/MA from Duke Law School and the School of the Environment in 1992. While at Duke, she was on the founding committee and served as editor-in-chief of the Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum.

H. Jefferson Powell, Professor of Law, returned to the Duke Law faculty in May 2012 after serving as deputy assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel at the US Department of Justice and as a professor at George Washington University Law School. He previously served on the Duke Law faculty from 1989 to 2010.

Powell has served in a variety of positions in federal and state government during his career. In addition to his recent tenure as deputy assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel, which provides legal advice to the president, the attorney general and other executive branch officers, he served in the US Department of Justice in various capacities from 1993 to 2000, and in 1996, he was the principal deputy solicitor general. He has briefed and argued cases in both federal and state courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. In the early 1990s, he was special counsel to the attorney general of North Carolina.

Powell’s academic career has included visiting positions at Columbia University, Yale University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and he served as a professor of law at the University of Iowa prior to joining the Duke Law faculty. His scholarship has addressed the history and ethical implications of American constitutionalism, the powers of the executive branch, and the role of the Constitution in

Powell holds a bachelor’s degree from St. David’s University College (now Trinity St. David) of the University of Wales; a master’s degree and PhD from Duke University; and a master’s of divinity and JD from Yale University. He was a law clerk to Judge Sam J. Ervin III of the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. He has received numerous awards and honors including, in 2002, Duke University’s Scholar/Teacher Award. Powell currently serves as series editor of the Carolina Academic Press Legal History Series.

Sarah Powell, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching), teaches Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing and upper-year courses. Before joining the Duke Law faculty, Powell was a litigator and senior associate with Covington & Burling LLP in Washington, DC, focusing on complex civil litigation and white-collar criminal defense.

Powell maintains an active pro bono practice. She is a member of the Criminal Justice Act Appellate Panel for the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, representing criminal defendants in direct appeals. Other representative pro bono matters include having represented criminal defendants in both state and federal proceedings, including a successful death penalty appeal; assisted the Maryland Office of the Public Defender, representing a juvenile charged with armed carjacking and other matters; represented a Nigerian refugee fleeing the threat of female genital mutilation who was granted asylum in the US; served on a full-time pro bono assignment at the Neighborhood Legal Services Program, providing legal representation to low-income DC residents at all stages of litigation, including successfully gaining custody for a young mother in a parental kidnapping trial.

Powell received her JD from Duke University School of Law, where she served as a note editor for the Duke Law Journal. She received her BM, with distinction, and master’s of music from Indiana University Jacobs School of Music. Prior to law school she sang as an opera singer.

Powell’s professional experience informs her strong interest in legal education for practice and in lawyer professionalism. She has written about Biglaw practice on the legal blog, Above the Law. Her recent book on practice in a large law firm today is Biglaw: How to Survive the First Two Years of Practice in a Mega-Firm, or, the Art of Doc Review (Carolina Academic Press, 2013).

Jedediah Purdy, Robinson O. Everett Professor of Law, teaches constitutional, environmental, and property law and writes in all of these areas. He also teaches legal theory and writes on issues at the intersection of law and social and political thought.


Purdy graduated from Harvard College, summa cum laude, with an AB in social studies, and received his JD from Yale Law School. He clerked for Judge Pierre N. Leval of the Second US Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City and has been a fellow at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School, an ethics fellow at Harvard University, and a visiting professor at Yale Law School, Harvard Law School, Virginia Law School, and the Georgetown University Law Center.

Purdy has cotutored with faculty from around the university, including Laura Edwards (History), Michael Hardt (Literature), and President Richard Brodhead.

Jo Ann Ragazzo, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching), teaches Legal Analysis, Research and Writing, and Legal Writing in Civil Practice.

Ragazzo is a graduate of East Carolina University with a BS in education. She received her JD with honors in 1984 from the University of North Carolina, where she was a member of the Law Review. Since 1984, Ragazzo has been in private law practice as an associate and partner in Durham and Chapel Hill with an emphasis on civil dispute resolution, including jury trials, bench trials, arbitrations, and mediation. She has represented parties in state and federal courts in cases involving medical malpractice, personal injury law, a variety of real property disputes as well as residential and commercial construction. She has also represented children and parents in Orange County Juvenile Court, and served as guardian ad litem for minors in a variety of court proceedings.

Ragazzo is admitted to practice before all North Carolina state courts, US District Courts for the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts of North Carolina, US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and US Supreme Court. She is a member of the NC State Bar and the 15-B Judicial District Bar. She is a mediator certified by the North Carolina Dispute Resolution Commission and an arbitrator for 15-B Judicial District.

Arti Rai, Elvin R. Latty Professor of Law, and codirector of the Duke Law Center for Innovation Policy, is an internationally recognized expert in intellectual property (IP) law, administrative law, and health policy. Rai has also taught at Harvard University, Yale University, and the University of Pennsylvania law schools. Rai’s research on IP law and policy in biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and software has been funded by NIH, the Kauffman Foundation, and the Woodrow Wilson Center. She has published over 50 articles, essays, and book chapters on IP law, administrative law, and health policy. Her publications have appeared in both peer-reviewed journals and law reviews, including Science, the New England Journal of Medicine, the Journal of Legal Studies, Nature Biotechnology, and the Columbia, Georgetown, and Northwestern law reviews. She is the editor of Intellectual Property Law and Biotechnology: Critical Concepts (Edward Elgar, 2011) and the coauthor of a 2012 Kauffman Foundation monograph on cost-effective health care innovation.

From 2009-2010, Rai served as the administrator of the Office of External Affairs at the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). As external affairs administrator, Rai led policy analysis of the patent reform legislation that ultimately became the America Invents Act and worked to establish the USPTO’s Office of the Chief Economist. Prior to that time, she had served on President-Elect Obama’s transition team reviewing the USPTO. Prior to entering academia, Rai clerked for the Honorable Marilyn Hall Patel of the US District Court for the Northern District of California; was a litigation associate at Jenner & Block (doing patent litigation as well as other litigation); and was a litigator at the Federal Programs Branch of the US Department of Justice’s Civil Division.

Rai regularly testifies before Congress and relevant administrative bodies on IP law and policy issues and regularly advises federal agencies.
on IP policy issues raised by the research that they fund. She is a member of the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research and of an Expert Advisory Council to the Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency (DARPA). Rai is a public member of the Administrative Conference of the United States, a member of the American Law Institute, and cochair of the IP Committee of the Administrative Law Section of the ABA. Rai is currently a member of the Institute of Medicine Committee on Strategies for Responsible Sharing of Clinical Trial Data and has served on, or as a reviewer for, numerous National Academies of Science committees. In 2011, Rai won the World Technology Network Award for Law.

Rai graduated from Harvard College, magna cum laude, with a degree in biochemistry and history (history and science), attended Harvard Medical School for the 1987-1988 academic year, and received her JD, cum laude, from Harvard Law School in 1991. Rai’s moot court team at Harvard Law School won Best Brief and Team honors at the school’s prestigious Ames Moot Court Competition.

Diane Appleton Reeves, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching), joined the Duke Law faculty to teach Legal Analysis, Research and Writing in 2011, after twelve years with the North Carolina Department of Justice, where she was special deputy attorney general in the Criminal Division, Capital Litigation/Federal Habeas Section. Before joining the Attorney General’s Office, she practiced in the area of general civil litigation at the North Carolina law firms of Brooks, Stevens, and Pope, Poyner and Spruill, and Golding, Crews, Meekins, Gordon and Gray. Formerly, as an assistant district attorney in Charlotte, Reeves tried numerous jury trials, including many rape and homicide charges, as a member of the Career Criminal Unit, which, because of the habitual offender status of the accused, was committed to taking every case to trial. In the course of her career, Reeves has practiced in all levels of North Carolina’s state trial and appellate courts. She has represented other clients in civil litigation, and the State of North Carolina in death penalty cases at the federal trial level in all three North Carolina United States District Courts, and argued death penalty cases in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond. She is also admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

From 1984 to 1986 Reeves taught Torts, Criminal Procedure, and Appellate Advocacy at Loyola University School of Law in New Orleans as a visiting professor of law, where she designed and oversaw the moot court program.

Reeves received her BA from Duke University, magna cum laude, in 1974. She received her JD, cum laude, in 1979 from Wake Forest School of Law, where she was a member of the law review staff, and then, notes and comments editor of the Wake Forest Law Review.

Jerome H. Reichman, Bunyan S. Womble Professor of Law, has written and lectured widely on diverse aspects of intellectual property law, including comparative and international intellectual property law and the connections between intellectual property and international trade law. His articles in this area have particularly addressed the problems that developing countries face in implementing the World Trade Organization’s Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). On this and related themes, he and Keith Maskus have recently published a book entitled International Public Goods and Transfer of Technology Under a Globalized Intellectual Property Regime.

Other recent writings have focused on intellectual property rights in data; the appropriate contractual regime for online delivery of computer programs and other information goods; and on the use of liability rules to stimulate investment in innovation. His most recent articles are: “The Globalization of Private Knowledge Goods and the Privatization of Global Public Goods” (co-authored with Keith Maskus), 7 Journal of International Economic Law 279-320 (2004); “A Contractually Reconstructed Research Commons for Scientific Data in a Highly Protectionist Intellectual Property Environment” (co-authored with Paul Uhlir), 66 Law and Contemporary Problems 315-462 (2003); and Using Liability Rules to Stimulate Local Innovation in Developing Countries: Application to Traditional Knowledge (with Tracy Lewis) in International Public Goods and Transfer of Technology Under a Globalized Intellectual Property Regime (2005).

Reichman serves as special advisor to the United States National Academies and the International Council for Science (ICSU) on the subject of legal protection for databases. He is a consultant to numerous intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations; a member of the board of editors, Journal of International Economic Law; and on the Scientific Advisory Board of il Diritto di Autore (Rome).

Allison J. Rice, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching) and Director of the Health Justice Clinic. She is also engaged in HIV/AIDS policy research and advocacy, with a focus on health care access and implementation of the Affordable Care Act. She collaborates with health care advocates in North Carolina and nationally on health care access issues. Rice is a regular speaker and trainer on HIV legal issues, presenting to medical providers, case managers, government officials, and community members

In the Health Justice Clinic, Rice supervises law students who provide legal representation to individuals living with HIV, cancer and other serious medical conditions, in cases involving estate planning, disability, insurance, public benefits, breach of confidentiality, and discrimination. In the HIV/AIDS policy clinic, she works with students on policy projects which have included monitoring and evaluating health plans offered through the Affordable Care Act with respect to their suitability for people living with HIV; studying insurance assistant programs offered by AIDS Drug Assistance Projects (ADAP) and advocating with North Carolina policy makers for expanded insurance cost assistance in the North Carolina ADAP program; reviewing and preparing comments on the proposed North Carolina 1115 Waiver; studying North Carolina HIV control measures and educating the HIV community about HIV criminalization. Many of these policy projects are collaborations with the North Carolina AIDS Action Network, of which Rice is a board member.

Rice has previously taught Legal Writing and Legal Ethics maintains a writing and ethics focus in her clinic supervision. Rice is also interested in the use of technology in law practice and teaching.

Rice began her legal career in 1984 as a staff attorney at Legal Services of Southern Piedmont in Charlotte, NC. She was later appointed Managing Attorney. Prior to coming to Duke, Rice also did legal work for a small public interest law firm and the corporate counsel’s office of an environmental consulting firm. Ms. Rice received her B.A. in History from Colgate University in 1975, and her JD, magna cum laude, from Boston University in 1984. She lives in Durham with her husband, Lou Perron, a designer and real estate broker, and two college-age children.

Rebecca Rich, Clinical Professor of Law (Teaching), teaches Legal Analysis, Research and Writing. She received her JD in 2006, with honors, from Duke University School of Law, where she was a member of Duke Law Journal. She received her BA in 2001 from Goshen College in Goshen, Indiana.

After graduating from law school, Rich served as a law clerk to the Honorable Patricia Timmons-Goodson on the North Carolina Supreme Court. She then practiced civil litigation in Raleigh, NC, with the law firm of Ellis & Winters LLP. Rich is a member of the North Carolina bar and is admitted to practice in all North Carolina federal courts.

Barak D. Richman is Edgar P. and Elizabeth C. Bartlett Professor of Law and Professor of Business Administration. His primary

Richman also is on the Health Sector Management faculty at Duke's Fuqua School of Business and is a senior fellow at the Kenan Institute for Ethics. He won Duke Law School's Blueprint Award in 2005 and the Distinguished Teaching Award in 2010.

Richman has an AB, magna cum laude, from Brown University, a JD, magna cum laude, from Harvard Law School, and a PhD from the University of California, Berkeley, where he studied under Nobel Laureate in Economics Oliver Williamson. He served as a law clerk to Judge Bruce M. Selya of the US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and from 1994-1996 he handled international trade legislation as a staff member of the US Senate Committee on Finance, then chaired by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Stephen E. Roady, *Professor of the Practice of Law*, holds a joint appointment as a professor of the practice of law at Duke Law School and as a faculty fellow in the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions. Prior to his appointment, he devoted more than three decades to litigation and administrative advocacy defending and enforcing the public health and environmental protections contained in federal statutes enacted originally in the United States between 1970 and 1990. His work focused particularly on protecting air and water quality, mountains and streams, and ocean and coastal resources. Most recently, he managed the ocean programs at Earthjustice (the public interest law firm known formerly as the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund).

During the course of his career, Roady has litigated and provided advice and counseling in both federal court and agency proceedings on separate matters arising under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"), the Endangered Species Act ("ESA"), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act ("MSA"), the Marine Mammal Protection Act ("MMPA"), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (known as the "Superfund" statute), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). A number of his federal court cases set precedents. They expanded the duty to consider environmental impacts under NEPA. They buttressed public access to information under the Clean Air Act. They imposed clear duties on the federal government to manage fishing in a sustainable manner under the MSA. And they protected the Missouri River from significant and unauthorized water withdrawals.

Roady also worked in the Congress and has had extensive involvement in administrative proceedings. He was the principal staff member for the United States Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works drafting the permitting and enforcement provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. He represented a consortium of environmental organizations in negotiations with the Council on Environmental Quality as it formulated a new national ocean policy in 2009. Since 2010, he has assisted various Pacific Small Island Developing States as they work in the international legal community to protect against sea level rise and ocean acidification.

During 2001 and 2002, Roady served as the first president of Oceana, an international, nonprofit, non-government organization dedicated to protecting life in the sea. Under his tenure, Oceana grew from four staffers to forty and established a framework for protecting the oceans from pollution and overfishing.

Between 1998 and 2001, Roady started and led the Ocean Law Project, which established precedents under both NEPA and the MSA requiring the government to better protect the ocean ecosystem.

Roady is a graduate of Davidson College (AB 1971) and Duke Law School (JD 1976). He has been teaching a course on ocean and coastal law and policy at Duke Law School and at Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment since 2003. He received a Professor of the Year Award from the Duke School of the Environment in 2008, and that same year was named a Public Interest Fellow by Harvard Law School.

Roady has been a visiting professor at the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii and a professorial lecturer at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. In 2013, he provided separate briefings for members of the Irish and German governments on lessons learned in this country with respect to sustainable fishery management.

Roady's most recent writings focus on ocean stewardship duties under the Public Trust Doctrine, including a chapter in *Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy* (2d ed. 2015). Other published work includes articles explaining key federal statutes and doctrines that protect ocean life and articles that detail the legislative history of permitting and enforcement provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

**Stephen E. Sachs, Professor of Law**, is a scholar of civil procedure, constitutional law, Anglo-American legal history, and conflict of laws. He joined the Duke Law faculty after practicing in the litigation group of Mayer Brown in Washington, DC.

Sachs' research spans a variety of substantive topics, focusing on the history of procedural and private law and the implications of that history for public law and current disputes. His research interests include federal jurisdiction, constitutional interpretation, sovereign immunity, and the legal status of corporations. He teaches Civil Procedure, Conflict of Law, and seminars on constitutional law. In June 2013, Sachs wrote an amicus brief to the Supreme Court on forum selection agreements in civil cases. The Court ordered the parties to be prepared to address the brief, which was discussed at oral argument and in the Court’s opinion. The brief was later named among the "Exemplary Legal Writing of 2013" by *The Green Bag Almanac & Reader*, a legal journal.


Sachs received his AB summa cum laude in history from Harvard University in 2002, graduating first in his class and winning the Sophia Freund Prize. He was a Rhodes Scholar, graduating from Oxford University in 2004 with a BA degree in politics, philosophy, and economics. He received his JD in 2007 from Yale Law School, where he was executive editor of the *Yale Law Journal* and served both as executive editor and articles editor of the *Yale Law & Policy Review*.

**Richard L. Schmalbeck**, *Simpson Thacher & Bartlett Professor of Law*, has also served as dean of the University of Illinois College of Law, and as a visiting professor on the University of Michigan and Northwestern University law faculties. His recent scholarly work has
focused on issues involving non-profit organizations, and the federal estate and gift taxes. He has also served as an adviser to the Russian Federation in connection with its tax reform efforts. The third edition of his federal income tax casebook, coauthored with Lawrence Zelenak, was released by Aspen Publishers in 2011.

He graduated from the University of Chicago, and later from its Law School, where he served as associate editor of the University of Chicago Law Review. Prior to beginning his teaching career, he practiced tax law in Washington, DC.

Christopher H. Schroeder is Charles S. Murphy Professor of Law and Professor of Public Policy Studies and Co-Director of the Program in Public Law. In December, 2012, he returned to the Duke Law School faculty after serving for nearly three years as Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Policy at the United States Department of Justice, where he supervised the evaluation of President Obama’s nominees to the federal judiciary and provided policy advice to the Attorney General and the White House on a variety of law enforcement and national security issues. Schroeder has also served as acting Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Counsel where he was responsible for legal advice to the Attorney General and the President on a broad range of legal issues, including separation of powers, other constitutional issues, and matters of statutory interpretation and administrative law. He has also served as chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Schroeder currently teaches a course on Federal Policymaking to Duke Law School’s Duke in DC externs, as well as co-teaching a seminar on presidential powers with his Duke colleague, Jeff Powell. He is working on a book on presidential powers.

He received his BA from Princeton University in 1968, a MDiv from Yale University in 1971, and his JD from University of California, Berkeley (Boalt Hall) in 1974, where he was editor in chief of the California Law Review.

Steven L. Schwarcz, Stanley A. Star Professor of Law, is also the founding director of Duke University’s interdisciplinary Global Capital Markets Center (now renamed the Global Financial Markets Center). His areas of research and scholarship include insolvency and bankruptcy law; international finance, capital markets, and systemic risk; and commercial law. (Links to his scholarship are at http://law.duke.edu/fac/schwarcz/) He holds a bachelor’s degree in aerospace engineering (summa cum laude) and a juris doctor from Columbia Law School. Prior to joining the Duke faculty, he was a partner at two leading international law firms where he represented top banks and other financial institutions in structuring innovative capital market financing transactions, both domestic and international. He also helped to pioneer the field of asset securitization, and his book, Structured Finance, A Guide to the Principles of Asset Securitization (3d ed.), is one of the most widely used texts in the field.

Professor Schwarcz has been the Leverhulme visiting professor at the University of Oxford, visiting professor at the University of Geneva Faculty of Law, senior fellow at The University of Melbourne Law School, and an adviser to the United Nations. He has given numerous endowed or distinguished public lectures, including at the University of Hong Kong, the University of Oxford (the Leverhulme Lectures 2010, available at http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2975&context=faculty_scholarship), Georgetown University Law Center, National University of Singapore, and The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea. He has served as an expert at meetings of the World Economic Forum. He also has given numerous keynote speeches, including at annual conferences of the European Central Bank, the Corporate Law Teachers Association of Australia, New Zealand, and Asia-Pacific, Moody’s Corporation, and the Asian Securitisation Forum.

Additionally, Professor Schwarcz has testified before the US Congress on topics including systemic risk, securitization, credit rating agencies, and financial regulation and has advised several US and foreign governmental agencies on the financial crisis and shadow banking. His writings include “Systemic Risk”, 97 Georgetown Law Journal 193, the second most cited law review article of 2008. He is also a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy, a founding member of the International Insolvency Institute, a fellow of the American College of Commercial Finance Lawyers, business law advisor to the American Bar Association Section on Business Law, and senior fellow of the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI).

Neil S. Siegel is David W. Ichel Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science, Co-Director of the Program in Public Law, and Director of the DC Summer Institute on Law and Policy. His research and teaching fall in the areas of US constitutional law, constitutional theory, and federal courts.

Professor Siegel’s scholarship addresses a variety of areas of constitutional law and, in doing so, considers ways in which a methodologically pluralist approach can accommodate changes in society and the needs of American governance while remaining disciplined and bound by the rule of law. His articles on collective action federalism offer constitutional justification for robust, but not limitless, federal power. His writings on constitutional politics and judicial statesmanship seek to understand how participants in the practice of constitutional law seek to vindicate the preconditions for the legitimacy of constitutional law. His constitutional theory scholarship analyzes, among other issues, how perceptions of the clarity or ambiguity of the constitutional text are affected in part by purposive, structural, historical, doctrinal, and consequentialist considerations. His work on sex equality and reproductive rights examines competing mediating principles of equality and identifies ways in which equality values are protected under both equal protection and substantive due process. And his contributions in the area of separation of powers document and justify the role of historical practice in partially constituting executive and judicial power, especially when such practice is considered along with structural constitutional concerns.

Professor Siegel teaches Duke Law students, undergraduates in Duke University’s Trinity College and in Duke Law’s DC Summer Institute, and judges in Duke’s Master of Judicial Studies Program. Throughout the year, he offers US Supreme Court updates and other talks at judicial conferences and law firms around the country.

Professor Siegel served as special counsel to Senator Joseph R. Biden during the confirmation hearings of John G. Roberts and Samuel A. Alito. During the October 2003 term, he clerked for Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg at the US Supreme Court. He also served as Bristow Fellow in the Office of the Solicitor General at the US Department of Justice during the tenure of Solicitor General Theodore B. Olson, and as law clerk to Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson III of the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

In 1994, Professor Siegel received his BA (economics and political science), summa cum laude, from Duke University. In 1995, he received his MA (economics) from Duke University. He graduated in 2001 with joint degrees from the University of California, Berkeley, receiving his JD from Berkeley Law and a PhD in jurisprudence and social policy. While at Berkeley Law, he served as the senior articles editor of the California Law Review.

Jeff Ward, Associate Clinical Professor of Law, is Director of Duke Law School’s Start-Up Ventures Clinic, where he and his students counsel eligible seed and early-stage entrepreneurs on a wide variety of legal matters including formation, founder equity and vesting, shareholder agreements, intellectual property protection and licensing, commercialization strategies, and operational issues.
Ward focuses his scholarship and professional activities on issues of social enterprise and ensuring equitable access to the tools of economic growth. Prior to serving as director of the Start-Up Ventures Clinic, Ward was supervising attorney in Duke Law School's Community Enterprise Clinic.

Ward has also served as a Public Interest Law Initiative (PILI) Fellow at the Community Economic Development Law Project of the Chicago Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Inc., where he counseled small businesses and non-profit organizations regarding corporate structure, intellectual property matters, real estate transactions, personnel and employment issues, and contractual matters and where, in partnership with the City of Chicago Department of Business Affairs, he provided legal and planning advice to start-up entrepreneurs.

As an associate with the Chicago office of Latham & Watkins, Ward focused on M&A and capital markets transactions. He offered presentations on issues pertinent to start-ups for The Law Project and taught issues of constitutional law to students in Chicago Public Schools as part of Lawyers in the Classroom, a program of the Constitutional Rights Foundation of Chicago.

Ward earned a JD/LLM in International & Comparative Law from Duke Law School, where he graduated magna cum laude and Order of the Coif. He received the James S. Bidlake Memorial Award for Excellence in Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing; faculty awards both for Clinical Practice and for International, Transnational, and Comparative Law; and the Justin Miller Award for Integrity. Ward served as student director of the Duke Law Innocence Project, as an assistant to Professors John Weistart (Contracts) and Ralf Michaels (Comparative Law), and as an editor of Law & Contemporary Problems, for which he was a co-recipient of the David Cavers Award for outstanding editing.

Ward graduated from the University of Notre Dame, summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, with a BA in the Program of Liberal Studies (Great Books) and a concentration in Philosophy, Politics, & Economics. He also holds an MA in Literature from Northern Illinois University, where he won the national PC Somerville Award for academic scholarship, service, and promise as an educator. Before turning to the law, Ward worked first as a business consultant with a global management-consulting firm in Chicago and then as an English teacher in the Chicago suburbs.

John C. Weistart, Professor of Law, AB 1965, LLD (Honors), Illinois Wesleyan University; JD 1968, Duke University. Professor Weistart has been involved in several innovative projects in the course of his career. Most recently he directed the Contracts Video Project which produced The Contracts Experience, the first complete set of multimedia course materials to be used in law schools. The project won several awards for its contributions in the fields of both education and videography. Professor Weistart is also the coauthor of the seminal work, The Law of Sports, which has been recognized as the foundation of the now-developed field of sports law. In addition, in 1986, he was the executive producer of Fair Game, a PBS show on issues of corruption and commercialization in college sports. Professor Weistart is known for his writing in the fields of contracts, commercial law and sports law and serves as a consultant to the Federal Trade Commission. He is a frequent commentator on issues of business and culture.

Jane R. Wettach, Clinical Professor of Law, directs the Children’s Law Clinic and teaches Education Law. She is a frequent speaker on issues involving the educational rights of children, especially children with disabilities. She was honored by the North Carolina Justice Center with its 2010 “Defender of Justice Award” in the area of litigation.

Wettach joined the Duke Law faculty in 1994 after practicing poverty law for 13 years with legal aid offices in Raleigh and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, developing particular expertise in the law of government benefits. She has argued cases in the US Supreme Court and the North Carolina Supreme Court, as well as other appellate courts. Prior to establishing the Children’s Law Clinic in 2002, she served as supervising attorney in Duke Law’s AIDS Legal Project and as an instructor in the Legal Analysis, Research and Writing program.

Wettach is the author of The Advocate’s Guide to Assistance Programs in North Carolina, coauthor of A Consumer’s Guide to Health Insurance and Health Programs in North Carolina, and a contributing author to Special Education Advocacy (LexisNexis, 2011). She received her BA in 1976 and her JD in 1981 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Jonathan B. Wiener is William R. and Thomas L. Perkins Professor of Law, Professor of Environmental Policy, and Professor of Public Policy. Since 2015 he is the co-director of the Rethinking Regulation program at Duke. From 2007-15 he served as the director of the JD-LLM Program in International and Comparative Law at Duke Law School. From 2000-05 he was the founding Faculty Director of the Duke Center for Environmental Solutions, now expanded into the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, of which he served as chair of the faculty advisory committee from 2007-10.

In 2008, Jonathan Wiener served as president of the Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) (the first law professor or lawyer to hold this post). In 2003 he received the SRA Chauncey Starr Young Risk Analyst Award for career contributions to the field by age 40. In 2012 he cochaired the SRA’s World Congress on Risk in Sydney, Australia. In 2014 he received SRA’s Richard J. Burk Outstanding Service Award. Since 2002 he has been a University Fellow of Resources for the Future (RFF), the environmental economics think tank. He is a member of the Scientific and Technical Council of the International Risk Governance Council (IRGC), and of the Chaire Economie du Climat (CEC). He was a chapter lead author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 5th Assessment Report, Working Group III, Chapter 13, “International Cooperation: Agreements and Institutions” (2014). In 2015 he was a member of the Special Policy Study team on “Environmental Risk Management” for the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED). In 2014-16 he was a member of the World Economic Forum’s Global Agenda Council on Climate Change.

He has been a visiting professor at: Harvard Law School (2010 and 1999), Université Paris-Dauphine (2010 and 2011), Sciences Po (2008), the University of Chicago Law School (2007), and l’Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and le Centre International de Recherche sur L’Environnement et le Développement (CIRED) in Paris (2005-06). He has taught courses on Environmental Law, Risk Regulation, Climate Change, Mass Torts, Property Law, Global Property Regimes, International Environmental Law, and Happiness & Decisions.

From 2000-05 he served as the founding faculty director of the Duke Center for Environmental Solutions, now expanded into the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, of which he served as chair of the faculty advisory committee from 2007-10.

Science.

Before coming to Duke Law, he worked on United States and international environmental policy at the White House Council of Economic Advisers, at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and at the US Department of Justice, serving in both the first Bush and Clinton administrations. He helped negotiate the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and attended the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. In 1993 he helped draft Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Review.


Jonathan Wiener also helped organize the Americorps National Service program in 1993, helped start the annual City Year servathon in Boston in 1989 and the DC Cares servathon in Washington DC in 1991, served on the North Carolina State Commission on National and Community Service from 1994-98, and founded the "Dedicated to Durham" community service day held twice each year at Duke Law School since 1995.

Ernest A. Young, Alston & Bird Professor of Law, teaches constitutional law, federal courts, and foreign relations law. He is one of the nation’s leading authorities on the constitutional law of federalism, having written extensively on the Rehnquist Court’s "Federalist Revival" and the difficulties confronting courts as they seek to draw lines between national and state authority. He also is an active commentator on foreign relations law, where he focuses on the interaction between domestic and supranational courts and the application of international law by domestic courts. Professor Young also writes on constitutional interpretation and constitutional theory. He has been known to dabble in maritime law and comparative constitutional law.

A native of Abilene, Texas, Professor Young joined the Duke Law faculty in 2008, after serving as the Charles Alan Wright Chair in Federal Courts at the University of Texas at Austin School of Law, where he had taught since 1999. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1990 and Harvard Law School in 1993. After law school, he served as a law clerk to Judge Michael Boudin of the First US Circuit Court of Appeals (1993-94) and to Justice David Souter of the US Supreme Court (1995-96). Professor Young practiced law at Cohan, Simpson, Cowlishaw & Wulff in Dallas, Texas (1994-95) and at Covington & Burling in Washington, DC (1996-98), where he specialized in appellate litigation. He has also been a visiting professor at Harvard Law School (2004-05) and Villanova University School of Law (1998-99), as well as an adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center (1997).

Elected to the American Law Institute in 2006, Professor Young is an active participant in both public and private litigation in his areas of interest. He has been the principal author of amicus briefs on behalf of leading constitutional scholars in several recent Supreme Court cases, including Medellin v. Texas (concerning presidential power and the authority of the International Court of Justice over domestic courts) and Gonzales v. Raich (concerning federal power to regulate medical marijuana).

Lawrence Zelenak, Pamela B. Gann Professor of Law, teaches income tax, corporate tax, and a tax policy seminar. His publications include numerous articles on tax policy issues and a treatise on federal income taxation of individuals. His most recent book is Learning to Love Form 1040: Two Cheers for the Return-Based Mass Income Tax (University of Chicago Press, 2013).


Prior to joining Duke Law in 2003, Zelenak was a member of the Columbia Law School faculty. Earlier he was a faculty member at the University of North Carolina School of Law; professor in residence at the Office of the Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC; an assistant professor at Lewis and Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon; and an associate with the firm of LeSourd and Patten in Seattle, Washington. He has also been a visiting professor at the University of Utah and Northwestern University schools of law.

Zelenak received his BA, summa cum laude, from the University of Santa Clara, and his JD, magna cum laude, from Harvard Law School in 1979.
Extended Faculty

Sarah Adamczyk, Clinical Fellow and Supervising Attorney, International Human Rights Clinic
Judge L. Patrick Auld, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Donald B. Ayer, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jane Bahnsen, Reference Librarian and Senior Lecturing Fellow
Peter A. Barnes, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Robert A. Beason, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Arthur F. Beeler, Jr., Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jennifer L. Behrens, Reference Librarian and Senior Lecturing Fellow
Daniel S. Bowling III, Senior Lecturing Fellow
C. Lynn Calder, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Larry W. Chavis, Adjunct Assistant Professor
Judge James C. Dever, III, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Diane Dimond, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Michael Dockterman, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Troy D. Dow, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Juliette Duara, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Dennis M. Duffy, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Rene Stemple Ellis, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Bruce A. Elvin, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Benjamin Ewing, Visiting Assistant Professor
John M. Fuscoe, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Anne Gordon, Senior Lecturing Fellow and Director of Externships
Robert M. Hart, Senior Lecturing Fellow
David Hoffman, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Terence M. Hynes, Senior Lecturing Fellow
David W. Ichel, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Rima Idzelis, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Alexandra K. Johnson, Senior Lecturing Fellow
W. H. Kip Johnson III, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Sally C. Johnson, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Sebastian Kielmanovich, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Geoffrey R. Krouse, Senior Lecturing Fellow
George R. Krouse, Jr., Senior Lecturing Fellow
Phyllis Lile-King, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Guangya Liu, Empirical Research Analyst and Lecturing Fellow
Marie Grant Lukens, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Joan Ames Magat, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Thomas K. Maher, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Gray McCalley, Jr., Senior Lecturing Fellow
Bryan McGann, Senior Lecturing Fellow
J. Scott Merrell, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Wayne V. Miller, Senior Lecturing Fellow
William S. Mills, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Frances Turner Mock, Clinical Professor (Teaching)
Deanne Morgan, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Marilyn R. Forbes Phillips, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Amy Pickle, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Gregg Polsky, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Jena Reger, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Lee Reiners, Lecturing Fellow and Director, Global Financial Markets Center
Manuel Sager, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Thomas Schroeder, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Amanda Schwoerke, Lecturing Fellow
Laura M. Scott, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Wickliffe Shreve, Lecturing Fellow
C. J. Skender, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Gregory Sleet, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Emily Strauss, Lecturing Fellow
James Stuart, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Casey L. Thomson, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Curtis A. Twiddy, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Michael "Buz" Waitzkin, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Clay C. Wheeler, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Thomas Williams, Senior Lecturing Fellow
Emeriti Faculty

Michael Bradley, F.M. Kirby Emeritus Professor of Investment Banking and Professor Emeritus of Law
Paul D. Carrington, Harry R. Chadwick Sr. Professor of Law, Emeritus
George C. Christie, James B. Duke Professor of Law Emeritus
Richard A. Danner, Archibald C. and Frances Fulk Rufty Research Professor of Law
Walter E. Dellinger III, Douglas B. Maggs Professor of Law
Peter G. Fish, Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Law
Martin P. Golding, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and Law
Clark C. Havighurst, William Neal Reynolds Professor of Law, Emeritus
Donald L. Horowitz, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Law and Political Science
David L. Lange, Melvin G. Shimm Emeritus Professor of Law
Richard Maxwell, Harry R. Chadwick Sr. Professor of Law, Emeritus
William A. Reppy, Jr., Charles L. B. Lowndes Professor of Law, Emeritus
H. B. Robertson, Jr., Professor of Law, Emeritus
Thomas D. Rowe, Jr., Elvin R. Latty Professor of Law, Emeritus
Scott L. Silliman, Professor of the Practice of Law, Emeritus
Michael E. Tigar, Professor of the Practice of Law, Emeritus
Neil Vidmar, Russell M. Robinson II Professor Emeritus of Law
Duke Law School attracts many of the most qualified applicants from across the country and around the world, and admission is highly selective. Most successful applicants graduated near the top of their undergraduate classes, have high test scores, and possess a clear record of achievement in other areas such as community service, business, graduate study, or extra-curricular activities.

The application review process includes a thorough evaluation of each candidate’s academic record, including the rigor and breadth of the curriculum, overall grade trends, and any graduate level work. Detailed letters of recommendation from faculty members provide further insight into a candidate’s intellectual ability, work ethic, and personal skills. Letters of recommendation from employers may add additional information about an applicant’s abilities. Candidates who have been out of school for some time may substitute letters from employers for the academic references.

Duke also seeks to identify applicants who demonstrate leadership and engagement. Most successful candidates show sustained and meaningful commitment to one or more fields of interest to them. Although many applicants have had some exposure to the legal profession, this is not in itself a requirement. The Duke Law School community benefits from a student body that represents a broad range of experiences and interests. The required resume should provide a concise summary of an applicant’s activities and employment; it may include more detail than a traditional one-page employment resume. The personal statement and optional additional essays allow candidates to highlight specific aspects of their background that may not be apparent from the other application materials. It is often helpful to indicate reasons for interest in law school in general and Duke in particular, especially when they relate to an applicant’s specific experiences. Special care is taken when evaluating applications to achieve diversity in interests, perspectives, and backgrounds.

Admission Procedures

JD Program

The Admissions and Financial Aid Committee receives its authority by delegation from the law faculty and reports to the law faculty. The committee decides policy questions that arise in the admissions process. Individual applications are reviewed by the associate dean for admissions and student affairs. Each applicant is responsible for collecting and submitting the following documents:

- Completed application form submitted through the electronic service offered by the Law School Admission Council at www.lsac.org.
- Two letters of recommendation. It is suggested that the letters be written by professors who have personal knowledge of the academic performance and potential of the applicant. Although academic references are preferred, applicants who have been out of school for some time may substitute letters from employers or others who are well acquainted with their personal traits and intellectual potential.
- A nonrefundable processing fee of $70.
- A personal statement and resume.

Applicants are strongly urged to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) no later than December. Registration forms and information should be procured by writing directly to the Law School Admission Council (LSAC), Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940, (215) 968-1001, or by visiting www.lsac.org. Applicants with disabilities should contact LSAC directly for information concerning special accommodations for taking the LSAT.

Applicants must arrange for the submission of transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate schools attended to the Law School Admission Council, Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940.

The priority application deadline is February 15; applications may be submitted after the deadline if space is available. Review of completed applications begins in September. Most decisions are issued by late April.

Applicants who visit Duke Law School are encouraged to talk with currently enrolled students, and may attend a class and meet with an admissions representative if the visit is scheduled in advance.

Each applicant extended an offer of admission will be given a reasonable amount of time to respond. Written offers of admission will be sent to admitted candidates specifying the amount of deposit and other conditions required to hold a place in the class. A waiting list is established in late spring and is held open as long as necessary. Offers are extended to applicants on the waiting list as withdrawals occur during the summer.

Admission to Duke Law is conditional upon receipt of a final official transcript of all undergraduate and graduate work undertaken by the candidate, and the completion of any degree listed in the application for admission.

Dual Degree Programs

Duke Law School offers a variety of opportunities for dual degree studies, both within the law school and in collaboration with other departments and schools. Candidates for the JD/LLM dual degrees in International and Comparative Law and in Law and Entrepreneurship are selected by Duke Law School. Applicants should designate the appropriate JD/LLM program on the application form. Candidates for joint professional degrees in business (MBA), medicine (MD), environmental management (MEM), public policy (MPP), and theological studies (MTS) are considered separately for admission to both schools on the same basis as those applicants who are applying for the individual
programs. The admission decision of one school has no bearing on the admission decision of the other school. If accepted for admission by both schools, the applicant is automatically eligible to participate in the established dual-degree program. Students planning to participate in such programs should notify Duke Law School immediately upon their admission. Candidates for the JD/MBA dual degree complete the joint application available through the Law School Admission Council, while candidates for other joint professional degrees complete the individual applications for each program. Students interested in the JD/MA in bioethics and science policy may submit an application to The Graduate School either before or after matriculating at Duke Law School.

Transfer Policy

In order to be considered for admission to Duke, a transfer applicant must present evidence of the satisfactory completion of one year of study at any law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, and be eligible for readmission to that school. To be given serious consideration for admission, an applicant should rank at least in the top quarter of the class. Two academic years of law study must be completed at Duke.

The following items are required to complete a transfer applicant's admission file:

- A nonrefundable processing fee of $70
- Letter of good standing from the dean of the law school attended
- References from two law professors who have personal knowledge of the academic performance and potential of the applicant
- Certified transcript of all grades earned in the first year of law school
- Law school class rank or notification from the school that they do not rank
- LSAC Law School Report

Spring semester grades must be received before decisions can be made. The deadline for submitting transfer applications is July 1. Decisions are normally made the last week of July.

Graduate Study in Law

Admission to Duke to pursue law study beyond the basic professional degree is generally limited to LLM in law and entrepreneurship candidates, LLM in judicial studies candidates, JD/LLM candidates, and international students. For information about application to the LLM programs in law and entrepreneurship and judicial studies, please see below. For information about application to other graduate study programs, see the description of admission procedures in the section on international students.

Admission Procedures

LLM in Law and Entrepreneurship

Applications for the LLM in law and entrepreneurship are reviewed by members of the program's faculty committee. Each applicant is responsible for collecting and submitting the following documents:

- Completed application form submitted through the electronic service offered by the Law School Admission council at www.lsac.org
- Two letters of recommendation. It is suggested that at least one letter be written by a professor who has personal knowledge of the academic performance and potential of the applicant. Applicants who have been out of school for some time may substitute letters from employers or others who are well acquainted with their personal traits and entrepreneurial potential.
- A nonrefundable processing fee of $70
- A personal statement and resume
- A self-reported LSAT score(s). LSAC will not provide score reports to Duke for the LLMLE program. Fill in the score(s) on the application and include a copy of your report in your supplemental material. Applications may be reviewed without LSAT scores, but applicants must address the fact that they have not supplied this information in a statement in the supplemental materials.

Applicants must arrange for the submission of transcripts from all undergraduate, graduate, and law schools attended to the Law School Admission Council, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940. The official law school transcript must be submitted directly from an accredited US law school verifying that the applicant has received a JD and/or LLM degree from that school, along with evidence of final class rank. Official transcripts for all academic work attempted at any college, university, and professional school must also be submitted, including international JD or LLM degrees. If eligibility for the program depends on current active bar membership, applicant must submit verification of active status.

Applicants whose first language is not English must submit a Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) report, unless the applicant graduated from a US undergraduate institution or received a JD from a US law school.

There is a rolling admissions process for the law and entrepreneurship LLM program. Application materials are posted online in October, with decisions issued periodically as applications are completed.

Each applicant extended an offer of admission will be given a reasonable amount of time to respond. Written offers of admission will be sent to admitted candidates specifying the amount of deposit and other conditions required to hold a place in the class. A waiting list is established in late spring and is held open as long as necessary. Offers are extended to applicants on the waiting list as withdrawals occur during the summer.
LLM in Judicial Studies

Through Duke’s two-year LLM Program in Judicial Studies, judges learn the analytical skills and research approaches necessary for studying judicial institutions and apply those skills to studies of domestic and international judicial institutions, common and emerging legal issues, general judicial practices, and judicial reform efforts. The program is open to state, federal, and international judges who sit on courts of general jurisdiction. (Municipal judges, administrative law judges, arbitrators, and special masters are not eligible for the program.) We seek to admit a balance of representatives from each sector of the judiciary to create a diversity of ideas and approaches that will enhance the learning experience. The program requires four weeks of coursework in two consecutive summers (total of eight weeks on campus), plus the writing of a thesis based on original research. Courses are highly interactive and taught by scholars from the Duke Law faculty as well as from institutions around the country.

Each applicant is responsible for collecting and submitting the following documents:

- The application form which can be downloaded from Duke Law’s website at www.law.duke.edu/judicialstudies/application. The form must be signed and submitted in hard copy form through the mail or electronically signed and submitted via email to judicialstudies@law.duke.edu. (Please note that this is a two-year program; therefore, each new class begins on the even years only.)
- $70 nonrefundable application processing fee. This fee may be submitted by check or money order, and must be submitted through the mail. To verify your identity, please include your name and birth date on your check or money order.
- Resume or curriculum vitae
- Personal statement
- Two references and contact information
- TOEFL report (for international applicants only, if applicable)

Candidates can submit application materials anytime throughout the year; however, applications will not be reviewed until the summer before the start of a new program.

Bar Admission

In addition to a bar examination, there are character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners. For additional information, please visit http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/bar_admissions.html.

University and Law School Rules

Students are subject to the rules and regulations of the university and Duke Law School that are currently in effect, or those that in the future may be promulgated by the appropriate authorities of the university. A copy of Duke Law School’s rules is available for review in the Law School Library and on the law school’s website at law.duke.edu. Every student, in accepting admission, indicates a willingness to subscribe to and be governed by these rules and regulations. The student also acknowledges the right of the university to take such disciplinary action, including suspension and/or expulsion, as may be appropriate, for failure to abide by these rules and regulations of academic misconduct, or for other conduct adjudged unsatisfactory or detrimental to the university.

Duke University is a drug-free workplace as defined by federal regulations.

Information about admission to the Duke University School of Law is also available at the law school’s website at law.duke.edu.
Financial Information
Financial Information

Tuition

JD, LLB, and MLS Candidates
For the academic year 2017-2018 entering students in the JD program and transfer students will pay a full year’s tuition of $61,000. JD/LLM students will pay a full year’s tuition of $71,166. Entering students must pay their fall tuition by August 1, 2017. The tuition refund policy is set forth below.

Graduate Degree Candidates
Students pursuing the LLM degree will pay tuition of $61,000 in 2017-2018 for their single year of instruction. SJD candidates must enroll for two years; tuition for the SJD program for 2017-2018 is set at $61,000.

Other Fees

Student Health Fee
A mandatory student health fee of $794 ($397 per semester) is charged to all Duke University students. All students are required to maintain medical insurance that meets minimum standards set by the university.

Absentia Fee
Duke Law School students spending one semester or all of their final year of law school at another law school shall be charged an in absentia fee for the semester or semesters “visiting” at another law school. The fee is the greater of (1) 10 percent of Duke Law School tuition or (2) the amount that Duke Law School tuition exceeds the tuition at the “visited” school. The fee shall not exceed two-thirds of Duke Law School tuition. Students visiting at Duke will receive no scholarship assistance from Duke Law School.

Law Student Activity Fee
Students are charged a $110 fee to support the activities of student organizations and the Duke Bar Association.

Graduate Student Activity Fee
Students are charged a $36 fee to support the Graduate and Professional Student Council.

Graduate Student Services Fee
Students are charged a $20 fee to support cocurricular services such as University career services and cultural programming.

Recreation Fee
Students are charged a $287 fee that provides unlimited access to the on-campus recreation facilities.

Academic Transcript Fee
The university will charge a one-time academic transcript fee of $40.

General Expenses

Applicants should be aware that the following general expense estimate was compiled in the spring of 2017, and for future years appropriate revisions may be necessary to reflect inflationary increases. The best estimate of total living costs for a nine-month academic year excluding tuition, fees, and hospital insurance is approximately $19,997 for a single student. Included in the above cost-of-living estimate are current expense levels for lodging, board, books (approximately $1,400 if purchased new), supplies, transportation, and personal effects. First-year students are also strongly encouraged to own a computer; the student expense budget may be increased by up to $2,500 for the purchase of a notebook computer. (This budget increase is available only once during a student’s career.) Financial aid awards in most cases cannot be based on proposed budgets in excess of these figures.

University Policies for Payment of Accounts

Payment of Accounts for Fall and Spring
The Office of the Bursar issues invoices for tuition, fees, and other charges approximately four to six weeks prior to the beginning of classes each semester. The total amount due on the invoice is payable by the invoice due date which is normally several weeks prior to the beginning of classes. If full payment is not received by the due date, a late payment will be assessed on the next invoice and certain restrictions as stated below will be applied. Failure to receive an invoice does not warrant exemption from the payment of tuition and fees nor from the penalties and restrictions. Entering first-year students are required to pay tuition, fees, and other charges by August 1, 2017. Students may download the invoice from their ACES account.
Penalty Charge
If the total amount due on an invoice is not received by the invoice due date, a penalty charge will be assessed by the Office of the Bursar.

Restrictions
An individual will be in default if the total amount due on the student invoice is not paid in full by the due date. An individual who is in default will not be allowed to register for classes, receive a copy of the academic transcript, have academic credits certified, be granted a leave of absence, or receive a diploma at graduation. An individual in default will be withdrawn.

Tuition Refunds
Tuition refunds are governed by the following policy. It should be noted that special rules apply to students receiving Title IV loan assistance, which may be obtained from the financial aid office.

In the event of death or a call to active duty in the armed services, a full tuition refund is granted.

Students may elect to have tuition charges refunded or carried forward as a credit for later study according to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawal Date</th>
<th>Refund Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>withdrawal before the beginning of classes</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdrawal during the first or second week</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdrawal during the third through fifth week</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdrawal during the sixth week</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdrawal after the sixth week</td>
<td>No refund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scholarship Assistance
Duke Law School offers scholarship assistance to selected incoming students. Although most scholarships are based on merit and financial need, a number of scholarships are granted based solely on the applicant's potential, as reflected by the strength of the admission application.

Scholarship awards are generally made in the form of a contract committing the school to a total grant to be disbursed over six semesters or three years of full-time law school enrollment.

Students seeking scholarship assistance should file a scholarship application soon after being selected for admission to the law school. The fact that a student plans to apply for financial aid will not affect the decision on the application for admission.

Specially Funded Scholarships
Many of the law school's scholarships are funded from general endowment and other law school revenues. Some scholarship candidates are selected each year for support from one of several specially endowed scholarship funds. The criteria for these named awards vary; all students applying for aid will be considered for any special scholarships for which they may be eligible.

Upper-Level Awards
Virtually all available scholarship funds are allocated to entering students and to students continuing under a scholarship contract awarded at the time of admission. No additional scholarship funding is typically available to upper-level students.

Title IV Loan Assistance
Title IV loan assistance is available to qualified students. Students who wish to apply for this assistance must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). To complete the FAFSA, visit www.fafsa.ed.gov. We recommend students complete the FAFSA as soon after January 1 as possible. Note the Duke Law Title IV code is 002920. To obtain more information on federal student financial aid visit www.fafsa.ed.gov.

Private Loan Assistance
Private loan programs may be available to students who need additional loan funds to meet the approved academic period budget. A good credit history (report) is generally required to receive these loans. To check your credit history contact your credit bureau. For more information about credit bureaus or resolving credit problems, visit http://www.consumer.ftc.gov/topics/credit-and-loans.

Satisfactory Academic Progress
Financial Aid Satisfactory Academic Progress Policy
Federal regulations governing the student financial assistance programs stipulate that in order to continue to be eligible for Title IV funds (e.g. Direct Subsidized/Unsubsidized Loan, Direct Graduate PLUS Loan, Federal Perkins Loan) students must maintain satisfactory academic progress toward a degree. To maintain satisfactory academic progress, students must achieve a required cumulative minimum grade point average (GPA), complete a minimum number of credit hours, and graduate within a specified timeframe.
For the purpose of Title IV financial aid eligibility only, the standards of satisfactory academic progress for enrolled students are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Qualitative (Cumulative GPA)</th>
<th>Minimum Hours to Complete Each Semester (Fall/Spring)</th>
<th>Maximum Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JD</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9 credits</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MBA, MPP, MTS, or MEM</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9 credits</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MD &amp; JD/PhD</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9 credits</td>
<td>determined by dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLM-LE</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>6 credits</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLM (international)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>6 credits</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/LLM</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9 credits</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/LLMLE</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9 credits</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD/MA or MS</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>9 credits</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Hours for Summer Terms

Students must complete 50% of credits attempted in a Summer Term to meet the pace requirement for SAP.

Frequency of Evaluation & Communication of Status

Satisfactory academic progress will be checked when grades become available for each term in which the student is enrolled (including summer). Students not achieving SAP will be notified of their status (financial aid warning, loss of eligibility, or financial aid probation) by email to their University email account.

A student who fails to meet any of the standards will be placed on a financial aid warning for the next semester. (Students already on a financial aid warning will lose federal aid eligibility.)

Financial Aid Warning & Loss of Federal Financial Aid Eligibility

A student who fails to meet SAP will be automatically placed on financial aid warning for the next enrollment period. During the financial aid warning enrollment period, the student may receive federal financial aid despite the determination that the student is not meeting SAP standards.

The student must meet SAP standards at the end of the financial aid warning period or will be suspended from further financial aid until such time as the student:

- meets SAP standards (student must pay for any additional course enrollment after the financial aid warning period through personal or private funds), or
- successfully appeals and is placed on financial aid probation (outlined below)

Students will be notified of their status at the time of each SAP evaluation. Those who lose eligibility will be notified by email, and the email will include instructions for appealing the loss of eligibility.

Financial Aid Probation and Appeal Process

A student who becomes ineligible for Title IV assistance at the end of a term during which he/she was on financial aid warning may appeal the determination if the student believes there were extraordinary circumstances that prohibited them from achieving SAP. A letter of appeal should be submitted by the student to the Office of Financial Aid outlining the basis on which they are appealing the termination of federal student aid. The letter should address the following:

- Mitigating circumstances that prevented the student from meeting the requirements of academic progress (i.e. death in the family, student illness or injury, other personal circumstances). Mitigating circumstances do not include: withdrawing from classes to avoid failing grades, pursuing a second major or degree, etc.
- Steps the student has taken/will take to ensure future academic success. This plan should outline the student’s academic goals for each period (e.g. number of credit hours and/or cumulative GPA) that will enable the student to meet the requirements of academic progress at a specified future point in time.

The appeal will be reviewed by a committee convened by the Director of Financial Aid and including the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and the Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs. The committee shall review the student’s progress in light of any extenuating circumstances, and make a recommendation to the Associate Dean for Admissions and Student Affairs, who will render a written decision to the student. The written decision will be placed in the student’s financial aid record and the student will be notified by email.

If the SAP appeal is approved, financial aid will be awarded for the next semester on a probation period. An approved Academic Plan may be required as a condition of the appeal. An Academic Plan must be formulated with in consultation with the Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs. Academic Plans and/or other conditions of appeal approval will be included in the notification letter.

Students who fail to meet the requirements for satisfactory academic progress for their probationary semester or do not complete the requirements of their academic plan (if applicable) will again be ineligible for financial aid and subject to the appeal process. Any subsequent appeal must include information regarding new extenuating circumstances or what has changed since the last appeal.

Students who meet the requirements for academic progress for their probationary semester will resume good standing and again be evaluated at the conclusion of the following enrollment period.
Incompletes, Withdrawals, Repetitions, or Transfers of Credit from Other Institutions

Incompletes and Withdrawals
Courses with marks of (I)incomplete or (W)ithdrawn are not included as credits completed and are not included in the GPA calculation.

Repeated Courses
The Law School’s policy regarding repeated coursework is outlined in Rule 3-15.
If a course is retaken for credit and passed, the grade earned when the student retook the course shall appear on the student’s transcript but no additional credit shall be awarded for the course, and such grade shall not be factored into the student’s grade-point average. The original failing grade shall also remain on the transcript and shall be factored into the student’s grade-point average.

Transfers of Credit from Other Institutions
Credits transferred from another institution shall be counted as completed credits but are not included in the GPA calculation.

Loan Repayment Assistance Program
Since 1988, Duke Law School has had a loan repayment assistance program which assists graduates who accept low-paying public interest or government employment to repay their law school loans. Funds disbursed through this program are a loan that is fully forgivable at the end of the year in which the loan was made. More information about the generous terms of this program is available from the Office of Admissions and Financial Aid or online at http://law.duke.edu/admis/financial/lrap.

Visiting Students
All financial assistance for visiting students at Duke Law School must be processed through the institution from which the student will receive his or her degree.
Scholastic Standards
The following are abbreviated versions of some of the most frequently asked questions about Duke Law School's rules and policies. For a complete listing, please visit http://law.duke.edu/about/community/rules/.

Grading Policy

Duke Law School uses a slightly modified form of the traditional 4.0 scale. The modification permits faculty to recognize especially distinguished performance with grades above a 4.0.

There is an enforced maximum median grade of 3.3 in all first-year courses and in all upper-level courses with fifty or more students. Beginning in September 2012, distribution of grades in these classes is required as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Grade</th>
<th>Percentage of Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1-4.3</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-4.0</td>
<td>20-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2-3.4</td>
<td>30-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8-3.1</td>
<td>20-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0-2.7</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is also a forced maximum median grade of 3.5 in upper-level courses with enrollments of ten to forty-nine students. A grade higher than 4.0 would be comparable to an A+ under letter grading systems. A grade of 1.5 is failing.

The transcripts of students who enrolled at Duke in 2003-2004 or earlier reflect two slightly different grading scales. Through the academic year 2003-2004, the first year for most of the Class of 2006, the enforced maximum median grade was a 3.1 and faculty were permitted to give a limited number of grades of up to 4.5. The scale in effect beginning 2004-2005 and through Spring 2012 had an enforced maximum median of 3.3 and the highest possible grade has been lowered to 4.3.

Graduation Honors and Class Rank

Duke Law School recognizes the achievement of attaining and maintaining high grades through graduation honors. Order of the Coif membership is awarded to the top 10 percent of the graduating class, based on all grades. Highest Honors, or the summa cum laude designation, is awarded to the top two percent of the graduating class based on all grades; High Honors, (magna cum laude) are awarded to the top 15 percent of the graduating class, based on grades earned in upper-level courses; and Honors (cum laude) are awarded to the top 35 percent of the graduating class, based on grades earned in upper-level courses. Duke Law School also recognizes the top five percent of the rising third-year class and the graduating class based on all grades.

The law school does not release class rank.

Maximum Course Loads

No first-year student other than a dual-degree student shall take courses other than those of the required first-year program. First-year dual degree students who wish to take law courses other than their required first-year courses must obtain prior permission from the dean's office. No student shall take for credit courses totaling more than 16 course credits per semester nor audit and take for credit courses totaling more than 17 course credits per semester, except with the permission of the dean's office.

Minimum Course Loads

To receive credit for a semester-in-residence, a student shall take for credit courses totaling at least 12 course credits counting toward that student's law degree requirements, except with the permission of the dean. In no event shall permission be given to a student to take “for credit” courses totaling less than 10 course credits counting toward that student’s law degree requirements per semester or that which may be prescribed by the American Bar Association as the minimum number credits for a semester-in-residence. The above restrictions shall not apply to candidates for the one-year LLM degree programs.

Determination of Credit Hours

Credit hours allocated to all Law School coursework, including classes, clinics and externships, and regardless of degree program, are determined pursuant to Law School Policy 3-3.
Attendance and Preparation

Students must regularly attend and prepare for all courses. In the discretion of the instructor, a student who fails to meet this standard may be (1) denied the right to take a final examination or to submit other required coursework, in which case a grade of 1.5 will be entered for the course, or (2) dropped from the course with a mark of Withdraw/Pass or Withdraw/Fail entered on his or her record pursuant to Rule 3-10(3). If the student is auditing the course, the instructor may drop him or her from the course.

Examinations

This is summary information only. Details on the rules and procedures under which examinations are administered are provided to students before each examination period. A final examination will be required in every regular course, and no final examination will be required in any seminar, unless the instructor announces to the contrary before the end of the second week of the semester.

No student may take a final examination in a course at a time other than the regularly scheduled time without the permission of the dean's office. Such permission normally shall be granted only where one of the following circumstances exists: the student is ill or can demonstrate that taking the examination at the regular time would cause extreme personal hardship; there is a direct conflict in the scheduling of final examinations in two or more courses in which the student is enrolled; the student is enrolled in three or more courses, each carrying more than one hour of credit, for which examinations are scheduled within a thirty-six-hour period over two calendar days. In such circumstances, the examination to be rescheduled shall be the middle examination in the sequence.

If a student has been excused from taking a final examination in a course at the regularly scheduled time, the instructor may require the student to take a special final examination or submit a special paper. In such a case, the student shall be graded in the course on a Credit/No Credit basis. If the student takes the regular examination, but it cannot be read together with the examinations taken by other students in the same course, the instructor may, in his or her discretion, grade the examination numerically or on a Credit/No Credit basis.

All final examination papers shall be preserved for a period of two years by the instructor or the Duke Law School's registrar's office. All examination papers, including questions, student answers, and related materials are the property of the instructor and/or the law school. Students shall comply with the instructor's requirements concerning retention of exam papers and shall not retain copies, digital or otherwise, of exam questions, answers or related materials unless retention is specifically permitted by the instructor.

Submission of Papers

Papers or other coursework submitted in partial or complete satisfaction of the requirements of a course, including an independent study, must be completed no later than the last day of the regularly scheduled examination period of the semester in which the course is offered unless the instructor sets an earlier deadline. In individual cases, the instructor may grant an extension.

Withdrawal

A student may, upon application in writing and with the permission of the dean's office, withdraw from the law school and preserve his or her eligibility for readmission.

Dismissal and Readmission

Dismissal of a student from Duke Law School may take the form of suspension for a specified period of time or expulsion. A student may be dismissed from the law school for improper conduct pursuant to such standards and procedures as the faculty may prescribe. A student who has been declared ineligible to continue the study of law for academic reasons shall be dismissed from the law school and shall not be eligible for readmission except as specifically authorized by the faculty after the lapse of not less than one year and on such conditions as the faculty may specify.
Curriculum
Duke Law School has an extensive curriculum site online. For more information, see http://law.duke.edu/academics.

First-Year Curriculum

101. Foundations of Law. In the Fall of the first year, this 5 week long signature course exposes students to foundational legal concepts and forms of legal argument and analysis. It introduces you to the history of American legal thought and the way that history shapes your education today, to the economic analysis of law and to the—often contentious—fights over legal methodology. It is designed to supply some of the connections among and between the courses in your legal education, to deepen your skills, improve your understanding and give you a better “toolkit” for the rest of your legal education and your legal career. Instructor: Boyle. 1 unit.

110. Civil Procedure. A consideration of the basic problems of civil procedure designed to acquaint students with the fundamental stages and concerns of litigation. Instructor: Jones, Lemos, Levy, Miller, Metzloff, or Sachs. 4.5 units.

120. Constitutional Law. An examination of the distribution of and limitations upon governmental authority under the Constitution of the United States. Instructor: Adler, Blocher, Charles, Powell, Purdy, Siegel, or Young. 4.5 units.

130. Contracts. The formation and legal operations of contracts, their assignment, their significance to third parties, and their relationship to restitution and commercial law developments. Instructor: Bartlett, Greene, Gulati, Haagen, Reichman, Richman, or Weistart. 4.5 units.


160. Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing. An introductory study of the various forms of legal writing and modes of legal research. The principal goal of this course is the mastery of the basic tools of legal analysis, writing, and research. Year-long course. Student will receive 4 hours credit upon successful completion of the second half of the course. Instructor: Bahnson, Baker, Behrens, Mock, Morgan, Most, Mullem, Olejnikova, Powell, Ragazzo, Reeves, Rich, Scott, Strauss, or Thompson. 4 units.

170. Property. A study of the basic concepts of ownership of resources such as land, objects and ideas. Instructor: Blocher, Richman, Schroeder, or Wiener. 4.5 units.

180. Torts. An analysis of liability for personal injuries and injuries to property. Instructor: Beskind, Boyle, D. Coleman, or DeMott. 4.5 units.

Upper-Level Curriculum

Basic Courses

200. Administrative Law. A study of administrative agencies and legislative authority, information gathering and withholding, rule-making and order-formulating proceedings, judicial review of administrative actions, and constitutional limitations on administrative powers. Instructor: Adler, Benjamin, or Rai. 3 units.

201. Legal Writing: Craft & Style. The goal of this course is to learn to effectively edit written work—our own or that of others—by reviewing principles of clear, concise, cohesive, and (yes) stylish writing. Instructor: Magat. 2 units.

202. Art Law. This course will cover a number of intersections between the law and the people and institutions who constitute the world of the visual arts, including artists, museums, collectors, dealers, and auctioneers. Instructor: de Figueiredo. 3 units.

203. Business Strategy for Lawyers. The course is designed to introduce a wide variety of modern strategy frameworks and methodologies, including methods for assessing the strength of competition, for understanding relative bargaining power, for anticipating competitors’ actions, for analyzing cost and value structures and their relevance to competition, and for assessing potential changes in the scope of the firm (diversification and vertical integration). Basic mastery of these tools has relevance to everyone seeking a career in business or those advising business managers or executives. Instructor: de Figueiredo. 2 units.

205. Antitrust. This course covers the fundamentals of United States antitrust law as well as the underlying legal and economic theory. Topics include (i) horizontal restraints of trade such as cartels, oligopolies, and joint ventures; (ii) monopolization and the conduct of dominant firms; (iii) vertical restraints of trade between suppliers and customers such as resale price maintenance, territorial and customer restrictions, tying arrangements, exclusive dealing contracts, bundled and loyalty pricing; (iv) mergers; and (v) the intersection between antitrust and other areas of law, such as procedure, intellectual property, and the First Amendment. Instructor: Richman. 3 units.

206. International Arbitration. In today’s global economy, parties to cross-border commercial transactions increasingly choose to resolve their disputes through arbitration. This course introduces students to the law and practice of international arbitration. Among other things, the course will consider the formation and enforcement of arbitration agreements; the conduct of arbitral proceedings; the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards; the international conventions, national laws, and institutional arbitration rules that govern the arbitral
process and the enforcement of arbitration agreements and awards; the strategic issues that arise in the course of international arbitration proceedings; and the practical benefits (and disadvantages) of arbitration. Instructor: Michaels. 3 units.

207. Sports and the Law. This course examines the legal relations among the various parties in sports at both the professional and amateur levels. Particular attention will be paid to the importance given to the maintenance of competitive balance and its impact on traditional notions of competition that apply in other business settings. Instructor: Michaels. 3 units.

210. Business Associations. Surveys the law providing ground rules for the organization, financing, and internal governance of corporations and other forms of business associations such as partnerships and limited liability companies. Instructor: Cox, de Fontenay, Eldar, Gulati, or Krawiec. 4 units.

215. Commercial Transactions. A study of basic policy choices made in the structuring of the law governing commercial transactions. The course serves as an introduction to debt arrangements, bankruptcy, secured lending, and payment systems. An important objective of the course is developing student skills in dealing with highly integrated statutes, the Uniform Commercial Code, and the Bankruptcy Code. Law 215 and Law 287 (Principles of Commercial and Bankruptcy Law) have a substantial overlap, and enrollment in one precludes enrollment in the other. The courses differ in their relative emphasis on bankruptcy law. Instructor: Weistart. 4 units.

218. Comparative Law: Western Legal Traditions. A study of civil law and common law systems, focusing on legal institutions, legal actors, their roles, and backgrounds. This course will examine the shared Western legal and intellectual heritage and analyze selected problem areas. Instructor: Michaels. 3 units.

220. Conflict of Laws. A study of the special problems that arise when the significant facts of a case are connected with more than one jurisdiction, including recognition and effect of foreign judgments, choice of law, and the United States Constitution and conflict of laws. Instructor: Michaels or Sachs. 3 units.

225. Criminal Procedure: Adjudication. A study of the basic rules of criminal procedure beginning with the institution of formal proceedings. Subjects to be covered include prosecutorial discretion, the preliminary hearing, the grand jury, criminal discovery, guilty pleas and plea bargaining, jury selection, pretrial publicity, double jeopardy, the right to counsel, and professional ethics in criminal cases. Instructor: Dever. 3 units.

226. Criminal Procedure: Investigation. This course is a study of the legal limitations on criminal investigative practices contained in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution. Topics include search and seizure, arrest, the exclusionary rule, electronic surveillance, the privilege against self-incrimination, interrogation, confessions, and the right to counsel. Instructor: Griffin. 3 units.

227. Use of Force in International Law. This course will examine the international law regulating the use of force in the jus ad bellum context. Self-defense, humanitarian intervention, non-state threats (including piracy and criminal insurrections), the characteristics of peacetime use of force in space and cyberspace, as well as the use of drones against non-state actors, are all included among the topics the class will address. Instructor: Dunlap. 2 units.

229. The Law of State and Local Government. This course will focus on that wide-ranging, and largely undefined source of authority known as the “police power.” Using the “new” police science to guide our discussions, we will explore the nature and limits of the police power at the state and local levels, its relationship to law, and the role that law plays in the regulation of social, political, and economic life. Instructor: Miller. 3 units.

232. Employment Discrimination. A study of the law of employment discrimination, focusing mainly on federal law prohibiting race, sex, age, and handicapped discrimination. This course provides a basic knowledge of statutory coverage, standards, procedures and proof, and avenues of relief. Instructor: Bartlett or Jones. 3 units.

235. Environmental Law. Examination of rapidly growing body of law concerned with interrelationships between human activities and the larger environment. Focus on rationales for environmental protection; risk assessment and priorities. Instructor: Wiener. 3 units.

236. International Human Rights. This course will address the questions concerning the basis for an international human rights system that would pose limits to states’ treatment of their own nationals. In particular, discussion will focus on the available fora and forms of jurisdiction for the prosecution of international crimes. Instructor: Helfer. 3 units.

237. The Law of Lawyering: Ethics of Social Justice Lawyering. This course will focus on the law governing lawyers as it applies to representing indigent clients and social justice causes through impact litigation or other means. It will examine the substantive law of Professional Responsibility and explore the skills needed to practice law ethically when representing indigent clients and social causes. While particular attention will be paid to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the class will also examine other sources of relevant law and scholarship. Class will rely heavily on the use of hypotheticals and simulated client interactions. Instructor: Demeritt. 2 units.

238. Ethics and the Law of Lawyering. Examination in detail of the "law of lawyering" relating to such issues as the formation of the attorney-client relationship, conflicts of interest, confidentiality, communications with clients, and areas where specific rules and regulations controlling lawyer behavior are in effect. Course satisfies the ethics requirement. Instructor: K. Bradley or Schwoerke. 2 units.

239. Ethics and the Law of Lawyering in Civil Litigation. This course examines ethics in the context of civil litigation. This will include study of the formation of the attorney-client relationship, confidentiality, communications with clients, conflicts of interest, regulation and discipline of attorneys, as well as discussion of the implications of the adversarial process on ethical obligations of lawyers. While particular attention will be paid to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the class will also examine other sources of relevant law, including the Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers, court decisions, statutory rules, and administrative regulations. Instructor: Phillips. 2 units.

242. Social Justice Lawyering. Working for social justice is an important part of the professional obligations of all lawyers, and for many law students, their initial motivation for pursuing a legal education. This course introduces students to ways in which lawyers committed to social justice engage with communities, individual clients, social and political causes, and legal systems to effect social change; examines types of lawyers working toward social justice, ways in which lawyers help shape claims in social justice cases, and how lawyers use skills and training to engage in political struggles and movements to achieve social justice for the communities, causes, or individual clients that
they represent. Instructor: Berlin/Gordon. 2 units.

242W. Social Justice Lawyering Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 242 Social Justice Lawyering, with prior professor approval, students may submit a 30-page research paper and earn an additional one credit for the course. This paper is in addition to all the other course requirements, including the five written assignments, but may be related to your case study presentation. Instructor consent required. Instructor: Berlin/Gordon. 1 unit.

244. Business and Economics of Law Firms. This course will provide students with an enhanced and vital understanding of law firms as business entities in a competitive and increasingly global market. Prominent law firm leaders will serve as guest lecturers. Instructor: Elvin and Krouse. 1 unit.

245. Evidence. A study of the theory and rules governing presentation of evidence to a judicial tribunal, including the concepts of relevancy, character evidence, judicial notice, real and demonstrative evidence, and expert testimony. Instructor: Beskind or Griffin. 4 units.

250. Family Law. A study of legal and policy issues relating to the family, including marriage and divorce. Topics include requirements to marriage, unmarried cohabitation, divorce, spousal support, child custody and support. Instructor: K. Bradley. 3 units.

252. Foreign Relations Law. This course examines the constitutional and statutory doctrines regulating the conduct of American foreign relations. Instructor: C. Bradley or Young. 3 units.

255. Federal Income Taxation. An introduction to federal income taxation with emphasis on the determination of income subject to taxation, deductions in computing taxable income, the proper time period for reporting income and deductions, and the proper taxpayer on which to impose the tax. Instructor: Schmalbeck or Zelenak. 4 units.

260. Financial Accounting. This course introduces basic accounting principles and practices and their relationship to the law, as well as to study a number of contemporary accounting problems relating to financial disclosure and the accountant's professional responsibility. Students with accounting degrees, MBAs, or who have taken more than a couple of accounting courses are not permitted to enroll. Instructor: Skender. 3 units.

265. First Amendment. The basic constitutional law of the free speech-free press clause and the church-state clauses of the First Amendment. Instructor: Benjamin. 3 units.

270. Intellectual Property. A comprehensive introduction to the principal theories of trademark law and unfair competition, patent law, copyright law, and related state and federal doctrines. Intellectual Property is a prerequisite for Law 393 (Trademark) and Law 530 (Entertainment). Instructors: Boyle or Jenkins. 4 units.

275. International Law. Introduction to international law including the nature and sources of international law, its place in national and international decision-making, and its impact on United States law. Provides a survey of the field and a platform for more specialized international courses. Students with strong international interests are advised to take this course as early as possible. Instructor: C. Bradley or Helfer. 3 units.

285. Labor Relations Law. This course investigates problems involved in the regulation of industrial conflict. Instructor: Bowling. 3 units.

287. Principles of Commercial and Bankruptcy Law. Introduction to principles and concepts of commercial law and bankruptcy and their interplay. Prereq: Not open to students who have taken Law 215. Instructor: Schwarcz. 4 units.

288. Consumer Bankruptcy and Debt. This course uses consumer bankruptcy as a lens to study the role of consumer credit in the U.S. economy and society. The class will focus on the key aspects of the consumer bankruptcy system, including who files bankruptcy, what causes bankruptcy, the consequences of bankruptcy, and the operation of the bankruptcy system. We will discuss each of these issues in the larger context of consumer debt and consumer law. The readings will come from law and non-law sources, including the work of a variety of social scientists. Instructor: Greene. 2 units.

289. Business Essentials. The course is intended to introduce law students to essential principles of accounting, financial statement analysis, finance, business valuation, the economics of the firm, financial instruments, capital markets, and corporate transactions. Students may not take this course if they have taken Law 260, Financial Information. Instructor: Faculty. 2 units.

290. Remedies. Examination of the principles governing the use of judicial remedies such as damages, injunctions, and declaratory judgments, in a variety of public and private law settings. Consideration of the goals of remedies doctrines and the relationship of the doctrines to other facets of the legal system. Topics include recent developments in remedies law concerning such areas as school desegregation, consent decrees in civil rights suits, and punitive damages, which highlight the tensions underlying remedies principles. Instructor: Levy. Variable credit.

295. Trusts and Estates. An examination of noncommercial property dispositions, both testamentary and inter vivos, including the following topics: intestate succession, wills and will substitutes, creation and characteristics of trusts, powers of appointment, problems in trust and estate administration. Instructor: D. Coleman or Twiddy. 3 units.

298. Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy. This course explores laws and policies that affect decisions on United States ocean and coastal resources. We examine statutes, regulations, attitudes, and cases that shape how the United States (and several states) use, manage, and protect the coasts and oceans out to – and sometimes beyond – the 200-mile limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone. We cover government and private approaches to coastal and ocean resources, including beaches, wetlands, estuaries, reefs, fisheries, endangered species, and special areas. Instructor: Roady. 2 units.

Advanced Courses

301. AIDS and the Law. The course will explore the legal and policy landscape of the HIV/AIDS epidemic primarily in the United States. We will employ a multi-disciplinary approach to teaching about HIV law and policy, including the legal issues faced by persons with HIV disease.
Speakers will include medical specialists, social workers, and persons living with HIV. There is an opportunity for student presentations on AIDS Law issues. In lieu of an exam, there is a paper requirement for the course. The course is helpful but not required for those intending to enroll in the Health Justice Clinic. Instructor: McAllaster. 2 units.

304. Big Bank Regulation. The walls between the three main sectors of finance (banking, securities and insurance) have broken down, yet at their core banks continue to be somewhat unique in their functions and the challenges they present for financial stability. This course will review this development and focus on the established and emerging regulatory systems, both domestic and international, as well as future challenges and prospects for global and domestic financial reform. Instructor: Baxter. 4 units.

306. Corporate Crime. This course covers the contemporary practice of criminal law as applied to corporations, and their managers, and the public policy considerations associated with that practice. Coverage includes matters of substantive criminal law, criminal procedure, evidence, attorney ethics, settlement process, and sentencing. Instructor: S. Buell. 4 units.


310. International Dispute Resolution. This practicum will take students through a hypothetical, evolving international dispute. Students will explore rights and remedies available before the International Court of Justice, the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, and the ICC International Court of Arbitration, in addition to traditional recourse through U.S. courts, diplomatic protection and foreign courts. Each module of the course will involve readings from leading sources of international law, lecture and debate in class, and a practicum assignment to equip students with practical and transferrable advocacy skills. Instructor: Faculty. 2 units.

311. Election Law. Examination of the legal issues that arise during the course of local, state, and federal political campaigns and on election day, plus related areas. Subject matter areas addressed in the general order faced by, and from the perspective of, a typical campaign. Topics include precandidacy activities, campaign finance laws, Federal Elections Commission and state boards of election, regulation of paid political advertisements, defamation, interaction with other political interest groups (for example, parties, PACs, and independent expenditures), disfranchisement and registration, election day issues, challenging voting results, and redistricting. Instructor: Charles. 3 units. C-L: Political Science 722

313. Judicial Decisionmaking. What decides legal cases? One obvious answer is: the law. Judges apply the law to the facts of a case and an answer presents itself. This understanding of how law and the judicial process work may be true in many cases, but it is not true in all of them. What other factors are in play? Social scientists have sought to explain judicial decisionmaking by reference to a variety of non-legal factors, including judges, personal characteristics, their caseloads and other relationships. The social scientific study of courts raises a host of interesting questions. This course marries social science literature and the questions it raises to a set of normative problems in the law. Instructor: Lemos. 3 units.

315. Complex Civil Litigation. An advanced civil procedure class with a focus on the problems of large multiparty and multiforum civil cases and how courts and litigants deal with them. Instructor: Ichel. 3 units.

317. Criminal Justice Ethics. This Criminal Justice Ethics offering will be centered on the law governing lawyers operating in the criminal justice system. It will use the relevant ABA Model Rules and Standards that apply to lawyers in the role of defense counsel, prosecutor, judge, etc. Reference will also be made to the governing North Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct when discussing North Carolina case studies and problems. Instructor: Newman. 2 units.

319. Analytical Methods. This course is designed to help all lawyers develop a more systematic way of thinking about their work. Students steering away from a technical or business curriculum will find this course important because it covers a great deal of material they will see in practice, but will probably never see again in law school. The focus will include Decision Analysis and Game Theory, Contracting, Accounting, Finance, and Economic Analysis of Law. Instructor: Chavis or de Figueiredo. 2 units.

320. Water Resources Law. The course will begin with an overview survey of the general legal norms governing water allocation. First we will study the Riparian system of allocation. We will conclude that study with an examination of water resource issues facing Georgia and its neighbors. We will then examine western prior appropriation systems. We will also conclude that study with examining the dispute among users of the Colorado river. We will conclude the course by studying the evolution of control of water allocation from the courts to administrative agencies; public rights in water, including the right to use surface water for recreation and rights under the public trust doctrine; and the impact of environmental statutes on water allocation. Instructor: Longest. 2 units.

321. The Law and Policy of Innovation: The Life Sciences. This course analyzes the legal and policy regimes that shape the introduction of new products, processes, and services in the life science industries. Innovation in biopharmaceuticals, medical devices, and health care delivery is central to the life sciences sector, and thus the sector offers a window into multiple intersections of scientific innovation, regulatory policy, and several different bodies of substantive law. Although the course focuses on life sciences innovation, this focus will produce lessons for innovation policy in other industries. Instructors: Rai and Richman. 3 units.

322. Copyright Law. Instruction in advanced copyright law with particular emphasis on contemporary practice, theory, and current literature in the field. Substantial attention will be paid to issues in the internet environment. Instructor: Reichman. 3 units.

323. Bankruptcy and Corporate Reorganization. Examination of legal and financial conflicts arising from public firms’ use of debt; Bankruptcy Code’s standards for corporate organization. Instructor: Schwarz. 2 units.

324. Corporate Restructuring. 3 units. C-L: see Finance 658

325. Corporate Finance. The focus of this course is the legal world of corporate finance, in which business and financial risks are allocated through contractual terms. The course examines a series of issues-ranging from practical to theoretical-in connection with complex securities. Instructor: Cox or de Fontenay. 3 units.
326. **Corporate Taxation.** A study of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code governing the tax effects of the major events that occur in the life span of a corporation, including the taxation of distributions to shareholders and the formation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. It is strongly recommended that students take Law 210 (Business Associations) before taking Corporate Taxation. Prerequisite: Law 255. Instructor: Zelenak. 3 units.

327. **Energy Law.** The course will examine the legal framework governing energy production and consumption in the United States, and policy approaches for balancing energy needs with other societal goals. Instructor: Pickle. 3 units. C-L: Energy 727

328. **International Debt Finance.** This course uses the lens of international debt finance to provide students with an advanced course in securities law, corporate law, and contract law. Instructor: Gulati. 2 units.

328P. **International Debt Finance Add-on Credit.** Students have the option to complete a mid-semester assignment worth additional credit. Concurrent enrollment in Law 328 International Debt Finance is required. Instructor: Gulati. 1 unit.

329. **Education Law.** This course will introduce students to the law and policy relating to public education (K-12) in the United States. It will examine the authority of the state to compel school attendance, regulate the content of the curriculum and control the behavior of students and their teachers. Issues of equal education opportunity will be covered. Including school desegregation, school financing, and special education for the handicapped. Students will be exposed to the interplay of local, state and federal law in the governance of public schools. Instructor: Wettach. 2 units.

330. **Criminal Law: Federal.** A study of federal criminal jurisdiction and selected federal crimes, including the major offenses used to prosecute political corruption at the federal, state, and local level, drug offenses, conspiracy and organized crime (RICO), forfeiture, and the sentencing guidelines, with an emphasis on the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in the federal system. Instructor: Beale or S. Buell. 4 units.

332. **Corporate Taxation.** A study of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code governing the tax effects of the major events that occur in the life span of a corporation, including the taxation of distributions to shareholders and the formation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. It is strongly recommended that students take Law 210 (Business Associations) before taking Corporate Taxation. Prerequisite: Law 255. Instructor: Zelenak. 3 units.

333. **Science Law and Policy.** What are the government policies that support science? What can science contribute to law and policy? How do different agencies govern the progress of scientific discovery? How do disparate regulations impact scientific funding in controversial areas like stem cell research? How is scientific research funded? What are the rules regarding research involving individuals, or the role of academic science in national innovation? These questions and more will be explored by reviewing the history of US science policy since World War II, and looking at the interaction of law, science, and policy with an emphasis on the life sciences in the United States. Instructor: Waitzkin. 3 units.

334. **Civil Rights Litigation.** This course focuses on section 1983 of the United States Code, a Reconstruction-era statute that enables private parties to sue any other person who “under color” of law deprives them of the “rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws” of the United States. Class participants will become familiar with the theoretical, procedural, and practical aspects of civil rights litigation, including constitutional and statutory claims, defenses and immunities, and available remedies, including attorney fees. Related U.S. Code provisions concerning discrimination in housing, contractual relations, employment, and voting are examined where relevant. Exam-based evaluation. Instructor: Miller. 3 units.

335. **Private Equity & Hedge Funds.** This three-credit course introduces private equity and hedge funds from both a financial and legal perspective, covering the foundational issues of securities, tax, organizational, and fiduciary law that they raise. Students will learn the basic regulatory framework applicable to fund structuring, fund managers and sponsors, fund offerings, and fund investments and gain experience with the key agreements among the parties involved. In addition, the course will critically assess the current regulation of private equity and hedge funds and proposals for reform. Instructor: de Fontenay. 3 units.

336. **Mergers and Acquisitions.** The course will consider corporate mergers and acquisitions, the laws governing such transactions, and the process of initiating and completing a corporate acquisition. Law 210, Business Associations, may be a prerequisite or corequisite for this course—this may vary by semester. Instructor: Hynes or Krouse. 2 units.

337. **Animal Law.** Examination of a number of topics related to the law of animals, including various issues that arise under the law of property, contracts, torts, and trusts and estates. Instructor: Phillips or Schwoerke. 2 units.

338. **Animal Law Outplacement.** This outplacement course will provide students the opportunity to work on a variety of legal matters related to animals. Law 338 is a corequisite or prerequisite; this varies by semester. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

339. **Law and Literature.** This course concentrates on possible relationships between law and literature. Instructor: Boyle. 3 units.

340. **Estate and Gift Taxation.** A study of the rules governing federal taxation of gratuitous wealth transfers. The course will examine the basic policies, history, and concepts concerning estate planning implications of transfer tax. Instructor: Schmalbeck. 3 units.

341. **FDA Law and Policy.** Introduction to basic principles of food and drug laws and examination of how significant doctrines of constitutional, administrative, and criminal law have been elaborated and applied in the food and drug context. The United States Food and Drug Administration has a pervasive role in American society: it is often said that the agency regulates products accounting for twenty-five cents of every dollar spent by consumers. Exploration of the complex interplay of legal, ethical, policy, scientific, and political considerations that underlie the FDA's regulatory authority, its policy-making, and its enforcement activity. Instructor: T. Williams. 3 units. C-L: Bioethics and Science Policy 701

342. **Federal Courts.** Federal Courts stands at the intersection between Constitutional Law and both Civil and Criminal Procedure. It addresses the federalism and separation of powers issues raised by the exercise of federal jurisdiction over disputes, and it assesses the remedies that the federal courts may, or may not, provide for violations of federal constitutional and statutory rights. Although the issues in the course have deep theoretical and historical roots, the subject matter has broad practical importance to modern litigation. This core course is relevant to almost all areas of law practice, and is especially recommended for students who plan to litigate or clerk in the federal or state courts. Instructors: C. Bradley or Siegel. 4 units.

343. **Federal Courts I: Constitutional and Judicial Power.** This installment focuses on the nature of the Article III judicial power and its place in the constitutional scheme. We begin with the justiciability doctrines (standing, ripeness, mootness, and finality), then move on to Congress’s control over federal court jurisdiction and adjudication in non-Article III courts (e.g., bankruptcy courts and administrative
agencies). This installment also focuses on the relationship between federal and state courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court's power to review state court decisions, the Erie doctrine’s restriction on the common lawmaking powers of federal courts, and the parameters of federal question jurisdiction. Instructor: Young. 3 units.

344. Federal Courts II — Public Law Litigation. Exploration of public law litigation issues, including private rights of action to enforce federal statutes and constitutional litigation against federal and state governments and their officials. Topics include federal and state sovereign immunity; qualified and absolute immunity doctrines that protect individual government officers; roles of state and federal courts in hearing public law litigation, including principles of judicial federalism limiting federal court interference with state judicial proceedings; federal habeas corpus remedies, including challenges to federal executive detention (including War on Terror cases) and collateral attack on state criminal convictions. Instructor: Young. 3 units.

345. Gender and Law. Examines topics in law relating to the law's treatment of and impact on women through a series of different theoretical perspectives that produce alternative understandings of the relationships between gender and law. Theoretical perspectives include formal equality, substantive equality, dominance theory, different voice theory, autonomy, and anti–essentialism. Topics include employment, the family, domestic violence, school sports, sexual harassment, pornography, rape, insurance, affirmative action, women in legal practice, the regulation of pregnancy, sexual orientation discrimination, and the intersection of race, gender, and culture in the law. Some use of film. Evaluation is by an end-of-term exam. Instructor: Bartlett. 3 units.

346. Intellectual Capital and Competitive Strategy. In the majority of the industries— and especially in R&D intensive industries like computers, semiconductors, software and biotech—competitive advantage relies critically upon a firm’s management of the knowledge and how-underpinning its product and process innovations. This course will consider how firms should manage and protect this intellectual capital. Also taught as Strategy 843. Instructor: Cohen. 3 units.

347. Health Care Law and Policy. Surveys the legal environment of the health services industry in a policy perspective. Instructor: Frakes. 3 units.

347S. Healthcare Law & Policy Course Plus. This seminar is available to students currently enrolled in Law 347 or who have taken it in a previous semester. It is designed to supplement Health Law and similar graduate-level health policy offerings and will explore contemporary issues in health law and policy. Topics to be considered will include: Medicaid reform, competition policy, individual insurance markets, payment reform, provider strategy, and employee benefits design. Some sessions will be organized around guest presentations from policymakers, policy thought leaders, and prominent academics. Instructor: Richman and Frakes. 1 unit.

351. Survey of Immigration Law and Policy. This course reviews the body of American Immigration and Nationality Law, beginning with a survey of the history and current shape of Immigration Law. The course will address American Immigration Law in the context of the U.S. Constitution, International law and the laws of other nations, the legislative, regulatory, and judicial process which creates, interprets, and enforces the law, and current policy concerns directing the future shape of the law. Instructor: Faculty. 2 units.

357. WTO Dispute Resolution. This one credit course will explore the development and practices of the of the World Trade Organization’s dispute settlement system. The WTO is unique among large international organizations in that it has a formal judicial body with compulsory jurisdiction over all WTO members. This class will examine the creation of this system, rules regarding jurisdiction and standing, and procedures for initial reports and appeals. In addition, the course will discuss compliance proceedings and the WTO’s remedy regime. Class time will consist of a mix of lecture, guest speakers, and a simulation of WTO judicial proceedings. Instructors: Brewster. 1 unit.

358. Structuring Venture Capital and Private Equity Transactions. The course will focus on the design and implementation of corporate merger and acquisition transactions, including acquisitions of stock and assets of non-public corporations and acquisitions of publicly-held corporations in negotiated and hostile transactions. The course will cover federal securities law and state corporate law issues, including important forms of private ordering, such as poison pills, lock-ups, earnouts and the allocation of risks by the acquisition agreement. Relevant accounting, tax and antitrust issues and various regulatory considerations will also be covered. Prerequisite: Law 210. Instructor: Johnson. 3 units.

359. Introduction to Law & Economics. This lecture class will examine economics as a framework for analyzing legal rules and institutions, principally in the common-law subjects of contracts, torts, and property. This class applies economic analysis to law; it is not a general introduction to economics for lawyers. No prior study of economics is required, but basic mathematics will be helpful. Instructor: Guttel or Renda. 3 units. C-L: Economics 515

360. International Taxation. An examination of the federal income tax imposed on income earned in foreign countries either by citizens and residents of the United States or by foreign corporations that are controlled by citizens and residents of the United States. Prerequisite: Law 255 or consent of instructor. Instructor: Barnes. 3 units.

361. International Trade Law. This course will examine why the WTO is there, how it developed from the GATT to what it is now and how it fits in the wider picture of other international economic institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF (Part I). Instructor: Brewster. 3 units.

363. Legislation and Statutory Interpretation. A study of the theory and practice of legislation and the enforcement of statutes. Topics covered include legal theories of legislation, legislativeprocedure and process, the role of administration bodies and courts in the enforcement of states, and statute-making beyond the legislative. A take-home examination is required for this course. Instructor: Lemos or McCubbins. 3 units.

368. Natural Resources Law. Focus on constitutional, statutory, and common law governing the legal status and management of federal lands and natural resources. Instructor: Purdy. 2 units. C-L: Environment 868

369. Patent Law and Policy. An overview of the legal framework for patents, including statutory requirements for patentability, disclosure requirements, infringement analysis, special problems of collaborative and competitive research, international issues, and the role of patent counsel in litigation. Instructor: Rai. 3 units.

370. Introduction to Legal Theory. The course aims to introduce students to a number of major themes legal theory, focusing particularly
on the history of American legal thought and the way in which that history affected court decisions, ideas of institutional competence, conceptions of the role of the state, attitudes towards economic regulation and the implicit messages of legal education studies. The general focus of the class is legal theory in action—the way that theoretical ideas have changed our understanding of law, economy, legal education and the role of lawyers. Instructor: Boyle or Purdy. 3 units.

375. International Intellectual Property. Survey of international intellectual property law as reconfigured by the new universal standards of protection embodied in the TRIPS agreement, which is a component of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization of 1994. Instructor: Reichman. 3 units.

376. History of International Law. The History of International Law will trace the development of the “Law of Nations” from its roots in the ancient world forward to the modern day. The course will focus on the development of the core concepts of international law, including sovereignty, state responsibility, jurisdiction, territoriality, and nationality, and will trace the evolution of practice and thought on the field’s perennial quandaries, including the bases of international obligations and the mechanisms of enforcement. Instructor: Morris. 3 units.

379. Partnership Taxation. The course will cover the tax consequences of organizing, operating, and liquidating entities including related issues taxed as partnerships. Instructor: Polsky. 2 units.

380. International Research Methods. A survey of methods, techniques and strategies for international, foreign, and comparative legal research, including the efficient use of Lexis, Westlaw and the Internet. The subjects examined include treaty law, the law of international organizations, European Union law, civil law and other foreign legal systems. Students will complete an annotated bibliography on a topic chosen in consultation with the instructor. Course required for students enrolled in the JD/LLM in Comparative and International Law. Instructor: Faculty. 1 unit.

384. Securities Regulation. A study of the federal and state securities laws and the industry they govern with emphasis on the regulation of the distribution process and trading in securities. Instructor: Cox. 4 units. C-L: Finance 649

389. Structuring and Regulating Financial Transactions. This course examines the innovative areas of legal practice involving Structuring Commercial and Financial Transactions. Course examines bankruptcy, securities law, corporation law, secured transactions, finance, international capital markets, and tax. Instructor: Schwarcz. 3 units. C-L: Finance 650

393. Trademark Law and Unfair Competition. Current trademark and unfair competition law inspected from three different viewpoints: theory, case law, and litigation strategy. Instructor: Jenkins. 2 units.

394A. Past and Future of Capitalist Democracy. Democracy, equality, capitalism, and progress are framing ideas so fundamental today, yet all four are coming under various kinds of pressure. Does democracy work? What does equality mean? Is capitalism sustainable, ecologically or socially? Is progress real, and, if it is, can it also go backward? This seminar examines this issue through an historical examination of these four ideas. This is a year-long course, which will be Law 394A in Fall semester and Law 394B in Spring semester. Instructor: Purdy. 3 units.

394B. Past and Future of Capitalist Democracy. Democracy, equality, capitalism, and progress are framing ideas so fundamental today, yet all four are coming under various kinds of pressure. Does democracy work? What does equality mean? Is capitalism sustainable, ecologically or socially? Is progress real, and, if it is, can it also go backward? This seminar examines this issue through an historical examination of these four ideas. This is a year-long course, which will be Law 394A in Fall semester and Law 394B in Spring semester. Instructor: Purdy. 3 units.

398. Juvenile Courts and Delinquency. This course examines legal responses to minors who break the law. It examines the development of the American juvenile court, jurisdictional issues affecting minors, the application of traditional criminal law rules and doctrines to offenses by minors, the law that governs investigatory encounters and pretrial procedures in the juvenile court practice. Instructor: Birckhead. 2 units.

399. Forensic Psychiatry. This course is designed to provide the student with a working knowledge of the major areas of interface between psychiatry and law. Basic concepts of clinical psychiatry and psychopathology will be highlighted. Instructor: S. Johnson. 2 units.

655. Spanish for Legal Studies. An introduction to the terminology and basic concepts of Spanish law. Reading and analysis of legal texts (codes, cases, contracts, wills). Communication about law and law-related issues in Spanish. Prerequisite: three semesters or equivalent of Spanish. Instructor: Kielmanovich. 2 units.

Clinical Courses

366. Advanced Wrongful Convictions Clinic. The Advanced Clinic builds on the lectures, training, and work of the Wrongful Convictions Clinic. Students will be assigned to Clinic cases, working more independently than Clinic students, though still under faculty supervision. Depending on the status of the case, students will interview witnesses, draft legal documents, work with experts, prepare for court, and otherwise take the steps necessary to prove the Clinic client’s claim of innocence and related constitutional claims. Prerequisite: Wrongful Convictions Clinic or, in the exceptional case, permission of the instructor. Instructors: J. Coleman, Lau, and Newman. Variable credit.

400. Health Justice Clinic. In-house legal clinic in which students provide legal representation for persons with HIV/AIDS, cancer, and other serious health conditions. Under close supervision of clinical instructors, students represent clients in cases related to the client’s health condition, including: estate planning; government benefits; permanency planning for children; health and disability insurance; guardianship; health-related discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations; health information privacy; and other civil cases related to health. Clinic intensive weekend required. Prerequisite or corequisite: Law 237 or Law 238 or Law 239 or Law 317 or Law 539. Instructor: Demeritt and Rice. Variable credit.

401. Advanced Health Justice Clinic. Available to students who wish to participate for a second semester in the Health Justice Clinic. Students enrolled in advanced clinical studies are required to participate fully in the case work portion of the clinic, performing 100-120
hours of client representation work, but will not be required to attend the class sessions. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Consent of clinic director required. Instructor: Demeritt and Rice. Variable credit.

402. HIV/AIDS Policy Clinic. Students in this clinic will focus on policy work rather than direct client representation. Students will work on policy initiatives aimed at increasing access to quality, comprehensive health care for low-income individuals living with chronic illnesses like HIV/AIDS. The policy work will focus on barriers to access to care and prevention, including implementation of health care reform in North Carolina, funding disparities throughout the Southern US, HIV-related stigma, criminalization of HIV, and access to HIV medications. Instructors: McAllaster and Rice. 3 units.

404. Advanced HIV/AIDS Policy Clinic. This clinic provides an opportunity for students who want to do advanced work after completing the HIV/AIDS Policy Clinic. Instructors: McAllaster and Rice. Variable credit.

405. Appellate Practice. Covers the appellate process and the proper techniques involved in brief writing and oral advocacy. Federal appellate judges review student briefs and preside over student oral arguments to provide feedback. Instructor: Andruissier. 3 units.

407. Appellate Litigation Clinic - Fall. Each team of students will, under the clinic director's supervision, work on an appeal. Work typically includes reviewing the record, legal research, drafting appellate briefs, preparing excerpts of the record for the court, and preparing for oral argument (if the case is calendared for argument). With the court's and the client's permission, a case may be argued by a student. This is a year-long course requiring enrollment in both semesters; to get credit for the fall you must be enrolled in the spring semester. Enrolled students must attend the clinic intensive weekend. For other requirements and scheduling issues, see https://law.duke.edu/academics/course/407. Instructor: Andruissier. 3 units.

408. Appellate Litigation Clinic - Spring. Each team of students will, under the clinic director's supervision, work on an appeal. Work typically includes reviewing the record, legal research, drafting appellate briefs, preparing excerpts of the record for the court, and preparing for oral argument (if the case is calendared for argument). With the court's and the client's permission, a case may be argued by a student. This is a year-long course requiring enrollment in both semesters; to get credit for the fall you must be enrolled in the spring semester. Enrolled students must attend the clinic intensive weekend. For other requirements and scheduling issues, see https://law.duke.edu/curriculum/courseinfo/course/?id=293. Instructor: Andrussier. 2 units.

416. Children's Law Clinic. A legal clinic focused on the representation of low income children with disabilities. Participation will require classroom training and at least 125 hours of legal work. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Prerequisite or corequisite: Law 237 or Law 238 or Law 239 or Law 317 or Law 539. Instructor: Wettach and Berlin. Variable credit.

417. Advanced Children's Education and Law Clinic. This course is available to students who have participated in one semester of the Children's Education and Law Clinic. Students may enroll only with approval of the Director of the Clinic. Students do not have to attend the clinic intensive weekend. Instructor: Wettach and Berlin. 3 units.

420. Trial Practice. An introduction to the civil and criminal litigation process and attendant skills. Emphasis on the interactions between attorneys and witnesses and between lawyers and juries by use of simulation and videotape pedagogy. It begins with an intensive weekend of instruction. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Prerequisite: Law 245. Instructor: Beskind, Dockterman, T. Maher, or Mills. 3 units.

421. Pre-Trial Litigation. This course focuses on the path litigators must navigate prior to trial. We will explore the key components of the pretrial process, beginning with the filing of a law suit. This course provides an opportunity for students to synthesize their knowledge in procedure, evidence and advocacy. Topics include: drafting pleadings; taking and defending depositions; creating and responding to discovery; planning strategy and motions. The course grade will be based on classroom participation, performance and written work. Instructor: Phillips. 2 units.

422. Criminal Trial Practice. This basic trial skills course covers Opening Statement, Direct Examination, Cross Examination, Impeachment, Exhibits, Expert Witnesses and Closing Argument. Students will prepare and perform these skills using simulated problems and case files. Students receive constructive comments from faculty who are experienced trial lawyers. The course ends with a full jury trial with teams of two students on each side. At the end of the trial, the jury deliberates while students observe. This class is appropriate for students with an interest in trial practice, with a specific focus on trial skills in the context of criminal litigation. Prerequisite: Law 245. Instructor: T. Maher. 3 units.

425. Pretrial Criminal Litigation. This course focuses on the pretrial phase in criminal cases. It begins with a defendant's initial appearance and concludes with a plea hearing. Class discussions and readings will explore the pretrial practices of effective defense counsel, including conducting a defense investigation, working with experts, and managing clients. The class will also emphasize oral advocacy skills. Students will be expected to appear as counsel during mock, in-class court hearings. Finally, this course will provide students with an opportunity to familiarize themselves with criminal case pleadings, including the drafting of at least one motion. Instructor: Lau. 1 unit.

427. Community Enterprise Clinic. This clinic will provide students interested generally in business law practice and/or in specializing in affordable housing and community development law with practical skills training in many of the core skills required in any transactional legal practice, including interviewing, counseling, drafting and negotiation. Students will be required to provide a minimum of 100 hours of legal work per semester and to participate in weekly group training meetings. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. LAW 210, LAW 255, LAW 314 recommended but not required. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Law 237 or Law 238 or Law 239 or Law 317 or Law 539. Instructor: Foster. 4 units.

428. Advanced Community Enterprise Clinic. This course is available to students who have participated in one semester in the community enterprise clinic and wish to participate for a second semester. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Instructor: Foster. 2 units.

429. Civil Justice Clinic. This clinic will develop and hone civil litigation skills in the context of working on actual cases in association with the Durham office of Legal Aid of North Carolina. Cases will focus on vindicating the rights of impoverished individuals or groups who cannot otherwise adequately find justice in the civil courts. Students will be directly supervised by Legal Aid attorneys, working in
conjunction with the Clinic Director. Cases may include prosecuting unsafe housing claims, defense of eviction claims, prosecuting unfair trade practice claims, and a variety of other matters. All enrolled students will be required to provide a minimum of 100 hours of client legal work per semester. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Law 237 or Law 238 or Law 239 or Law 317 or Law 539. Instructor: Holton. Variable credit.

431. Advanced Civil Justice Clinic. This course builds on the lectures, training, and work of the basic Civil Justice Clinic. Instructor: Holton. Variable credit.

437. International Human Rights Clinic. The International Human Rights Clinic provides students with an opportunity to critically engage with human rights issues, strategies, tactics, institutions, and law in both domestic and international settings. Through weekly seminar and fieldwork, students will develop practical tools for human rights advocacy. Prerequisite: Law 537. Instructor: Huckerby. 5 units.

438. Advanced International Human Rights Clinic. This course builds on the lectures, training and work of the basic International Human Rights Clinic. Instructor: Huckerby. 2 units.

441. Start-Up Ventures Clinic. The Start-Up Ventures Clinic will represent a range of early-stage ventures on a variety of matters related to the start-up process. In order to be eligible to enroll in the Clinic you must have successfully completed at least three semester of Law School, have successfully completed at least 1 credit of Professional Responsibility, and be able to attend the clinic intensive. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Law 237 or Law 238 or Law 239 or Law 317 or Law 539. Instructor: Ward. 4 units.

441A. Advanced Start Up Ventures Clinic. The Advanced Start-Up Ventures Clinic will represent a range of early-stage ventures on a variety of matters related to the start-up process. In order to be eligible to enroll in the Clinic you must have successfully completed Law 441, Start Up Ventures Clinic. Instructor: Ward. Variable credit.

443. Environmental Law and Policy Clinic. Under the supervision of the clinical faculty, students will work on current case and policy advocacy priorities as determined by the Clinic’s Intake Board. Cases and issues undertaken by the Clinic may include the following subject areas: water quality, air quality, natural resources conservation, sustainable development, public trust resources and environmental justice. Practical skills training will emphasize skills needed to counsel clients, examine witnesses and to advocate effectively in rulemaking and litigation settings. Generally, students may only enroll in the clinic for 1 semester, but may enroll for 2 semesters with the permission of the instructor if space permits. All enrolled students will be required to provide a minimum of 100 hours of work per semester to the clinic. In addition, students must participate in weekly group training meetings as well. The clinic office is located in the law school building. Law students must be in at least their fourth semester of law school to enroll in the clinic. Nicholas School students must be in at least their second semester. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Law 237 or Law 238 or Law 239 or Law 317 or Law 539. Instructor: Longest and Nowlin. 4 units.

443A. Advanced Environmental Law and Policy. Continuation of LAW 443. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Instructor: Longest and Nowlin. Variable credit.

448. Guantanamo Defense Clinic. Students in the Guantánamo Defense Clinic will assist in the defense of a case before the military commissions at Guantánamo Bay. Clinic students will work with clinic professors and defense counsel to analyze legal issues posed by the case, construct case theories and strategies, and prepare court filings and arguments. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Instructor: Morris and McQuade. 4 units.

448B. Advanced Guantanamo Defense Clinic. This course is open only to students that have completed 448. It is permission only. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Instructor: Morris. 2 units.

460. Negotiation. This course is intended to explore the processes of negotiation and settlement in legal and other contexts. The goal of the course is to provide students with the opportunity to analyze the social process of conflict resolution in different legal contexts and to gain insight into their own negotiation styles. Instructor: Beason, E. Buell, Dimean, Ellis, Mock, or Thomson. 3 units.

461. Health Law Policy Practicum. In this policy practicum, students will identify specific health policy reforms and will engage in research and advocacy designed to advance those reforms. Specific focus will be on reforms that reduce the costs of healthcare delivery, expand consumer choice, and enhance provider competition. Instructor: Richman. 3 units.


471. Amicus Lab. The Amicus Lab teaches students about the use of emerging science and technology in the courts and regulatory agencies through the drafting and submission of amicus briefs and comments to rule-makings. In conjunction with Science & Society's Science Policy Tracking Program, students will prepare briefs on recently proposed rules and court decisions, analyzing the purpose of the rule or decision of the court, and the science underlying the rule or decision. A science background is recommended, but not required. Instructor: Farahany and Waitzkin. 2 units. C-L: Bioethics and Science Policy 706

473. Scholarly Writing Workshop. In a workshop led by a faculty member, students will produce an original analytic paper of substantial length (ordinarily at least 30 pages). Papers must involve significant and thorough independent research, be well-written, and provide appropriate sourcing. Participants are free to choose any topic that may be addressed seriously in an article-length piece and that may be written during one semester. Papers produced in the workshop are expected to satisfy the JD or LLM upper-level writing requirements. Instructors: Baker, Mullem, or Rich. 3 units.

475A. Law & Policy Lab. The Law and Policy Lab (the "Lab") is a hybrid that falls between a clinic and a research tutorial, a structure that gives students the opportunity to explore a topic of current relevance through the lenses of both substantive law and public policy. It also offers students the chance to apply this knowledge through the development of, and possible advocacy for, a legal or policy proposal related to the specific chosen topic. Instructor: Ward. 2 units.

475B. Law & Policy Lab (Spring). This spring semester lab is open only to students who (1) were enrolled in the fall semester Lab and (2) have permission of the instructor prior to spring registration. Prerequisite: Law 475A. Instructor: Ward. 2 units.
493. Wrongful Convictions Clinic. The Wrongful Convictions Clinic investigates North Carolina prisoners’ claims of actual innocence and wrongful conviction. Students typically work in teams of two on one inmate’s case, but all students participate in “case rounds,” where the facts and investigative strategy of each case are analyzed by the full group. Among other things, students meet with the inmate, read and digest trial transcripts, interview witnesses, consult with experts, and prepare investigative and legal strategies. Students are required to perform a minimum of 100 hours of legal work during the semester. You must be able to attend the clinic intensive weekend to enroll in this course. Instructor: J. Coleman, Lau, and Newman. 4 units.

Seminars

500. Arbitration: Law and Practice. This course will include lecture, and discussion on the law of arbitration and exercises in practical skills on conducting arbitrations. It will also include presentation skills. Instructor: Holton. 3 units.

501. Civil Litigation in US Federal Courts: Transnational Issues. An examination of problems arising in litigation brought in federal courts by or against foreign nationals. Topics will include: (1) personal jurisdiction over foreign defendants; (2) service of process abroad; (3) forum non conveniens; (4) antitrust injunctions; (5) subject matter jurisdiction in international litigation; (6) foreign sovereign immunity; (7) forum selection clauses; (8) international arbitration; (9) taking evidence abroad; and (10) recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. Instructor: Helfer. 3 units.

507. Chinese Corporate and Securities Law. This intensive, one-week course will look at the legal issues involved in cross-border mergers and acquisitions. Specifically, the course will examine these issues in light of the 2008 financial crisis and through a case study of an acquisition of a significant amount of equity interests in a large US financial institution by a sovereign wealth fund from a third country. A paper will be required. Completion of Business Associations is a prerequisite for the course. Instructor: Cox. 1 unit.

510. Legal Interviewing and Counseling. Effective legal interviewing and counseling is foundational to the effective performance of almost all lawyering tasks. This course will provide students a framework for effective client interviewing and counseling and, like other skills-oriented courses such as Negotiations, will provide structured simulations that allow students to practice using this framework in real-world contexts. Instructor: Lukens or Phillips. 2 units.

511. International Criminal Law. This course will probe the concept of international criminal law and will then examine the law of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, aggression, torture, “terrorism” offenses, and drug trafficking. Focus will be on the issue of jurisdiction over those offenses (and immunities to such jurisdiction), including the jurisdiction of domestic criminal courts, military tribunals (such as the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg after World War II, and the current military commissions at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba) and international criminal courts (such as the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and the International Criminal Court). Prerequisite Law 275, International Law. Instructor: Morris. 3 units.

512. Medicine and the Law. This 2-credit seminar considers the application of law to medicine and the tensions that arise as a result, both in practice and as these tensions implicate differences between medical ethics and legal norms. The topics covered will include clinical research and the consent process; the standard of care and medical errors; scarce resources including medicines and organs; infectious disease (e.g., Ebola) protocols; living wills and medical powers of attorney; and choosing and defining death. Case studies will be used in each instance as the point of analysis and discussion. Grades will be based on class preparedness and participation and a final research project. Instructor: D. Coleman. 2 units.

514. Research Methods in Administrative Law. This course focuses on administrative law research, including federal regulations, the federal rulemaking process, documents produced by federal agencies such as “no action” letters and guidance documents, and research into the enabling legislation and related legislative process. It will also cover research into legislative and regulatory stakeholders, with the goal of facilitating student research expertise in addressing administrative law issues in practice. Instructor: Bahnsen, Shreve. 2 units.

515. Contract Drafting for the Finance Lawyer. This course is an upper-level practical skills writing course that teaches basic contract concepts, drafting and analysis in the context of a general commercial finance transaction. The course will introduce students to business, finance and legal concepts through the use of a hypothetical loan transaction and will take an interdisciplinary approach, combining key concepts from finance, accounting and various areas of law, including the UCC, bankruptcy law, tax law and securities law, to help students bridge the gap between being a lawyer in the world of finance and a scrivener. The concepts and principles learned, however, will apply to other general commercial finance transactions. Co-requisite: Law 210, Business Associations. Instructor: A. Johnson. 2 units.

516. Democracy and the Rule of Law. This course provides an overview of the normative and positive issues associated with modern democracies and their legal systems. Instructor: Knight and McCubbins. 2 units.

517. Advanced Contracts. This course will reconsider foundational tenets of contract law, but applied to a new and modern fact pattern. For example, does an agreement to exchange one kidney for another (as in the increasingly common kidney paired donation) involve consideration? Is it void as against public policy? What is the obligation of airlines, hotels, and third party providers (such as Expedia) to honor “mistake fares” in an age when technology allows potentially millions of purchases before the offeror discovers the error? There will be substantial writing, teamwork, and oral presentations. Instructor: Krawiec. 2 units.

517W. Advanced Contracts Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 517, Advanced Contracts, students have the option to take an additional 1 credit for writing. “Law 517W must be added no later than 7th week of class.” Instructor: Krawiec. 1 unit.

518. Constitutional Law II: Historical Cases & Contemporary Controversies. This course looks at contemporary constitutional issues, such as freedom of speech and religion, unenumerated rights, and federalism, through the lens provided by cases and controversies in the first century of the U.S. Constitution’s existence in order to develop a deeper understanding of the constitutional past and to acquire fresh perspectives on contemporary law. Instructor: Powell. 2 units.

519. Contract Drafting. Contract Drafting is an upper-level clinical course that teaches basic practical skills in contract drafting through written drafting exercises. The exercise will be done both in and outside of class, and extensive peer and instructor editing will be used draft in practice. The course will be a combination of lecture and in-class drafting and editing exercises, with an emphasis on the exercises.
520. Climate Change and the Law. This seminar will examine global climate change and the range of actual and potential responses by legal institutions, in the U.S. and internationally. In so doing it will also explore fundamental questions about legal response to looming crises using climate change as the focal point of a broader discussion. Can legal institutions deal with such mega-problems? Will doing so lead to basic changes in legal institutions? Instructor: Wiener. 2 units. C-L: Environment 502

521. The Culture of American Law. American law can be viewed usefully from a variety of perspectives. In law school, we usually approach the law as a set of political norms that are articulated and enforced through formal legal institutions, or as the activities of professionals working within those institutions. Law is also a mindset, a shared “culture” of ideas, attitudes, memories, and myths that shape the lives and work of legal professionals as well as the broader society. In this course we will read critically writings on the law that have shaped or reflect the present nature of that legal culture. Our goal will be to understand more fully the nature of the law as practice and vocation through these writings. Instructor: Powell. 2 units.

522. Contract Drafting: The Next Generation. This course covers the basic practical skills in contract drafting through written drafting exercises while exploring how legal practice and contract drafting will change. While working with the course materials, we will inquire as to whether or not the contract elements can be formalized into a smart contract or DFA (deterministic finite automaton). Instructor: E. Buell. 2 units.

523. Finance in Asia: Institutions, Regulations and Policy. The global economy and financial system are undergoing a profound transformation in the twenty-first century with the rise of Asia, most particularly China. This course will consider finance in the region and its implications for the global financial system. Following an introduction to the evolution of finance in Asia and its role in the global economy, the course will consider the role of Asia in international financial arrangements such as the Group of 20 (G20) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), regional financial regulatory arrangements (focusing on the major financial centers such as Hong Kong and Singapore), China’s financial internationalization (in particular of the RMB, the Belt and Road Initiative and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)), and the impact of technology on finance in the region (with a focus on China and India). Prior or current registration in a financial regulatory course (e.g., Big Bank Regulation; Securities Regulation) is a pre- or co-requisite. Instructor: Arner. 1 unit.

523W. Finance in Asia: Institutions, Regulations and Policy Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 523, Finance in Asia: Institutions, Regulations and Policy Writing Credit, students have the option to take an additional 1 credit if they wish to write a 25 page paper. "Law 523W must be added no later than 7th week of class." Instructor: Arner. 1 unit.

524. Health and Medical Research for Lawyers. This seminar will introduce students to specific sources, and strategies for researching a variety of health and medical topics as the pertain to attorneys, including Medicare, and Medicaid regulations, medical malpractice, health insurance procedures, etc. Instructor: Bahnson. 1 unit.

527. Access to Medicines - IP and Global Public Health. This 2 credit seminar examines the law and policy governing the availability, price and development of medicines worldwide, providing an overview of the international legal frameworks, national regulations, and innovation policies affecting access to existing medicines and the development of future treatments for global health. It encourages students to critically examine current international law governing pharmaceutical innovation and to engage in efforts to improve incentives for the pharmaceutical sector to better meet global health needs. This seminar is open to non-law graduate students depending on space and prior experience. Instructor: Reichman. 2 units.

527W. Access to Medicines Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 527, Access to Medicines: Intellectual Property and Global Public Health, students have the option to take an additional 1 credit if they wish to write a 45 page paper. "Law 527W must be added no later than 7th week of class." Instructor: Reichman. 1 unit.

528. Capital Punishment. This seminar course examines the social, moral, and legal implications of capital punishment, with a particular focus on decisions of the Supreme Court since the early 1970s. Main themes of the course will include: jury selection; the allocation of decision making authority between judges and juries; the right to counsel in death cases; the role of aggravating and mitigating factors; efforts to limit the arbitrary or racially discriminatory application of the death penalty; the rules governing juveniles and the mentally ill; the federal death penalty; the influence and relevance of foreign practice; and constitutional challenges to methods of execution. Instructor: Blocher. 2 units.

529. Corporate Governance. This course will discuss the major debates in governance, the challenges for designing an optimal system for governing corporations, and the increasingly important role of lawyers in these policy debates. Instructor: Eldar. 3 units.

530. Entertainment Law. An introduction to selected theories, statutes, and regulations (other than intellectual property law) governing principal undertakings, business transactions, and legal relationships in the entertainment industry, including publishing, the theater, television and motion pictures, music, and related fields. Prerequisite: Copyright Law (Law 322) Recommended: Intellectual Property (Law 270); Trademark Law and Unfair Competition (Law 393.01). Instructor: Frey. 3 units.

531. In House Law Practice. This course explores the substantive and procedural aspects of inhouse law practice, and how they differ from law firm and governmental practices. The class sessions will present substantive legal topics discussed with legal practitioners. Course materials will be drawn from statutory, regulatory, and policy-driven materials, as well as case studies. Students will have team-based interdisciplinary project assignments that will draw from topics discussed in the class, reflecting real-world scenarios. Instructor: Zimmer and Nelson. 2 units.

532. Venture Capital Financing. This class will focus on the legal and economic structure of capital transactions and will familiarize students with the legal agreements used to document these transactions. Using lectures and in-class exercises, students will learn the function of the most common transaction documents, the economic and/or legal purpose of the provisions contained within these documents and alternative approaches to address specific situations. Students will work on a simulated transaction to gain experience in negotiating and drafting documents with an emphasis on meeting client objectives. Students will be evaluated on class participation, written assignments and potentially, a final exam. Prerequisite: Law 210. Instructor: K. Johnson. 3 units.

Curriculum
534. Advising the Entrepreneurial Client. Advising the Entrepreneurial Client is a transaction-focused course which explores the lifecycle of a typical venture-capital or angel-investor backed company from inception to liquidity event. Students will be exposed to the types of issues, questions, deal structure and documentation that they will encounter—and the lawyering skills they will need—as a transactional lawyer for an entrepreneurial venture. Pre-req: Law 210. Instructor: E. Buell. 3 units.

535. Comparative Corporate Law. This interactive seminar will study US corporate law theories and practices and how they are applied in the UK, Europe, and East Asia. The goal of this course is to consider several core problems with modern business associations and ask why and how different rules have been developed across the countries. Areas of focus are controlling families and corporate groups, different schemes of corporate monitoring (directors and institutional shareholders) across the countries, flexibility of corporate finance rules in terms of creditor protection, and dramatic differences of takeover markets. Law 210 Business Associations is a prerequisite for this class. International LLMs should have taken Corporate Law in their home country. Instructor: Song. 2 units.

537. International Human Rights Advocacy. This course critically assesses the field of international human rights advocacy, its institutions, strategies, and key actors. It explores how domestic, regional, and global human rights agendas are set; the ethical and accountability dilemmas that arise in human rights advocacy; and human rights advocacy concerning a range of actors, including governments, international institutions, and private actors. Grade based on final paper and class participation. Instructor: Huckerby. 2 units.

539. Ethics in Action. The class will function as an ethics committee considering current issues and ethics inquiries based upon actual disputes. The participants, working in small groups, will draft detailed ethics opinions that the full class will consider, revise, and the like. Instructor: Metzloff or Mine. 2 units.

541. Non-Profit Organizations. Consideration of state and federal regulation of nonprofit entities, with particular attention to charitable organizations. Qualification for exemption from taxes will be examined, along with regulation of lobbying and fund-raising activities, treatment of charitable contributions, unrelated business income taxes, and the special regulatory framework governing private foundations. Instructor: Schmalbeck. 3 units.

543. International Law and International Relations Theory. One of the most interesting and productive veins of recent international law scholarship involves interdisciplinary work between political scientists, economists, and legal academics. This seminar will explore some of this scholarship, including articles discussing the institutional design of international organizations, two-level game analysis (where bargaining takes place simultaneously in international negotiations and domestic politics), and decentralized approaches to enforcing international law. Instructor: Brewster. 2 units.

544. Advanced Topics in International Trade. This seminar will explore recent scholarship related to international economics and international trade institutions (such as the WTO, the EU, and NAFTA). Topics will include the domestic political economy of trade liberalization, trade remedy law, institutional design, and compliance with dispute resolution systems. The seminar is designed to be highly participatory with students taking the lead in class discussions. Some knowledge of international law is helpful but not required. Grades are based on a series of papers written during the semester and class participation. Instructor: Faculty. 2 units.

545. Urban Legal History. Urban Legal History is a research seminar which will focus on the legal issues relating to Durham's political, social, and economic development. The class will involve intensive study of primary and secondary materials, and will require students to produce substantial (45 page) research papers. Instructor: Blocher. 2 units.

546. International Law of Armed Conflict. This seminar will examine the international law of armed conflict, and it focuses on the jus in bello context. Students will examine the key concepts of the law of armed conflict, and explore their practical application in various contexts. Case studies will be examined in conjunction with the topics covered. The historical context for law of armed conflict agreements, the status of conflicts, combatants, and civilians, targeting, rules of engagement, and war crimes, are included among the topics the class will address. Students will be encouraged to relate legal and interdisciplinary sources in order to better understand the multi-faceted interaction between law and war. Instructor: Dunlap. 3 units.

547. Criminal Justice Policy: Crime, Politics, and the Media. Focus on various changes in criminal justice policy that occurred in the 1980s and 1990s (for example, changes in sentencing law and policy, increased incarceration rates, and the "war on drugs") and identification of the factors that brought about those changes. To what degree were these changes responses to changes in the rates and types of crimes experienced in the United States? To what degree were these changes prompted by political campaigns and strategies, or by a media produced sense of crisis? Readings include legal materials which will probe and analyze statutory and administrative changes, as well as interdisciplinary readings. Each student will prepare a research paper. Instructor: Beale. 2 units.


549. Corporate Counseling and Communication. The practice of law primarily involves understanding and resolving clients’ legal issues. While doctrinal courses teach the fundamental legal principles lawyers need to know, this course focuses on how lawyers use that knowledge to assess legal issues and advise clients. The primary objective is to simulate the practice of law, particularly as a young associate would likely experience it, whether in a large law firm or a small office. The curriculum focuses on two areas: 1) identifying the legal issues arising from a fact pattern; and 2) client communication. Students will track their “billable hours”, teaching them to be efficient and cognizant of the time they spend on each issue. Instructor: Lukens or Mock. 2 units.

553. Empirical Research Methods in Law. Empirical methods are central to modern law practice. They are used in complex business transactions, damage calculations, antitrust litigation, and discrimination litigation. Working with experts and developing and refuting quantitative evidence are critical skills to successful practicing lawyers. This course will provide students an opportunity to bridge knowledge and practice by learning basic statistical concepts and methods for applications to litigation, legislative advocacy, and legal research. Course grades will be based on class participation (10%), hands-on exercises (10%), a take-home midterm (30%), and a final paper (50%). Instructor: Liu. 2 units.

554. Deceit and Betrayal: Perspectives on Fraud and Fiduciary Obligation. This seminar focuses on contemporary applications of the law of fraud and fiduciary obligation, including situations in which an actor deceives the beneficiary of a fiduciary obligations owed by the actor.
555. International Environmental Law. 2 units. C-L: Environment 855

556. Second Amendment: History, Theory and Practice. The Supreme Court’s decisions in District of Columbia v. Heller and McDonald v. City of Chicago have ushered in a whole new era of Second Amendment theory, litigation, and politics. Current events keep issues of firearms, gun violence, gun safety, and self-defense constantly in the news. This seminar will explore the Second Amendment and the various state constitutional analogs historically, theoretically, and pragmatically. Students will be introduced to the historical and public policy materials surrounding the Second Amendment, the regulatory environment concerning firearms, and the political and legal issues pertaining to firearm rights-enforcement and policy design. Instructor: Miller. 2 units.

557. Hedge Fund Activism. This course will explore shareholder activism by hedge funds, using an interdisciplinary approach that combines law, economics and policy. Instructor: Heaton. 1 unit.

558. Foreign Anti-Bribery Law. Corruption is one of the major factors inhibiting economic development and undermining governmental legitimacy. Developed governments generally enforce rules prohibiting domestic corruption, but have historically been less concerned with foreign government corruption. The US passage of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in 1977, which prohibits corporations from bribing foreign officials, represents a major shift in this policy. Most other major economies and economic institutions have followed suit, although enforcement is inconsistent. This seminar will examine the origins and evolution of efforts to regulate firms’ relationships with foreign government officials. Instructor: Brewer. 2 units.

558W. Foreign Anti-Bribery Writing Credit. Students have the option to take 1-2 additional credits in order to satisfy the JD or JD/LLM Writing Requirement. Instructor: Brewster. Variable credit.

559. Latin American Business Law. This course focuses on the regulation of business in Latin America, and the most important differences between Civil Law tradition, and the Common Law. The course covers some of the main issues that may arise in the practice of law dealing with Latin America. Instructor: Kielmanovich. 1 unit.

560. Sales and Value Added Tax Law. This course covers the legal frameworks and detailed technical issues related to value-added taxes (VAT) and sales tax systems. Comparisons are drawn between the VAT and sales taxes, and among the tax legislation provisions used in various countries. Aside from the basic tax structures, the course also highlights innovations in VATs and the treatment of special sectors such as the real property, financial, agriculture and public interest sectors. Approaches for dealing with the application of VATs and sales taxes in the context of federations and common markets are also considered. Instructor: Barnes. 2 units.

561. Tax Policy. This course will begin with a background discussion of the public finance economics underlying taxation, and then proceed to an examination of the major tax types, analyzing each in terms of its efficiency, fairness, and administrability. Faculty. Schmalbeck. 3 units.

562. Sentencing and Punishment. This seminar will focus on the process of imposing sentences in criminal cases, administering punishment, and attempting rehabilitation of convicted criminals. The course will first provide background regarding the purposes of punishment and the history of mandatory sentences, presumptive sentences, and sentencing guidelines, and focus on some of these issues in more detail through the use of an expert guest lecturers and a tour of the Federal Correctional Facility in Butner, NC. Students will be expected to participate meaningfully in the lectures, guest speakers and field trip, and produce a research paper on a related topic. Instructor: Beeler and Dever. 2 units.

563. Economic Growth and Development in Africa. This course examines key trends that effect growth in sub-Saharan Africa and present challenges to economic, legal, and political development. Students will identify and solve hypothetical legal and business issues confronted by those seeking to do business in Africa. Instructor: Simpkins. 2 units.

565. Law and Markets Colloquium (Fall). This seminar is a component of the Duke Project on Law and Markets. The Law and Markets project seeks to engage foundational issues concerning the intersection of law and markets, such as the limits of markets and how the legal system should address market-driven inequalities in income, wealth, or access to goods and services. The Law and Markets Project will explore these and other questions, with the hope that a broad consideration of these topics yields insights about the relationship between law and the marketplace. Instructors: Blocher and Krawiec. 1 unit.

565B. Law & Markets Colloquium (Spring). This seminar is a component of the Duke Project on Law and Markets. The Law and Markets project seeks to engage foundational issues concerning the intersection of law and markets, such as the limits of markets and how the legal system should address market-driven inequalities in income, wealth, or access to goods and services. The Law and Markets Project will explore these and other questions, with the hope that a broad consideration of these topics yields insights about the relationship between law and the marketplace. Instructors: Blocher and Krawiec. 1 unit.

566A. The Corporation and International Law: Past, Present and Future. From politics to popular culture, from the East India Company to WalMart, the corporation has become one of the most critical economic, political, cultural, and controversial institutions of the modern era. This course provides the unique opportunity to engage with a number of prominent visiting experts on topics including the origins and development of the corporation and of international law; the capacity of corporations to act as forms of government over people and places, from colonial enterprises to contemporary multinationals; and the implications of all of these issues on concerns such as state formation, sovereignty, globalization, and environmental and human rights. Instructor: Brewer/Stern. 3 units.

566B. The Corporation and International Law: Past, Present and Future. From politics to popular culture, from the East India Company to WalMart, the corporation has become one of the most critical economic, political, cultural, and controversial institutions of the modern era. This course provides the unique opportunity to engage with a number of prominent visiting experts on topics including the origins and development of the corporation and of international law; the capacity of corporations to act as forms of government over people and places, from colonial enterprises to contemporary multinationals; and the implications of all of these issues on concerns such as state formation, sovereignty, globalization, and environmental and human rights. Instructor: Brewer/Helfer. 3 units.

567. Law, Economics and Politics Colloquium. This seminar will explore the current state of thinking about the relationship between
identity, politics and legal regulation. In particular, attention will be paid to the relationships between racial and gender identity and politics in the workplace. Instructor: Charles, Gulati, and Lemos. 2 units.

571. The Changing Face of Marriage and Family: Pastoral and Legal Perspectives. This seminar examines areas in which religion and law intersect in family life. Students will explore the guidelines and doctrine governing religious and legal professionals when counseling individuals on family issues. Seminar discussions will focus on interdisciplinary readings, as well as exercises in skills relating to listening, counseling, mediation, and collaboration. Grading will be based on 4-6 written assignments totaling 25-30 pages relating to class exercises or readings, and on participation in class discussion and exercises. Instructors: K. Bradley and Acolatse. 2 units.

572. International Forum Shopping, Theory and Practice. This seminar, open to students pursuing a JD-LLM in international and comparative law, analyzes institutional design, regime complexity, and forum shopping in the international legal system. The seminar explores the theoretical, strategic, and practical issues relating to these topics. Key concepts are illustrated via a series of recent case studies in international trade, investment, human rights, criminal law, and other area of international law. Reading for the course will include both theoretical reading and materials specifically related to the four case studies presented. Readings associated with the case studies may include briefs, legal decisions, newspaper and other accounts of the situation, and possibly guest lectures. Instructor: Helfer and Brewster. 2 units.

574. Lying and Law of Questioning. This seminar addresses how legal institutions define and detect dishonesty. Topics include "post-truth" discourse and suspension of fact-finding and truth-seeking; the "law of questioning" that governs legal truth-seeking in investigations and trials, with particular focus on the criminal justice process (interrogation practices, the problem of false confessions, liability for dishonest statements, cross examination, character and credibility, and lie detection in the laboratory, courtroom, and popular culture). Readings include excerpts from law review articles and scholarly books, works of social science, investigative reporting, documentary footage, editorial commentary, and popular culture. Instructor: Griffin. 1 unit.

574W. Lying and The Law of Questioning, Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 574 Lying and the Law of Questioning, students who plan significant research projects on related topics may register for a second credit in order to satisfy the JD Writing Requirement. "LAW 574W must be added no later than 7th week of class." Instructor: Griffin. 1 unit.

577. Emerging Issues in Sports and Entertainment Law. Examination of current issues in Sports and Entertainment through interactions with industry professionals. The course will bring to campus legal and business leaders on the front lines of dealing with a particular issue, in a colloquium setting that allows students to discuss the topics directly with the guests. Class topics will vary from year to year based on timeliness and industry developments. Instructors: Haagen and Frey. 2 units.

579. Mass Torts. An integrated and in-depth look at combination of issues raised by complex mass tort lawsuits; substantive tort law; civil procedure; litigation strategy; lawyer-client relationships; economics of settlement, ethics, judicial role, societal impacts. Exploration of eight to ten celebrated mass tort lawsuits such as Buffalo Creek disaster, asbestos, Dalkon Shield, Agent Orange, Woburn leukemia case, tobacco smoking, silicone breast implants, electromagnetic fields, medical malpractice. Readings will emphasize historical accounts that put litigation in context, as well as judicial opinions and scholarly commentary. Instructor: Metzloff, McGovern, or Wiener. 2 units.

579W. Mass Torts Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 579 Mass Torts, students have the option to take an additional 1 credit if they wish to expand the required 15 page paper to 30 pages in order to satisfy the JD Writing Requirement. "Law 579W must be added no later than 7th week of class." Instructors: Wiener and Metzloff. 1 unit.

581. FinTech and the Law. FinTech & the Law will seek to understand the architectures, principal legal and regulatory issues, and the dynamics of modern financial marketplaces as these are shaped by technology. The seminar will help prepare students for a rapidly evolving framework in which successful business and legal practice must become technologically "bilingual." Prior or current registration in a financial regulatory course (e.g., Big Bank Regulation Law 304; Securities Regulation Law 384). Please discuss with instructors if you think your prior course might be eligible. Instructor: Baxter or Reiners. 2 units.

582. National Security Law. A study of presidential and congressional national security powers under the Constitution and case law; the domestic effect of international law; the use of military force in international relations; investigating terrorism and other national security threats, with a focus on surveillance and other counterterrorism measures; prosecuting terrorists in the federal courts; detention and trial of terrorists by military commissions; the domestic use of the military in law enforcement; public access to national security information in civil litigation; and restraints on disclosing and publishing national security information. Instructor: Dunlap. 3 units.

583. Globalization of the Family. This course will address a number of issues in which globalization plays a role in family life, such as the definition of marriage and family, property rights, the requirements for divorce, same-sex relationships, marriage tourism, fertility tourism, adoption, and intercountry child custody disputes. The seminar will examine a particular topic through the lens of the law of a given culture or country, so that students can focus closely on the substantive issues. In addition, the seminar will explore questions of comparative law and conflict of laws as students consider whether and how one nation should honor the family law of another. Instructor: K. Bradley and Michaels. 2 units.

585. Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Not-for-Profit Management. An examination of the role and functioning of the not-for-profit sector in relation to both the public sector and the private for-profit sector in dealing with significant social problems. Also taught as Public Policy Studies 280S. Instructor: Fleishman. 3 units.

587. Race and the Law. This seminar will explore the historical and contemporary treatment of race in the United States by both the courts and the legislature. The seminar will employ an interdisciplinary approach to examining the social and political forces that have and continue to contribute to the development of legal doctrine in the areas of education, employment, health care, interracial sex and marriage, and public accommodations, among other things. Throughout, the seminar will explore the definition of race, the intersection of race and gender, the interplay of race and class, the juxtaposition of various racial groups, and the utility of a biracial dichotomy in a multicultural and multiethnic society. Instructor: Charles or Jones. 3 units.

589. Japanese Law in a Business Context. An overview of the Japanese legal system with a particular focus on the business and regulatory environment as well as on the differences that a U.S.-trained lawyer must be aware of when handling Japan-related matters. Instructor:
590. Risk Regulation in the United States, Europe, and Beyond. Advanced, integrated analysis of the law, science and economics of societies’ efforts to assess and manage risks of harm to human health, safety and the environment. Course examines the regulation of a wide array of risks, such as those from medical care and drugs, food, automobiles, drinking water, air pollution, energy, global climate change, and terrorism. The course explores the treatment of several basic issues confronting any regulatory system: risk assessment, risk management (including the debate over “precaution” versus benefit-cost analysis), risk evaluations by experts vs. the public, and risk-risk tradeoffs. Instructors: Wiener. 2 units.

591. Development Finance. The Seminar will concentrate on external flows of development finance and allow students to become familiar with the different public and private providers of development finance, the legal structures of the multilateral frameworks (MDB’s), the various financing instruments and their legal basis as well their objectives and effectiveness. The Seminar will also highlight the importance of a legal framework in the recipient countries that promotes domestic and foreign investment and encourages effective and sustainable financial flows. Instructor: Sager. 1 unit.

591P. Development Finance Project Credit. This course is for an optional extra project credit for students enrolled in Law 591, Development Finance. Instructor: Sager. 1 unit.

592. Frontier Robotics: Law and Ethics. Robots, with us for several generations already, were long confined to narrow uses and trained users, assembling our vehicles and moving our products behind the scenes. In recent years, robotic tools have begun to step out of the back room and take center stage. Are we ready? Probably not. Surely our legal systems and ethical frameworks must evolve. We must find ways to ensure that human-robot interactions occur in ways that are safe and are consistent with our cultural values. We must take care that our policies and laws provide the direction we need without quashing or hindering the innovations that could improve our lives. The course will bring together three core areas: (1)law, (2) ethics/science policy, and (3)applied technology/science. Instructor: Ward. 3 units. C-L: Bioethics and Science Policy 703

593. Sexuality and the Law. Issues in the legal regulation of sexuality are among the most contested in US law today. Conflicts over gay marriage, women’s access to contraceptives and abortion, and the scope of transgender rights are all subjects of current litigation. This course provides students with both the interdisciplinary and legal tools to assess the merits of the arguments involved in sexuality litigation, assessments which require delving into the jurisprudences of liberty, privacy and equal protection, as well as exploring the boundaries of states’ rights and federal authority, individual liberty and the free exercise of religion. Instructor: Duara. 2 units.

594. Sex Equality’s Past and Future. This seminar examines the relationships between pregnancy discrimination and sex discrimination, and between sex discrimination and restrictions on access to contraception and abortion. Instructor: Siegel. 2 units.

598. Family Creation: A Non-Judicial Perspective. This course will focus on the role of the legislative and administrative process in intercountry adoption, wherein a child born in one country becomes part of a family in another. Intercountry adoption raises complex issues of law and policy, including those relating to the definition of family, state sovereignty, immigration and citizenship, human rights, and ethics and transparency. Not all countries participating in intercountry adoption are subject to international treaties regarding adoption and related issues. In nations where the treaties are in effect, implementation through the legislative and administrative process has been characterized by conflict and delay. At the local level, regulation of intercountry adoption through oversight of adoption agencies and adoptive families, has been uneven. Instructor: K. Bradley and D. Kunz. 2 units.

599. The Federal Prosecutor: A View from the Trenches. This seminar will explore the prosecutor’s role in federal and state criminal proceedings, from investigation to plea negotiations to trial and sentencing. Among the issues we will examine are the prosecutor’s obligations under the U.S. Constitution and state rules of professional responsibility. Those obligations include restraints on contract with represented parties, use of the grand jury, and statements to the media, as well as discovery obligations and conduct during trial. A special emphasis will be placed on decisions and ethics of the prosecutor in the investigation and prosecution of corporate fraud. Instructor: Duffy and Wheeler. 2 units.

633. Interrogations and Testimony Seminar. An advanced criminal and constitutional law writing seminar on the law of questioning in the criminal justice context, with a focus on the Fifth and Sixth Amendment Impacts on police interrogations and in-court testimony. Students will have the opportunity to develop a 30 page writing project or to satisfy the course requirements through weekly response papers and presentations. Instructor: Griffin. 2 units.

636. Food, Agricultural and the Environment: Law and Policy. The course focuses on (1) the interrelationship of food and agricultural production and environmental sustainability and (2) the influence of a complex array of laws on the development of sustainable, local food-based markets. Students will explore readings from a variety of sources, hear from guest speakers, and delve into a research project of their own choosing. Students will gain an understanding of how laws govern and interact with food safety research, physical infrastructure, personal consumption habits, patterns of private sector investment, race-based and other structural inequalities, and how the law affects notions of community and reflects underlying cultural values. Instructor: Nowlin. 2 units.

639. Structuring V/C & Private Equity Trans. (Course-Plus). This offering is a course–plus addition to Law 358, Structuring Venture Capital and Private Equity Transactions. Instructor: Faculty. 1 unit.

656. Business Associations Course Plus: Strategies in Business Transactions. This seminar takes selected legal issues from the course, Business Associations, and places them in a setting in which students make decisions that involve the weighing of legal, business, ethical and stakeholder considerations. The course will develop and analyze business transactions, in workshop settings, from the strategic perspective of a business lawyer in engineering transactions that minimize legal, tax and regulatory costs, address concerns of relevant stakeholders, and achieve the objectives of the client. The goal of the course is to demonstrate how, in practice, legal principles interact among themselves and with non-legal considerations in business transactions. Corequisite: Students may not take this course unless they are also enrolled in Law 210. Instructor: Cox and Hart. 1 unit.

683. Patent Litigation. This course will cover the basic aspects of patent infringement litigation, beginning with the pre-suit investigation and covering basic phases of the process through trial, including the initial pleadings, discovery, the Markman claim construction phase,
The goal of this course is to provide students with a broad overview of how international rules shape Copyright Act, and litigation, such as the Napster, MP3com, and DeCSS cases, as well as current legislative proposals. Prerequisite: provider liability, peer-to-peer technology, fair use, and “sharing.” Covers recent amendments to the law, including the Digital Millennium in a digital, networked world. Topics include the applications and circumvention of technological protection measures, Internet service privacy, and government surveillance law. Instructor: Adler/Blocher. 2 units.

We then address the doctrine not by a comprehensive treatment, which would be impossible, but rather by a focused discussion of difficult issues concerning well-being and inequality. Instructor: Angrist. 2 units.

This seminar aims to gain a clearer theoretical understanding of the “rule of law” as well as the rules governing trusts and estates play important roles in such planning; we will draw on relevant tax laws as needed. Specific topics covered include: special needs trusts and other planning tools for incapacity; guardianships; wills and trusts; Medicare and Medicaid; health care decision-making; long-term care; and social security/income support. Trusts and Estates and Health, Law, and Policy are useful (but not required) prerequisites. Instructor: Lukens. 2 units.

The objective of this course is to introduce students to important issues concerning the theory and doctrine of statutory interpretation, primarily through exposure to cutting edge legal scholarship. The seminar will feature bi-weekly presentations of works-in-progress by leading scholars of statutory interpretation, legislation, and administrative law. Instructors: Charles and Lemos. 2 units.

This two-credit seminar will consider the respective powers of Congress and the President under the Constitution to wage war. Instructor: C. Bradley. 2 units.

This course explores the legal and policy issues associated with concerns about information privacy, in the commercial and government sectors and in the intersection of these two sectors. Instructor: Hoffman and Schroeder. 3 units.

2 units. C-L: see Political Science 7195

Social choice theory is the body of scholarship—beginning with Kenneth Arrow’s famous “impossibility theorem”—that systematically investigates the relation between individuals’ preferences (or more generally, individual well-being) and societal decisions. This literature has much relevance to law, since it provides a foundation for understanding cost-benefit analysis and other policy analysis methodologies. I intend to offer a non-technical introduction to social choice theory, and one that will draw upon relevant philosophical literatures—in particular, philosophical scholarship concerning well-being and inequality. Instructor: Adler. 2 units.

This seminar aims to gain a clearer theoretical understanding of the “rule of law” as well as the related concept of democratic governance; and to see how far the twin ideals can be protected in doctrines of US constitutional law. In the theory part, we read seminal works, including Hart’s Concept of Law, Fuller’s Morality of Law, and Ely’s Democracy and Distrust. We then address the doctrine not by a comprehensive treatment, which would be impossible, but rather by a focused discussion of difficult areas—including nondelegation, gerrymandering, judicial independence, corruption, and executive power. Instructor: Adler/Blocher. 2 units.

Explores the legal and policy issues surrounding the protection and use of copyrighted works in a digital, networked world. Topics include the applications and circumvention of technological protection measures, Internet service provider liability, peer-to-peer technology, fair use, and “sharing.” Covers recent amendments to the law, including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and litigation, such as the Napster, MP3com, and DeCSS cases, as well as current legislative proposals. Prerequisite: Copyright Law (Law 322) or Intellectual Property (Law 270). Instructor: Dow. 2 units.

The goal of this course is to provide students with a broad overview of how international rules shape
global transactions. It will serve as a foundation in international law for students who never plan to take another international law course but also serve a roadmap of the possibilities for international law study (and careers) for students who want to do more with international law. One of the goals of the course is to demonstrate that international law is relevant to almost every area of practice today—from divorce and adoptions to corporate mergers to securities law litigation. This course cannot be taken if student has already taken or is currently enrolled in Law 352. Instructor: Brewster. 3 units.

727. Current Issues in Constitutional Interpretation. This seminar will examine important constitutional issues that have arisen in recent Supreme Court cases and will use those cases as a vehicle for considering broader questions of constitutional interpretation and Supreme Court practice, such as theories of interpretation and the role of stare decisis. Among the issues that may be studied are the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms, the Sixth Amendment rights to counsel and trial by jury, the Eighth Amendment right to be free of cruel and unusual punishment, and the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Instructor: Alito. 1 unit.

731. Legal Strategy. A theoretical and practical approach to appreciating the complexities of legal strategy. The course commences with eight hours of lecture and discussion on a variety of analytical methodologies for addressing strategy-economic, psychological, game theoretic. The remaining twenty seven hours focuses on specific legal problems with intense role-playing to reinforce the application of these analytic tools in a realistic setting. The role-playing will be supervised and reviewed by practitioners who are experts in the relevant legal problems. Instructor: McGovern. 3 units.

734. Evidence in Practice. This seminar, an advanced writing course, will give students practical experience in identifying and dealing with evidentiary issues in a broad range of hypothetical legal situations based upon real cases. Issues relating to evidence and proof do not arise only in trials. They are relevant to attorneys’ performance in many other procedural settings, like mediations, contract drafting, appeals, motion hearings, deposition preparation, witness preparation for trial and discovery. Students should either have previously completed Evidence, Law 245, or be taking it at the same time. Instructor: Reeves. 2 units.

735. Advanced Criminal Law. Many substantive issues confined to the periphery of a standard criminal law course are of central importance to criminal law in real world practice. One of the best ways to refine understanding of the theoretical core of any subject matter is precisely to probe its periphery. This seminar covers important issues typically found peripheral to the standard criminal law course, both for their intrinsic significance and for the perspective they may give us on the core of criminal law. Instructor: Ewing. 2 units.

737. Environmental Litigation. This course provides insight into the procedural, substantive, and tactical considerations attendant to environmental litigation—from the perspectives of both plaintiffs and defendants. The course is based upon a hypothetical set of facts and an “administrative record” that summarizes certain government actions implicating various federal environmental statutes. Instructor: Roady. 2 units.

738. Financial Law and Regulation: Practitioner’s Perspective. Every aspect of financial law and regulation depends heavily on its daily practice. The environment changes all the time, and the scope of regulatory discretion, at every level of government (state, federal and international) is so large that successful practitioners must understand the current trends in regulatory thinking and practice. This course will allow students to dive deep into a different aspect of modern financial regulation every week by bringing in prominent alumni practitioners who are experts in specific areas of the field. Instructor: Reiners. 2 units.

739. Religious Laws. Not all law is state law. Among the most important, and challenging, non-state law we confront today are religious laws. Among those is first and foremost Islamic law, but also Jewish law, as well as the laws of other religions like Buddhism and Hinduism. The seminar will serve as an introduction to these laws and their role in the global legal world. We will learn about the nature and structure of different religious laws. We will discuss to what extent we can call such laws laws, and whether we can compare them to each other and to state law. We will ask to what extent state law is also religious. And we will discuss the role that religious law plays for state law today. Instructor: Michaels. 2 units.

744. Philosophy for Constitutional Lawyers. This seminar will investigate the possibility and promise of substantive reason in constitutional law. Instructors: Blocher and Powell. 3 units.

748. Strategies in Employment Discrimination Practice. Strategies in Employment Discrimination Practice. This seminar applies the legal principles studied in Employment Discrimination Law (Law 232) to a semester-long, simulated practice problem. The goal of the seminar is to reinforce legal concepts studied in the basic course, and to introduce through task-oriented exercises the real-world dimensions of an employment discrimination practice, including decisions about which cases to take, what facts must be gathered, what steps must precede the filing of a lawsuit, and what legal theory or theories should be pursued. Students will engage in interviews, negotiations and strategy sessions, and will prepare various file memos, letters, and an agency complaint. The course is co-taught with an experienced practitioner. Students must either have previously taken, or be concurrently enrolled in, Law 232. Instructor: Faculty. 1 unit.

749. Strategies in Commercial Transactions. This seminar takes selected legal issues from the course, Commercial Transactions, and places them in a setting in which students make strategic decisions that involve the weighing of legal, business, ethical and human relations considerations. As in the Commercial Transactions course, the emphasis in the seminar will be on debt arrangements, security devices, payment systems and bankruptcy planning. The goal of the seminar is to underscore how legal principles interact with other non-legal considerations in the resolution of business problems. You must be registered for LAW 215 to enroll in this course. Instructor: Merrell and Weistart. 1 unit.

753. Law and Literature: Race and Gender. This seminar uses contemporary fiction to explore the intersection between literary and legal studies, with a particular focus on race and gender. Through literature and some film, the seminar examines the role of law in the structure of conflict, personal relationships, and social arrangements, with attention to privilege, perspective, and voice. Class discussion will layer the readings from each week, building on the materials previously read and discussed. Authors include Margaret Atwood, Richard Wright, Kazuo Ishiguro, Aravind Adiga, Toni Morrison, Ursula Hegi, and Nella Larsen. Instructor: Bartlett. 3 units.

754. Intellectual Property Transactions. Patents, trademark, copyrights, and trade secrets each connote the ability to reserve to the holder the right to practice the invention, apply the mark, copy the expression, or retain the secret, respectively. However, simple retention of these rights or absolute conveyance of these rights to others may not maximize the holder’s value in the property. Greater utility may
be achieved by sharing some of the rights, while retaining others. This is the realm of intellectual property licensing. This course will survey key issues related to licensing each form of intellectual property, including the rationale behind the issues and alternative means of approach. The course will then touch on considerations of international licensing, licensing to the U.S. government, antitrust, and the non-negotiated license. Finally, the course will consider open licensing practices as found in open source software and the Creative Commons. Prerequisite: Intellectual Property. Instructor: Fuscoe. 2 units.

758. Originalism and Its Discontents. This course would acquaint students with the variety of originalist and nonoriginalist arguments, give them an opportunity to sharpen their views on the topic, and enable them to judge for themselves the strengths and weaknesses of each. Structured as a weekly two-hour seminar, the course would expose students to leading theories of originalism and to canonical works in the field. Instructor: Sachs. 3 units.

760. A Practitioner’s Guide to Labor Law and Employment. This course is designed to provide a practical overview of the main labor and employment law issues that arise in the U.S. workplace. Using a variety of approaches to instruction, and including mock exercises, outside speakers, writing exercises (such as drafting communications to government agencies or corporate clients), and drawing from current developments in the law, instructors familiarize the student with basic concepts underlying the broad range of labor and employment law. Students will explore issues from multiple perspectives including the employee, the employer, the union, and compliance enforcers. Students should have taken the basic labor law course or have a familiarity with the National Labor Relations Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Instructor: Bowling and McCalley. 2 units.

765. Introduction to Technology in the Law Office. Technology is changing the practice of law in all fields and venues. This course will provide you with the theoretical and practical foundations to understand these changes, and to positively impact your firm’s or organization’s responses to such challenges. Instructor: Miller and Behrens. 2 units.

771. Dignitary Torts. American law attempts to protect individual interests in personal dignity and to guarantee a robust system of free expression. Both concerns are implemented, in part, through the common law of dignitary torts, and US constitutional law addresses their overlap and potential conflict. This course will cover the torts of defamation, invasion of privacy and intentional infliction of emotional harm, and the related constitutional doctrines that the Supreme Court has developed since 1964. Instructor: H. J. Powell. 3 units.

773. Research Methods in Business Law. This one credit seminar in advanced legal research will introduce students to specific sources and strategies for researching a variety of business law topics, including corporations, securities, and commercial bankruptcy and reorganization. Instructor: Scott. 1 unit.

774. Taboo Trades and Forbidden Exchanges. This class examines exchanges and transactions that are traditionally taboo, and sometimes illegal. What constitutes a taboo trade is culturally dependent, change over time and across cultures. Typical taboo trades in modern western societies include organs, blood, babies, sexual relations, votes for money, and a wide range of other issues. In other cultures and other times however, humans were sold as a matter of course, whereas land was considered inalienable. Instructor: Krawiec. 2 units.

775. Corporate Ethics. This course is a one-credit seminar taught in two-hour blocks that focuses on the increasingly important role played by the corporate ethics office within a corporation’s governance structure. As we have learned from a series of corporate scandals starting with Enron and continuing through the financial crisis of 2008, despite the emphasis placed on corporate ethics and good governance practices required by legislation such as SOX and the recent Dodd-Frank Act, much work remains to be done. The course is designed to be highly interactive, and students in the course will examine the role played by the corporate ethics office to ensure proper board oversight of a corporation. Instructor: Merrell. 1 unit.

776. Supreme Court Litigation. This course will focus on a lawyer’s role in the decision making process of the United States Supreme Court. That Court itself plays a unique role in our legal system to identify and resolve important disputed, and recurring issues of federal law. The role of counsel in that Court is markedly different in many respects than it is in other appellate courts. Ayer. 2 units.

777. Deal Skills for the Transactional Lawyer. Prepares students for transactional practice, with emphasis on the “practical” skills required by the M&A lawyer at each stage of the deal-making process. Corequisite or Prerequisite: Law 210. Instructor: Hynes. 3 units.

779. Well-Being and the Practice of Law. The class will examine why the "pursuit of happiness," a phrase written by a lawyer, has proved futile for many members of the legal profession and those aspiring to its ranks. This class will present the research to date on lawyers and happiness. We will examine the scientific data and academic literature on lawyer maladies, while examining holes in the collective wisdom and why the majority of lawyers are quite content. Instructor: Bowling. 1 unit.

781. Music Copyright: A Historical, Incentives-Based, and Aesthetic Analysis of the Law of Music. Course will begin by exploring the historical structure of incentives in music and the changing economics of music production, including the preconditions for thinking of music as "property" and the gradual shift from patronage to a market-oriented system. It will then proceed to examine music’s unusually complex and increasingly fraught relationship with copyright law. Pre-req Law 322. Instructor: Jenkins. 3 units.

785. Legal Writing in Civil Practice. Writing is integral to most aspects of state and federal civil law practice including communicating effectively with clients, asserting clients’ rights, and advocating for clients in litigation. This advanced writing course helps prepare students for the rigors of legal analysis and writing in general civil practice by providing a variety of writing experiences including opinion and demand letters, pleadings, motions, and trial briefs with each assignment. The course will culminate in oral arguments on motions before members of the bench and bar. Instructor: Ragazzo. 2 units.

789. Writing: Federal Litigation. This course will provide students with the opportunity to learn several different types of persuasive writing used in federal litigation. The course will focus on one hypothetical matter involving federal law. Instructor: Baker. 2 units.

790. Writing for Publication. In a collective "workshop" setting led by a writing instructor, students will produce a scholarly paper of publishable length. This course is intended to appeal to students who are interested in pursuing an academic writing opportunity apart from or in addition to those available through Duke’s journals, seminars devoted to particular areas of law, or independent study. Instructor: Mullem. 2 units.

791. Writing: Judicial Writing. This course is intended to appeal to any student who seeks a judicial clerkship or aspires to be a judge,
or simply wants to learn more about how and why judges write judicial opinions. Students will consider the complexities of being on the bench, including judges’ relationships with the public, with lawyers, with other judges, and with their clerks. Instructor: Magat. 2 units.

**794. Law in Slavery & Freedom: From the Historical to the Contemporary.** In this seminar we explore the ways in which slavery, long defined in the Americas as the ownership of property in human beings, interacted with the structures and practices of law across multiple jurisdictions, including the United States, the French colonial Caribbean, and British West Africa. We will examine how law addressed the category of “slave” and codified the power of slave owners, and how those held as slaves interacted with legal institutions and practices, both civil and criminal. We will also ask when and whether that law sometimes provided a means by which to exit the status of slave and find formal freedom. Instructor: Scott. 2 units.

**794W. Law in Slavery and Freedom Writing Credit.** Students enrolled in Law 794 Law in Slavery & Freedom: From the Historical to the Contemporary may earn an additional credit by writing an additional 25+ page paper, due at the end of the semester. “LAW 794W must be added no later than 7th week of class.” Instructor: Scott. 1 unit.

**796. Writing in Civil Practice: Sport Arbitration.** This advanced writing seminar will help prepare students for the types of writing that are common to all civil litigation, while introducing them to written advocacy in an arbitral setting. As access to courts becomes increasingly difficult due to overcrowding and budgetary constraints, and given the limited number of cases that make it to trial due to the cost of litigation, familiarity with the process of litigating in an alternative forum is critical for today’s practitioners. Writing assignments will arise from a hypothetical arbitration over the proper interpretation of a provision in a collective bargaining agreement between a sports organization and its players’ union. Instructor: C. Thomson. 2 units.

### Independent Studies, Externships, and Tutorials

- **551. North Carolina Civil Justice Reform.** This course is a unique opportunity for students interested in institutional design to impact civil justice policy in North Carolina. Students will research the North Carolina civil justice system, identify inefficiencies and inequalities within that system, and generate proposals for reform. In collaboration with instructors, students will set priorities, research civil justice topics, evaluate programs in comparator jurisdictions, and draft reports and presentations. The goal is for the students’ research to become part of the report to the NC Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice and to help shape the state’s civil justice system going forward. Instructors: Miller and Levi. 2 units.

- **601. Duke Law in DC: Federal Policymaking.** This course is open to students participating in the Duke in DC integrated externship program, Law 679. The Federal Policymaking course is a graded 4 credit weekly class that focuses on the federal policy making process, with particular attention to the policy issues that are currently being debated in Congress and the executive branch. Students will develop critical analysis skills that are necessary to evaluate and affect the policy making process at the federal level, and will produce a 30 page final research paper for the course. This course is open to second and third year law students by permission only. 4 units.

- **604. Ad Hoc Tutorial.** A group of five or more upper-level students may organize and lead a one- to two-credit ad hoc seminar on diverse topics under the supervision of a faculty member. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

- **610. Exchange Program.** Students who have finished the first year of law school study may apply for a semester overseas at a number of institutions. Students need to have appropriate language facility for non-English medium institutions. Variable credit.

- **611. Readings.** This discussion course focuses on readings that explore connections between the law, the practice of law, the legal system and issues of current societal importance or interest. Each section of the course is expected to have a different specific focus and different readings. This course is assessed on a credit/no credit basis. Instructor: Law Faculty. 1 unit.

- **611A. Readings (Fall).** This year-long discussion course focuses on readings that explore connections between the law, the practice of law, the legal system and issues of current societal importance or interest. Each section of the course is expected to have a different specific focus and different readings. This course is assessed on a credit/no credit basis. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

- **611B. Readings (Spring).** Continuation of Law 611A. 0.5 units.

- **613A. Readings in Happiness & Decisionmaking (Fall).** This year-long course explores research on happiness and decisionmaking, and the implications for legal systems, legal rules and life choices. Instructor: Wiener. 0.5 units.

- **613B. Readings in Happiness & Decisionmaking (Spring).** Continuation of Law 613A. 0.5 units.

- **615. Ad Hoc Internship.** With approval from the Law School Administration (specifically the Associate Dean for International Studies), law students may register for a one-credit internship in a legal setting during the summer break. The internship must be closely linked to the student’s course of study. It is supervised by the Associate Dean for International Studies and by a senior lay practitioner in the legal setting. At the end of the internship, the student must submit a written evaluation that includes a discussion of the impact of the internship on the student’s educational program and career plans. Instead of a grade, students receive a credit/no credit notation on their transcripts which does not count toward the academic credit required for graduation. Instructor: Faculty. 1 unit.

- **616. Animals, Law and Ethics.** This readings course will focus on legal, political, and ethical issues in animal advocacy. The goal of this class is to have lively and respectful debates about the legal, political, and ethical issues in animal advocacy, both in the United States and internationally. We will investigate these issues during the semester from the view of various stakeholders. Prior to each class, students will be responsible for submitting and posting a two page analysis of the assigned reading that will include at least two issues they would like to see addressed as part of class discussion. Instructor: Forbes. 1 unit.

- **617. Environmental Law Readings Workshop.** This course is intended for International LLM students pursuing a certificate in environmental law. Different faculty lead sessions on significant scholarship in the environmental law field. Department consent required. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

- **618. Readings: Introduction to Health Law & Policy – What’s a Needle? and Other Foundation Questions.** This course offers a very broad yet brief introduction to the diverse and growing field of health law. Team taught by six different instructors, this course designed both as a
619. Readings: Commercial Law and Society in Historical Perspectives. Fraud, mortgage crises, banking regulation, tax evasion - these are bywords of our time but, of course, such concepts and concerns have a long history. Many of the foundations of modern law regarding property and obligation were laid in English courts in the eighteenth century - a period of remarkable commercial expansion, imperial overreach, and stock market plunges. How did developments in legal procedure and doctrine shape the course of socio-economic change in the modern age? And what kinds of impacts did commercialization and colonization have on English law in an era of expanding empire? Instructor: Rudolph. 1 unit.

619W. Readings: Commercial Law and Society in Historical Perspective Writing Credit. While enrolled in Law 619, Readings: Commercial Law and Society, students have the option to take an additional 1 credit if they wish to write a 15 page paper. “Law 619W must be added no later than 7th week of class.” Instructor: Rudolph. 1 unit.

621. Externship. Supervised field work, in conjunction with a related tutorial and substantial academic paper. Instructor: Gordon. Variable credit.

621S. Externship Seminar. The externship seminar serves as the one-unit companion course for law students who are engaged in externships in the Triangle area. Students will reflect on their placements, work on their communication skills, and deepen their understanding of professionalism through the classroom discussions and reflection papers. Instructor consent required. Corequisite: Law 621 Externship. Instructor: Gordon. 1 unit.

622. Externship Associated Research Paper. An academic research paper completed under faculty supervision, in conjunction with an externship. Variable credit. With permission only. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

624. Capstone Project. Joint student/faculty research, writing and/or field work. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

625. Readings in Non-State Law. This course will address the phenomenon of non-state law from a mixed perspective of comparative law, legal theory and legal doctrine. Comparatively, we will look at a number of such nonofficial laws as examples, from commercial law, human rights, and other areas. Instructor: Michaels. 1 unit.


627. Externship Research Tutorial. A research tutorial developed in cooperation with an externship faculty supervisor, to supplement an externship and externship research paper. Variable credit. With permission only. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

628. JD Legal Writing Degree Requirement. The ABA requires all graduating JD students to complete at least one substantial written product after 1L. Students must write an original analytic paper (typically 30 pages in length) that involves significant independent research under the supervision of a faculty member. A student may use a paper written for a class or seminar, as an independent study project, law journal note, or any other paper that possesses the necessary rigor to fulfill this requirement. Law School Rule 3-31. Instructor: Faculty. 0 units.

629. JD-LLM Legal Writing Degree Requirement. Award of the degree of Master of Laws (International & Comparative Law) requires completion of a significant writing (four credits) on an international, comparative or foreign law subject. Law School Rule 2-2. Instructor: Faculty. 0 units.

638. Advanced Legal Writing Workshop - LLMs. The Workshop is a non-credit course offered during the spring semester that will address topics including contract drafting, brief writing, oral advocacy, legislative drafting, academic writing, advanced editing techniques, and other subjects that will be determined to be of interest to the enrolled students. International LLMs only. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

640. Independent Research. Law students in their second and third year of the J.D. or LL.B. programs may take no more than three credits of independent research toward the Juris Doctor degree. A J.D. student also enrolled in the LL.M program may take for credit not more than four credits of independent research. Students enrolled in the one-year LL.M. program may take for credit not more than three units of independent research. Students undertaking independent research will meet regularly with the faculty member supervising the research in order to ensure contemporaneous discussion, review, and evaluation of the research experience. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

641. Federal Public Defender's Office for the Eastern District of North Carolina. A semester-long integrated externship at the Federal Public Defender's Office for the Eastern District of North Carolina (Raleigh). Students will work at the FPDO for sixteen hours each week mentored and supervised by two attorneys in the FPDO who also will serve as adjunct instructors. As part of the integrated externship, students will participate in a course on Defending the Federal Criminal Defendant (Law 642). Students will also be permitted to undertake a substantial written research project (Law 643) which could yield up to an additional four credits. 4 units.

642. Defending the Federal Criminal Defendant. Each student will be responsible to lead either a case study or simulation exercise which ordinarily will take place in the second half of the class period. From time to time, we may have a guest lecturer (for instance, a Probation Officer or Magistrate Judge) or member of the faculty who will participate in simulation exercises of discussion of case studies. Variable credit.

643. Federal Defender Externship Research Paper. This is an optional paper for students participating in the Federal Defender Externship. It will involve a great amount of research. The paper can be 15-60 pages. The hours for the paper will vary. Variable credit.

645. Second Amendment Research Tutorial. Research Tutorials give students an opportunity to engage with the production of legal scholarship in a substantive and sustained way. This Tutorial explores the history of gun rights and regulation in the United States, analyzes the Supreme Court’s decision in District of Columbia v. Heller, and suggests doctrinal and theoretical tools with which to implement the new “individual” right to keep and bear arms. Students will be asked to review and evaluate chapters of a forthcoming manuscript, participate in weekly discussions, and produce research memos in response to class discussions. Consent of instructor is required. Instructor: D. Miller, J. Blocher. 2 units.
677. Duke Law in DC: Rethinking Federal Regulation. This course is open to students participating in the Duke in DC integrated externship program. The Rethinking Federal Regulation course is a graded 4-credit weekly class that focuses on trends in regulatory philosophy, competing models for regulation, the nature of administrative rulemaking and enforcement of rules and regulations, and some of the sources of regulatory dysfunction. Students will develop critical analysis skills that are necessary to evaluate federal regulatory law, and will produce a 30-page final paper for the course. This course is open to second and third year law students, by permission only. Instructor: Roady. 4 units.

679. Duke Law in DC: Externship. This 9 credit externship is one of three components of the Duke Law in DC experience, which also includes a seminar course and a substantial research paper. With the support of the Externship Administration, students seek and secure a full-time externship position with a non-profit or government agency or office in Washington, D.C. Duke Law in DC externship students have the opportunity to gain substantial hands-on experience in order to advance their academic and professional development while working under the supervision of an attorney on high-quality real life work assignments. The Duke Law in DC Program is open to second and third year law students with permission only. Instructor: Anne Gordon. 9 units.

610. Law Domestic Study Away. Variable credit.

International LLM Program Courses

190. Distinctive Aspects of United States Law. This course will introduce international students to several of the distinctive aspects of U.S. law in the context of international business disputes litigated in U.S. courts. Focus of the course will be on civil litigation, the discovery process under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the use of expert witnesses by parties, class actions, the civil jury, and punitive damages. Instructor: Metzloff. 2 units.

195. Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing for International Students. A research and writing tutorial designed to introduce international students to the techniques of case and statutory analysis as well as the tools and methods of legal research. Instructor: Idzelis, Lile-King, Reger, or Stuart. 2 units.

212. Law, Language, and Culture. A four-week intensive course which will introduce international students to legal English, the American legal system, and the law school experience. Through small-group class interaction, encounters with lawyers, judges, and teachers, visits to classrooms, courtrooms and law firms, and interaction with popular media, students will learn to read and begin to produce good legal writing, to study and understand American law, and to make the best possible use of their American law school experiences. Instructor: Idzelis. 0 units.

699. Continuation SJD. 0 units.

700. SJD Research. SJD Research. Variable credit.

Master of Laws, Law and Entrepreneurship Courses

409. Entrepreneurship Immersion. Entrepreneurship Immersion provides students with concentrated exposure to the legal, business and regulatory aspects of early-stage company formation. In partnership with Duke in Silicon Valley, the class takes place in the summer before 2L year for all JD/LLMLE students. The practical application of entrepreneurial skills is paired with classroom instruction each day in the range of business and legal issues likely to be encountered by practitioners. The course addresses the major areas each start-up must consider, from the various perspectives of company founders, investors, customers, and lawyers who represent each constituency. Instructor: Faculty. 4 units.

631. LLMLE Capstone Project. LLMLE student/faculty research, writing and/or field work. Instructor: Faculty. 2 units.

632. LLMLE Practicum. This Practicum will allow students to work in specialized fields of study that are designed to give students supervised practical application of a previously or concurrently studied theory. 5 units.

634. LLMLE Practicum for 3L JD-LLMLEs. This Practicum will allow students to work in specialized fields of study that are designed to give students supervised practical application of a previously or concurrently studied theory. Instructor: Frey. 3 units.

778. Law and Entrepreneurship. This perspective course serves as an anchor for the LLM-LE program. In addition to giving students a theoretical framework through which to understand the relationship of entrepreneurship and law, the course will feature regular opportunities to learn directly from entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial lawyers. Instructor: Frey. 2 units.

Wintersession Courses

803. Valuation: How to Determine Economic Worth. Examining appropriate methods for valuing business enterprises with an emphasis on the maturity, uniqueness, and future growth prospects of individual entities. Big picture approach to highlight wide variety of valuation techniques without getting lost in spreadsheets. Team projects to understand worth, negotiate value, and assess how value was derived in an actual M&A transaction. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

805. The Evolution of the Banking Sector. We will examine how the banking sector, ranging from investment banks to community banks, have been forced to alter their business models in response to intensified regulation and new economic realities. Specifically, how Dodd-Frank has impacted such institutions’ regulatory requirements, capital strategies, and long term viability. Using examples involving securitization and real estate lending, we shall compare and contrast the old norm versus the new reality. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

809. Litigation Strategy in the Corporate Context. This course will explore the intersection of counseling and litigation, focusing on the litigator’s role in broader corporate strategy and the ways in which businesses, funds, and other entities use litigation both offensively and defensively to achieve goals beyond what is set forth in the pleadings. Using recent examples from the field of mergers and acquisitions, we will identify and critique prevalent procedural devices, methods, and arguments with an eye towards understanding how clients rely on
litigators for more than drafting briefs and reviewing documents. Completion of a business associations course is recommended. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

810. M&A Litigation in Practice. Students will be provided documents with a hypothetical deal and be given a specific stage of litigation to focus on for preparing for class, with the goal of gaining a better understanding of how and why M&A deals are routinely challenged by stockholders seeking injunctions. Students will be asked to provide insight on litigation strategy, answer questions, and make abbreviated oral arguments advancing their respective positions, thereby gaining practical knowledge of both the mechanics and strategy involved in such cases. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

811. The Real World of Civil Litigation: A View from the Plaintiff’s and the Defendant’s Side. Students will examine the handling of litigation, including complex cases, from the plaintiffs’ side and the defense side. The course will focus on pretrial issues, rather than trials, and will cover some but not all of the following: (a) complaints and motions to dismiss; (b) class certification motions and defenses; (c) obtaining and avoiding summary judgment; (d) development of a case strategy; and (e) development of a discovery plan. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

813. IP in the Digital Age: Creating a Video Game. By developing and publishing a mock video game, students will learn basic intellectual property and contract drafting issues that face a software company. Best practices and practical business considerations will also be discussed. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

814. Basics for the Finance Lawyer. This course will serve as a practical introduction to the practice of law and concepts related to a general commercial finance transaction. Students will engage in an article-by-article review of a sample loan agreement and hypothetical proposed transaction, thereby becoming familiar with the relevant business considerations and types/structure of documents, the interplay of contract provisions across an entire deal, and the underlying legal framework. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

815. Advising the Business in Distress. This course will examine the role of legal counsel (both inside and outside) in advising a business which is encountering stress that impedes its ability to implement its strategy or that might force it into a restructuring or formal reorganization. Students will explore the legal restrictions and options available to such companies as they attempt to address these challenges. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

816. Creating an Entity. Students will learn to prepare organizational documents for business corporations and limited liability companies. Students will prepare articles, bylaws, subscription agreements, and related minutes and correspondence for the organization of a business corporation. Students will review, in detail, the organizational documents of a limited liability company. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

817. Excel for Lawyers. Whether in a litigation or transactional practice, highly effective attorneys share in common the ability to track, manage, and present information in an efficient and accessible way—including in the form of numbers and figures. Students in this course will learn the basics of Excel specific to the practice of law, and how to make Excel work for them, including how to find and use functions in Excel’s function library, write simple formulas and practice good formula design and when and how to use absolute, relative, and mixed addressing. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

820. Deposition Practice. Students will learn the basic nuts and bolts of taking and defending depositions: how to prepare for a deposition, how to formulate effective questions, what objections to raise and when, how to handle difficult witnesses, etc. Students will have the opportunity to conduct a simulated deposition and will receive constructive feedback on their performance. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

822. Hearings Practice. Students will consider strategies both for when to draft/offer motions in an ongoing litigation matter, and how best to draft and argue such motions in a hearing before a judge. During the course, students will participate in practical mock hearing exercises, with the opportunity for direct feedback on arguments and styles. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

825. Practice and Strategic Development of International Transactions. This course explores the fundamental issues, strategic considerations, and principles inherent in transnational business transactions and the role of the international attorney in structuring and implementing such transactions. Class time is devoted to a case study of a merger and acquisition transaction involving the purchase of a Brazilian entity by a US multinational corporation. The process of constructing an "international deal" is analyzed step by step, exploring all phases of the venture. Focus is given to recognizing and anticipating potential areas of conflict and evaluating the appropriate and legally viable measures available to address these issues. Instructor: Faculty. 1 unit.

827. Dealing With, and Dealing In, Countries in Crisis. This course will examine the legal tools and frameworks available to United States policymakers in dealing with countries in crisis, and how the private sector—including both for-profit and non-profit enterprises—may be affected by the complex regulatory regimes that are often put in place as part of the domestic response. Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

828. Drafting Discovery Requests and Motions. Students will learn to plan and draft interrogatories, requests for documents, and requests for admission, as well as typical discovery motions to quash involving privilege, work product, undue expense, etc. Students will write and turn in draft motions and requests and receive feedback from the professor and peers. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

831. In-House Legal Practice. Students in this course will (i) explore the role of in-house counsel as counsel and in-house counsel as a member of a larger commercial organization (publicly-traded company, large division of a publicly-traded company, large family-owned private company), (ii) gain an understanding of the skills that make counsel, but especially in-house counsel, effective, and (iii) apply these skills during a team assignment which will result in a presentation to "the client." The focus of the course will be almost exclusively on the effective delivery of situation-relevant legal guidance within an organization. Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

832. In-House Investigations. Students will study the range of legal and practical issues in the conduct of in-house investigations of potential illegality by corporate employees and officers. Students will participate in simulated exercises involving interviews of a CEO or a company employee in the course of a hypothetical investigation. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

834. Lawyering Inside a Global Technology Company. This course will provide students with an introduction to the practice of law inside a global technology company, examining the traditional role of in-house counsel such as risk management, client advice, and working with outside counsel, as well as how those responsibilities are affected by operating in an international setting. Students will explore specific issues faced in global business operations such as public policy (e.g., regional regulatory regimes and local laws), human rights (e.g., free
expression and privacy), and cross-border corporate matters (e.g., joint ventures, data security, different tax models). Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

837. Legal and Policy Aspects of U.S. Civil-Military Relations. The seminar will address the Constitutional and statutory structure of U.S. civil-military relations, as well as contemporary issues relating to the role of the armed forces in policy debates, politics, and social issues. In addition, it will examine case studies that illustrate the tensions that can arise between the armed forces and the civilian leadership in a variety of circumstances. Methodologies and approaches for ensuring productive civil-military relations will also be discussed. Text: Course pack of several law review and other articles. Instructor: Dunlap. 0.5 units.

839. Early-Stage Financing: The Emergence of Crowdfunding. Early-stage companies face numerous challenges, not the least of which is the question of where to obtain the funds needed to launch and grow the enterprise. This course will serve as an introduction to early-stage financing options, focusing on the recent emergence of “crowdfunding” as an alternative source of capital. Students will become familiar with the basic forms and mechanics of crowdfunding (as may be used currently and as proposed) and discuss the various legal benefits and pitfalls involved. Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

844. The Counselor and the Client: The Corporate Context. This course is designed to introduce 1L JD students to the commercial, regulatory and institutional environment of contemporary business transactions, and the role of attorneys in advising and facilitating those transactions. Not only will students be acquainted with the vocabulary used in business and other organizations, but they will gain an understanding of the mechanisms, processes and personalities that accompany everyday commercial transactions. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

845. Clean Water Litigation. This course will discuss the claims and defenses that arise when citizen groups, such as the Sierra Club or Riverkeeper, become involved with Clean Water Act permits and approvals. Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

846. Compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. This course will explore some of the main legal and practical issues surrounding compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

847. Brave New Economic World: Financial Services post-2008. Far from another class in M&A or securities law, this course will give students a unique perspective on financial services law’s multi-dimensional considerations of federal regulation, “top-down” federal and state enforcement from any one of a number of agencies, “bottom-up” class action and individual borrower litigation, “peer” risk of litigation from other institutions, internal shareholder actions, potential exposure under white collar law, and institutional reputational risk—often all at the same time. Instructors: Faculty. 0.5 units.

848. Insurance Law. Students will become familiar with the basic issues and concepts of insurance and insurance coverage. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

849. Presidential Decisionmaking. This course will offer students a real-world perspective on how presidents make major policy decisions and the processes they employ to advance their agendas once they have reached those decisions. Through class discussions of contemporary case studies, students will explore the intersection of executive power and structural limitations on the exercise of that power. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

850. Client Representation: An Immigration Case Study. This course will provide students with a concise, practical walk-through of how to represent a client seeking asylum in the United States in the different stages of the U.S. immigration process. More than 400,000 cases are currently pending in Immigration Courts around the country, all of which could be appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals and then a U.S. Court of Appeal; many present issues of asylum and protection under the Convention Against Torture. In a simulation of an actual case, including developing strategy, preparing and examining witnesses, and presenting arguments, students will be assigned roles. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

851. Executive Compensation. This course will examine ways that the law has attempted to curb perceived excesses in executive compensation, primarily by requiring disclosure to shareholders in proxy statements and imposing limits under the tax code on the amounts and timing of compensation. Students will have an opportunity to participate in a mock negotiation of a CEO’s employment agreement. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

852. Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and the Law. Through impact litigation simulations representing LGBT plaintiffs, this course will examine the many remaining legal barriers confronting LGBT individuals in a post-marriage equality America. Specifically, students will explore the discrimination faced by transgender individuals in employment and education, and discuss the tension (if any) between anti-discrimination protections and religious freedom. In addition to examining some of the outstanding doctrinal questions surrounding LGBT equality, the simulations will provide students the opportunity to hone their advocacy, writing, and litigation skills. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

853. The Way It All Works: Investing, Negotiating and Operating in the Real World. This course will provide students the “big picture” of how the universe of pension funds, endowments, limited partners, general partners, and other investors is interwoven, how money is organized, and how lawyers, accountants, and other consultants and advisors fit into the process of raising capital, selling a company, and conducting due diligence. Students will explore concepts such as valuation, EBITDA, allocation of risk, hurdle rates, and other investment-related topics, with a focus on real-world insights into how these principles work in practice. Through a simulated capital raising process, students will determine the price they want to pay for a hypothetical company. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

855. Data Breach Response and Cybersecurity Due Diligence. This course teaches students how to manage successfully the critical workflow of a data breach response and a cybersecurity due diligence effort, rapidly becoming a critical factor of the decision-making calculus for a corporation contemplating a merger, acquisition, asset purchase, or other business combination; an organization taking on a new vendor, partner, or other alliance; or a private equity firm purchasing a new portfolio company. The attorney’s role during any due diligence process is key, especially during cybersecurity due diligence, when any problem can put a transaction at risk. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

856. Advocacy in International Arbitration. This course will introduce students to current controversies in international commercial and
investment-treaty arbitration. Students will develop advocacy skills used by practitioners to resolve international disputes—and to shape the future of these global institutions. Students who have taken LAW 310, International Dispute Resolution, may NOT take this course. Instructor: Mellske. 0.5 units.

857. Lawyering in the Executive Branch. This course examines questions surrounding the intersection of law and policy when advancing a President’s agenda, and the role of the lawyer in meeting the needs of the client agency in the context of broader Administration priorities. Through a combination of presentations, group exercises, and simulations, students will be exposed to the work of executive branch lawyers. There will be special emphasis on attorney-client relationships within the Executive Office of the President as well as interagency legal interaction. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

858. Obtaining Electronic Evidence. This course will provide students with an overview of electronic evidence collection and allow them to work through some of the contemporary challenges facing both prosecutors and corporate counsel. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

859. Antitrust and Sports. This course will begin by examining leading cases dealing with the intersection of sports and antitrust, putting them in the broader context of joint venture analysis and examining whether there are special considerations in the context of sports leagues. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

860. Trademark Protection and the Changing Landscape of the Internet. The first phase of the course will provide an overview of protecting and defending client brand’s in Trademark Trial and Appeal Board proceedings. The second phase of the course will explore what protecting trademarks looks like in the changing landscape of the internet—in particular the second phase of the course will explore the creation and delegation of new domain name extensions and the trademark owner’s concerns regarding the same. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

861. Blockchain and Smart Contracts. This course will delve into the revolutionary technology of the distributed ledger (blockchain protocol) to explore the smart contracts it makes possible and the opportunities and risks presented by its application to financial transactions, etc. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

862. All About the Benefits: An Introduction to ERISA and Employee Benefits. Employee benefits (e.g., pension, health & welfare, and disability plans) are significant balance sheet issues for companies and governments alike. This course will provide an introduction to the broad and deep federal statute that governs such issues (ERISA) and explore recent significant events in the field, such as the City of Detroit bankruptcy, the impact of the legalization of same-sex marriage on benefit plans, and pension de-risking transactions. Instructor: Faculty. 0.5 units.

Judicial Studies Courses

319JS. Analytical Methods. This course will focus on developing literacy in quantitative and formal analysis in the social sciences, including statistics, empirical evidence, and game theory. The course is designed for students without social science backgrounds and will provide a foundation for reading and interpreting statistics, studies, and other quantitative methods or evidence judges may encounter. Instructor: de Figueiredo. 1 unit.

504JS. Foreign Law in U.S. Courts. U.S. judges are confronted with foreign law in a variety of situations—forum non conveniens, choice of law, recognition of foreign judgments, etc. This course serves as an introduction into how foreign law can, in these situations, be properly understood and applied. It thus serves also as an introduction to comparative law for U.S. judges. Instructor: Michaels. 1 unit.

507JS. Study of the Judiciary. This course will focus on the study of the judiciary, and will address empirical, biographical, and jurisprudential areas of inquiry. Students will read papers and evaluate studies on many aspects of the judiciary. Teaching will be divided among scholars with various perspectives on the study of the judiciary, including those who criticize certain approaches to the general field. Instructors: Gulati and Knight. 2 units.

532JS. Finance for Judges. The purpose of this course is to familiarize sitting judges with the latest developments in finance in general and corporate finance in particular. The goal is to provide judges with information that will allow them to better understand the reports and testimony of financial experts and to assess their credentials and evidence in judicial proceedings. Instructor: M. Bradley. 1 unit.

533JS. Principles of Financial Regulation. This course will review the general principles of financial regulation that have emerged since the Global Financial Crisis of 2008. Particular focus will be placed on United States banking regulation and reforms (known as the Dodd-Frank framework). The principles will, however, address principles generally established across many jurisdictions. This is also an era of impending new reform, in the United States at least, so we will also review the legislative and regulatory changes currently under consideration. As we go through these principles, particular cases with almost-iconic significance will be used to illustrate the key features of the regulatory framework. Department consent required. Instructor: Baxter. 1 unit.

541JS. Qualitative Research and the Judiciary. This course will provide an overview of qualitative methods of research, with a focus on conducting interviews. Instructor: Levy. 1 unit.

545JS. Comparative Federalism. This course will explore the history and political theory of federalism, divergent models of federalism (e.g., dual federalism, process federalism, cooperative federalism), the relationship between federalism and political identity, and the role of courts in enforcing federalism, with some attention to comparisons with other federal systems in Europe, Canada, and Australia. Instructors: Lemos and Young. 1 unit.

552JS. Judges’ Seminar. The purpose of this seminar is to examine how judicial institutions and individual judges approach particularly complex and interesting problems. The sessions also will present the opportunity to expand on judicial treatment of these problems in order to advance and expand conceptions and principles for the improvement of the judicial profession. Instructors: McGovern and Rosenthal. 1 unit.

558JS. American Constitutional Interpretation. This course will examine the interpretation of statutes and constitutions, both in theory and in practice. The first part of the course will focus on statutory interpretation. The second part of the course will focus on constitutional
interpretation. Instructor: Siegel. 1 unit.

559JS. American Statutory Interpretation. This course will examine the practice of statutory interpretation in the U.S. legal system. The course will begin with the study of the basic approaches to statutory interpretation (intentionalism, purposivism, textualism, and pragmatism). Second, a distinctive feature of statutory interpretation by some state courts (methodological stare decisis) will be considered. Finally, a case study of a momentous question of statutory interpretation currently before the U.S. Supreme Court (in King v. Burwell, No. 14-114) will be conducted. Instructor: Siegel. 1 unit.

571JS. Constitutional Courts. This seminar will examine important constitutional issues that have arisen in recent Supreme Court cases and will use those cases as a vehicle for considering broader questions of constitutional interpretation and Supreme Court practice, such as theories of interpretation and the role of Stare Decisis. Instructor: Alito. 0.5 units.

577JS. Judicial History. This course will examine the question of what history has to teach us about law through a close reading of two short books, Grant Gilmore’s The Ages of American Law and Judge John Noonan’s Persons and Masks of the Law. Gilmore’s approach is to sketch out broad tendencies in American legal thought and practice and relate them to the broader historical context; Noonan’s is to focus on the individuals who were involved in specific legal disputes—parties, advocates, judges—and examine how the ways in which law shapes, and misshapes, our understanding of those disputes. Instructor: Powell. 1 unit.

578JS. Race and the Law. This course will explore contemporary controversies in race and law. We will begin with an historical overview, after which we will pay particular attention to criminal justice questions, voting rights, free speech issues and education. Instructor: Charles. 1 unit.

581JS. Judicial Writing Workshop. Through this workshop, students will have the opportunity to study the opinion writing of judges famous for great writing. They will hear from visiting judges who are among today’s best judicial writers. Finally, they will have the opportunity to submit one of their own opinions anonymously for evaluation by a workshop group in the class. Instructors: Carnes and Scalia. 0.5 units.

582JS. National Security and Foreign Relations Law. This course will explore some of the most current and controversial issues in national security law and foreign relations law. After discussing the two pivotal cases regarding presidential power, Youngstown Sheet & Tube v. Sawyer (the Steel Seizure case) and United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, we will then focus on the detention of alleged terrorists at Guantanamo Bay and prosecution by military commissions. This course will also cover the high points of foreign relations law that is, the domestic constitutional, statutory, and common law principles that govern the interactions of the U.S. legal system with foreign actors and international law. 1 unit.

588JS. Problems in Self-Regulation. This course will examine areas of law that explore the benefits and problems with self-regulating professions. Particular attention will be paid to the medical profession, but emphasis will be on the general theme of how and when the state should delegate regulatory authority to private parties. Instructor: Richman. 1 unit.

593JS. Master’s Thesis. Continuation. Instructor: Faculty. 4 units.

Summer Courses

Summer Curriculum for the Duke-Geneva Institute in Transnational Law

204G. Responding to Terrorism: Different Perspectives of Applicable Law. The first term of this course will discuss, from the American perspective, legal issues regarding the targeted killings by drone and the detention, interrogation and prosecution of alleged terrorists. The second term of the course will introduce students to international law regarding the admissibility to target, detain, interrogate and prosecute alleged terrorists, including from a European perspective according to which the fight against terrorism does not constitute an armed conflict. Both terms will use, as a pretext, the jurisprudence and controversies surrounding the treatment of members of the Taliban and Al Qaeda, in particular those held at Guantanamo Bay. Instructor: Faculty. Variable credit.

208G. Bioethics and the Law. This class will address the scientific, ethical and legal issues surrounding research in the biosciences. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

219G. Introduction to International Taxation in the U.S. and Europe. This course is an introduction to international taxation in business transactions. After a brief explanation of basic income tax concepts, the principal rules of the United States taxation system relating to international business will be reviewed. The course will then focus on how the United States’ rules interact with taxation systems in other countries. Instructors: Faculty. 2 units.

220G. Law of Atmosphere. This course will take a comprehensive look at the “regime complex” of transnational legal regulation for the Earth’s atmospheric resources. The course will focus on some of the key topics of relevant legal regulation (such as airspace and sovereignty; stratospheric ozone layer; greenhouse gases and climate; radiation sources; ambient air quality; emissions trading systems; technical standards; and monitoring of air quality). Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

223G. Fiduciary Aspects of Corporate Law. The law concerning fiduciary obligations provides important boundaries on the exercise of discretionary powers by powers entrusted with them, including agents and the trustees as well as company directors and officers. This course considers key fiduciary principles and the significance they have within the commercial sphere, providing comparative insights into the varying approaches adopted throughout the common law world. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

229G. International Law of Armed Conflict. This course will explore the international law governing armed conflicts. The first term will cover the jus ad bellum (or international law relating to the initiation of armed conflict) and the second term will cover the jus in bello (or international law relating to how hostilities, once initiated, may be conducted). The course will address conventional wars between states as well as other types of armed conflicts (including the so-called “war” on terrorism). It will also examine recent developments such as the use of drones and other autonomous weapons systems, cyber warfare, and international criminal law respecting war crimes. Instructors:
Curriculum

230G. Comparative Corporate Law. This course will examine the governance of large corporations from a comparative perspective. It will consider how companies are directed and controlled in the United States, the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

232G. Financial Intermediaries: Markets, Regulation and the Law. Financial intermediaries are crucial to the operation of capital markets because they facilitate access to debt and equity investment and capital and, in many ways, manage the flow of information to investors from issuers of securities. This course considers key regulatory objectives for the regulation of financial intermediaries in light of the functions they serve. The course examines perspectives from Europe and the United States, covering legal basics as well as selected regulatory specifics. Instructor: Demott and Darbelay. 2 units.

236G. International Human Rights and Institutions. The first term of this course will explore the original and continuous link between the structure and functions of international organizations (whether universal or regional) and human rights protection. The second term of the course will further examine international human rights law and institutions, introducing key human rights standards and canvassing the role of domestic, regional, and international governmental, inter-governmental (e.g., the U.N. and international financial institutions), and non-governmental institutions in the development and implementation of human rights. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

239G. The Role of International Organizations in Securing Human Rights. This course will explore your international legal framework in place to protect human rights within the context of family law. The course will look at some of the international organizations and treaties, as well as regional organizations and instruments that help protect families and children. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

242G. Fragmentation and Complexity in International Environmental Law. This course will address problems and opportunities in international environmental law, notably the challenge of fragmentation across multiple treaty regimes and multiple scales of governance. The environment is interconnected whereas legal regimes may be disconnected. This fragmentation can yield gaps, conflicts, and tradeoffs. But coordinating or integrating toward a more holistic comprehensive system can also pose its own problems. This course will deal with water and air issues. Students should check [https://law.duke.edu/internat/europe/courses/descriptions/](https://law.duke.edu/internat/europe/courses/descriptions/) for a detailed description of the course. Instructor: Staff. 2 units.

243G. Commercial and Investment Arbitration. The first term of the course gives an overview of the investment process. It will explore the Federal Arbitration Act and a number of recent issues in how arbitration is structured and operates in the US. The second term of the course will explore procedural aspects of investment arbitration, and in particular arbitration before the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

244G. International Commercial and Intergovernmental Arbitration. The first term of this course will provide an overview of the process of arbitration, focusing on how it is structured and utilized in the United States. This will include a focus on American perspectives on international arbitration, contrasting it with the more controversial uses of arbitration to resolve consumer-related disputes. The course will also examine efforts to ensure the quality of the arbitration process such as efforts to guard against the “evident partiality” of arbitrators. The second term will be devoted to the study of two different systems of international intergovernmental dispute resolution. Instructor: Metzloff. 2 units.

254G. Political Rights. This course deals with the political rights of citizens as well as the connection between these rights and representative institutions on the local, national and international levels. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

261G. National and EU Perspectives on Comparative Foreign Relations Law. The course will examine foreign relations law in constitutional democracies, including the roles of governments, supranational entities such as the EU, and courts. It will discuss the use by courts of international law to adjudicate foreign affairs questions. The course will include stimulating discussions on the nature of foreign relations law and the efficacy of comparing foreign relations law in different legal regimes. Instructor: Bradley. 2 units.

290G. Introduction to American Law. The course will first introduce students to some of the distinctive aspects of United States law and legal institutions, including the U.S. legal profession, legal education, admission to the Bar and regulation of lawyers. The U.S. Constitution will be introduced through the discussion of several U.S. Supreme Court cases that address issues being hotly debated in the United States today. Other unique features of the American legal system will be discussed. Common law methods of statutory interpretation will also be covered and a sequence of products liability cases will be worked through to acquaint students with techniques of case analysis as a way of understanding how the common law changes and develops over time. Instructor: Faculty. 2 units.

292G. Telecommunications Law. Telecommunications play a major role in everyone’s life and in the economy. Regulations, which opened access to infrastructure, present several dimensions: international (WTO and ITU) regional (EU law) and national (US or Swiss law). The aspects involved are not only legal, but also economic and technical. This course deals with all these issues, and proposes, among other things, a comparative perspective between US and EU regulations. Instructors: Faculty. Variable credit.

299G. Duke-Geneva Institute in Transnational Law. The Duke-Geneva Institute is designed to address the educational and professional needs of students and young lawyers with an interest in international and comparative law as well as those with an interest in transnational practice. Instructor: Faculty. 6 units.
Degree Programs
The Juris Doctor: The First Professional Degree in Law

Duke Law School offers a JD program that is rigorous, relevant, innovative, and interdisciplinary. First-year students begin their study of law through the traditional core courses of civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law, property, and torts, and legal analysis, research, and writing. At least one core first-year course is a small section of around thirty-five students, with most first-year classes taught in double sections. The first-year writing course is taught in sections of less than thirty students. In 2013-14, the Law School added a new course to the first-year curriculum, Foundations of Law, to provide students with an introduction to the history and development of legal thought. From the first-year foundation, Duke has built an extensive upper-level curriculum that blends traditional coursework with an extensive array of practical skills courses and clinics and opportunities to study in small groups with faculty. Students must complete 87 course credits to earn the JD degree. While the core curriculum is strong across the board, Duke has given special attention to those areas in which there is likely to be a growing demand for lawyers over the coming decades—business and finance law, international and comparative law, constitutional and public law, and fields relating to science and technology such as intellectual property and environmental law.

JD/LLM in International and Comparative Law

The JD/LLM in international and comparative law allows students to earn both the JD and LLM degrees in three years, with additional coursework between the first and second year at the Duke Law Summer Institute in Transnational Law. Courses for the LLM degree focus on international and comparative law and prepare students for careers in international law practice. During the six semesters of law study and in coursework at Duke's summer institute, JD/LLM students participate in 21 course credits in international and comparative law. Of these 21 credits, fourteen are in addition to the credits required for the JD degree, so that, in total, students enrolling in the JD/LLM must complete 101 law credits to earn both degrees. Courses required for the LLM include international law; comparative law; research methodology in international, foreign, and comparative law; a selected seminar focused on international and comparative law; and coursework or an independent study for which a significant piece of writing is required. Candidates for the JD/LLM in international and comparative law must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.5 in these courses and must also show competency in at least one foreign language.

JD/LLM in Law and Entrepreneurship

The JD/LLM in law and entrepreneurship allows students to earn both the JD and LLM degrees in three years, with a summer of additional coursework. Coursework in the LLM degree provides students with a deep understanding of the historical and current perspectives on entrepreneurship and the law; enables students to understand the business, institutional, and strategic considerations applicable to entrepreneurs; fosters an understanding of the public policy and legal frameworks that promote innovation; ensures that students master both the core substantive law and the lawyering skills that are necessary for effective representation of entrepreneurs; and provides students with an opportunity to explore their own potential for entrepreneurship. Students must complete 21 course credits in entrepreneurship, business law, and IP courses for the LLM degree. Of these 21 credits, fourteen are in addition to the credits required for the JD degree, so that, in total, students enrolled in the JD/LLMLE program must complete 101 course credits. Upper level courses for JD/LLMLE students include Law 534 (Advising the Entrepreneurial Client), Law 778 (Law and Entrepreneurship), Law 319 (Analytical Methods), Law 203 (Business Strategy), Law 532 (Venture Capital Financing), and Law 441 (Start-Up Ventures Clinic).

JD/MA Degree

Duke offers the opportunity for students to earn both a law degree and a master’s degree in bioethics and science policy. Students who wish to pursue this program may apply to The Graduate School after matriculating at the law school.

JD/MBA and Accelerated JD/MBA Degrees

Students and faculty affiliated with Duke Law School and The Fuqua School of Business have many opportunities to collaborate on issues at the intersection of law and business. Students who are particularly ambitious and focused in this area may apply to both the JD and the Duke MBA through a single application that is reviewed by each school separately.
Course of Study

Students who are admitted to both degree programs may choose to begin their studies either at Duke Law School or at The Fuqua School of Business. The JD/MBA can be completed in four years, rather than the five it would take to complete each degree separately.

A typical course of study might begin with the first-year curriculum at the law school, followed by the first-year curriculum in The Duke MBA, and then two years of classes selected from both schools, with approximately two-thirds of the courses taken in the law school. However, students may choose to spend their first year at the business school and their second at the law school, or the first two years at the law school and the third at the business school. This flexibility is typical of the opportunities in the JD/MBA program.

Accelerated JD/MBA Option

Typically, JD/MBA students will complete both degrees in four years (eight semesters) of study. However, with careful course scheduling, some students are able to complete their JD/MBA in three and a half years (seven semesters). Students who pursue this option are attracted by the opportunity to get a head start on their entry into the job market. Students do not need to commit themselves to the accelerated JD/MBA option during the application process; one can explore the possibility during the first year of study at Duke. For more application information, visit http://law.duke.edu/admis/degreeprograms/jd-mba.

JD/MBA Careers

JD/MBA students have a wide range of career options, whether they choose to pursue legal practice informed by a deeper understanding of business and finance, work in finance or management drawing on their legal expertise, or some other combination of the two disciplines. Three summers for both legal and business employment and internships allow students to gain experience in both fields. And they can take full advantage of the resources and advice of both Duke Law’s Career Center and the Duke MBA Career Management Center.

Graduate Degree Programs (LLM, SJD)

LLM in Law and Entrepreneurship

The Law and Entrepreneurship LLM Program is a one-year advanced legal studies program designed for students who have already earned their JD degree and want to be entrepreneurial lawyers. It provides students with a deep immersion in certain fields of business study from the perspective of a lawyer. Core courses in intellectual property, law and entrepreneurship, venture capital, and private investment help students acquire a deeper understanding of the applicable substantive law and the professional skills needed to lawyer effectively in an entrepreneurial context.

The program emphasizes the development of professional skills in a hands-on setting. To that end, the program includes a practicum placement in a startup company, venture capital firm, regulatory agency, or similar organization. By combining rigorous coursework with experiential learning, the program provides students with a deep understanding of entrepreneurship and its relationship to law; the business, institutional, and strategic considerations applicable to entrepreneurs; and the public policy and legal frameworks that promote innovation. The program also ensures that students master both the core substantive law and the lawyering skills that are necessary for effective representation of entrepreneurs and provides students with an opportunity to explore their own potential for entrepreneurship.

Many students who apply to this program have practiced law for several years and wish to focus their practice on entrepreneurial ventures. Admission to the LLM in law and entrepreneurship is a separate process from that of other Duke Law degrees.

LLM for International Law Graduates

Duke’s LLM program for international lawyers and law school graduates is designed to provide an introduction to the legal system and the practice of law in the United States as well as the opportunity to take advanced training in specialized areas of law. The program of study is normally completed in one academic year, which begins for all new students in late August.

Most international LLM students at Duke are professionals with two or more years of experience at well-known law firms. They also are judges, prosecutors, academics, and members of government ministries, corporations, and financial institutions. The LLM program usually includes a small number of talented, very recent law graduates, as well.

Applicants must hold a first degree in law from an accredited institution outside the United States. The law degree should be the equivalent of the JD or LLB degree. Correspondence course degrees will not be considered for admission to the LLM program.

Admission for international students to the LLM or SJD programs is separate from the JD admissions process. Prospective candidates for these programs should contact the international programs office or review the LLM and SJD application process online.

While it is not necessary, applicants are welcome to visit Duke Law School, meet staff and students, observe classes, and interview with a member of the international studies staff. Applicants are encouraged to contact Duke Law alumni for more information about the international LLM program.

Master’s Degree in Judicial Studies

Through Duke’s LLM program in judicial studies, judges learn the analytical skills and research approaches necessary for studying judicial institutions and apply those skills to studies of domestic and international judicial institutions, common and emerging legal issues, general judicial practices, and judicial reform efforts. Eligible candidates must have a JD or an LLM from an accredited US law school or an equivalent degree from another country, and be a current or former judge.

The degree program consists of 22 course credits, four of which are earned through the writing of a thesis based on original research. The program consists of two four-week terms offered over two consecutive summers. Each term features courses comprising nine course credits. Courses will vary depending on faculty and current events, but will generally focus on the study of the judiciary, methods in quantitative and formal analysis, statutory and constitutional interpretation, international law, and judicial writing.
SJD for International Law Graduates

A very small number of exceptional international students who have already completed an LLM program with distinction from an American law school or from a common law program may gain entry to this program.

Students admitted to candidacy in the program are assigned a primary faculty advisor and a committee of two additional faculty members. The completion of the degree requires a minimum of two-to-three years and normally will involve at least one semester of courses in addition to those taken for the LLM degree. The student's progress is monitored through oral and written examinations before the student may proceed to the thesis stage of the degree program.

Only outstanding students preparing for careers in academia should apply to the SJD program. Applicants should submit samples of their written work and a description of their special research interest. The entire application will be reviewed by a Faculty Committee. Applicants are requested not to contact individual Duke Law School faculty members. If further information is necessary, the applicant will be notified. Admissions decisions will be made starting in late March.
Beyond the Curriculum
Journals

Duke University School of Law publishes the full text of its eight journals in free and accessible online format at http://law.duke.edu/scholarship/journals. We support and encourage open access to legal scholarship. Two of the journals continue to publish print issues in addition to their electronic versions; the others are electronic only.

**Law and Contemporary Problems.** Since 1933, Duke Law School has published the quarterly *Law and Contemporary Problems*. The journal is distinctive among professional legal publications in both approach and content. Each issue is devoted to papers on a particular topic of contemporary interest. These topics often reflect an interdisciplinary perspective with contributions by lawyers, economists, social scientists, scholars in other disciplines, and public officials. The journal also publishes student notes related to past symposia. *Law and Contemporary Problems* is monitored by a faculty editorial board and each issue is assembled under the guidance of a special editor. Approximately forty upper-level law students serve on the editorial staff of this publication. Twenty-two rising second-year students are selected each year on the basis of academic performance during the first year at Duke Law and demonstrated writing ability in an annual writing competition. Up to two rising third-year students are selected each year on the basis of academic performance during the first two years at Duke Law. L&CP also selects up to two transfer students.

**Duke Law Journal.** Established in 1951 as the *Duke Bar Journal*, the *Duke Law Journal* publishes eight issues a year. Edited by students, the journal is among the most prestigious and influential legal publications in the country. Approximately one third of the content of each issue consists of student notes dealing with current legal developments. The rest of the issue is devoted to articles and comments by professors, practitioners, and judges. The journal also hosts an annual administrative law symposium.

**Alaska Law Review.** Since 1983, Duke Law School has published the *Alaska Law Review*. Alaska has a range of cutting-edge legal issues in the areas of natural resources law, environmental law, land use planning, economic development, state/federal relations, and Native American rights. It has no law school, but has the highest number of lawyers per capita of any American state. To meet the needs of this diverse legal community, the Alaska Bar Association contracted with Duke Law School to provide a professional law journal. Student editors have primary responsibility for writing, editing, and managing the *Alaska Law Review*. Each semester, student members of the *Law Review* travel to Alaska for one-on-one meetings with legislators and legal professionals to garner insight into the state’s unique laws.

**Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law.** The *Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law* was established in 1990. The journal, which is published electronically three times per year, publishes articles from international scholars and practitioners, and student notes on international, transnational, and comparative law. The staff includes upper-class JD students and several international students earning the LLM degree at Duke.

**Duke Environmental Law and Policy Journal.** First published in 1991 as *Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum*, the *Duke Environmental Law and Policy Journal* has grown into an interdisciplinary environmental law journal. DELPJ is an interdisciplinary semiannual journal with strong connections to Duke University’s Nicholas School of the Environment that examines environmental issues by drawing on legal, scientific, economic, and public policy resources. The journal publishes legal and policy articles from academics and professionals as well as student notes. To fulfill its commitment to both legal and policy analyses of environmental issues, many of the journal’s staff members are students at the Nicholas School of the Environment and the Sanford School of Public Policy.

**Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy.** The *Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy* was established in 1994 as an interdisciplinary publication devoted to discussing issues of gender, race, class, and sexuality in the context of law and public policy. This student-edited journal encourages works from multiple perspectives, with particular emphasis on practical analysis, in an effort to identify the connections between social science and the law, scholarship and public policy, and academic work and professional practice.

**Duke Law and Technology Review.** The *Duke Law and Technology Review* is an e-journal committed to publishing short, timely and accessible essays at the intersection of law and technology. Each essay is generally ten to twenty pages in length and combines the readability of a journalistic article with scholarly analysis. Keeping pace with evolving technology, *Duke Law and Technology Review* focuses on cutting-edge legal issues that arise in areas such as intellectual property, business law, free speech and privacy, telecommunications, criminal law, and bioethics.

**Duke Journal of Constitutional Law and Public Policy.** The *Duke Journal of Constitutional Law and Public Policy* examines legal issues at the intersection of constitutional litigation and public policy. Published since 2006, the journal serves as a practical resource for lawyers, judges, and legislators who confront cutting-edge constitutional and public policy issues, and as a forum for intellectual discourse surrounding these issues. The journal aims to enhance the community’s understanding of constitutional law and public policy, and to arm practitioners with arguments and proposals for reform.

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Beyond the Curriculum
Office of Student Affairs

The goals of the Office of Student Affairs are to ensure a collegial and supportive experience for all students and to assist students in maximizing the effectiveness of their individual efforts by providing opportunities for academic, leadership, professional, and personal development. The office staff works to create a climate in which each student is encouraged to develop individual talents and strengths through means which contribute to the overall quality of the community.

The office efforts are focused on three areas: (1) support of academic work; (2) support of activities to complement student academic work; and (3) support of activities of student life unrelated to academic study. Within these areas of involvement, staff members help administer Duke Law School rules and policies, including the Honor Code; serve as liaisons for accommodation requests for disabled students; and counsel students on personal issues that may arise, providing referrals to outside professionals as appropriate.

In an effort both to communicate its mission to Duke Law School students and to articulate the school’s expectations, the Office of Student Affairs is guided by the Duke Law Blueprint, which was created in 2002 and received the 2005 American Bar Association award for one of the top two professionalism programs in the country. Not only does the student orientation program “Lead Week” focus on the Blueprint, but activities such as the Duke Law Wellness series, “Live with Purpose” programs, and International Week also reiterate the importance of the Blueprint ideals throughout the year. The Office of Student Affairs website, http://law.duke.edu/students/, provides more information about the Blueprint, as well as other helpful student links.

Duke Law Student Organizations

Student organizations at Duke Law School represent a wide variety of cultural, intellectual, social, political, athletic, religious, and artistic interests, and their activities are an important complement to the curriculum. Students participate in more than fifty organizations under the umbrella of the Duke Bar Association (DBA), Duke Law’s student government. The DBA funds student groups, organizes social and community service events, and acts as a liaison between students, the faculty, and the administration. Any Duke Law student interested in starting a new organization may propose a charter to the DBA.

American Bar Association Law Student Division. The ABA/LSD promotes law student contact with the nation’s largest professional association for lawyers, the American Bar Association. Each year the student body elects ABA/LSD representatives who serve as liaisons between students and the ABA. For a small enrollment fee, any law student may join the Law Student Division and receive product discounts, a subscription to the ABA magazine, Student Lawyer, and information about the ABA’s programs and publications on specialized areas of the law. The ABA/LSD also promotes various advocacy and essay contests throughout the school year. The ABA/LSD shall be responsible for furthering the purposes and goals of the American Bar Association (ABA), particularly to promote the full and equal participation in the profession by minorities and women; to represent law students in the ABA and to represent the ABA to law students; to help shape the policies and priorities that affect legal education; and to create a deliberative forum for the exchange and expression of law student views and a voice with which to advocate those views.

American Civil Liberties Union. Since its founding in 1920, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has been the nation’s guardian of liberty, working in our courts, legislatures, and communities to defend and preserve individual working rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The Duke Law ACLU seeks to contribute to the academic dialogue of the Duke community by fostering intelligent and meaningful discussion of civil and individual liberties.

American Constitution Society. The American Constitution Society for Law and Policy is one of the nation’s leading progressive legal organizations. Founded in 2001, ACS is composed of law students, lawyers, scholars, judges, policymakers, activists, and other concerned individuals who are working to ensure that the fundamental principles of human dignity, individual rights and liberties, genuine equality, and access to justice are in their rightful place in American law.

Animal Legal Defense Fund. The Duke Law chapter of the Student Animal Legal Defense Fund (SALDF) is dedicated to providing a forum for education, discussion, and scholarship in the field of animal law for students at the law school. Furthermore, the SALDF is dedicated to helping Duke Law School students explore ways of incorporating the practice of animal law into their legal careers after law school.

Asian Law Students Association. ALSA provides a forum in which members of the law school community can explore issues and engage in activities of interest to American students of Asian descent, foreign students from Asia, and other students and alumni interested in Asia and law. ALSA currently belongs to the National Asian Pacific American Law Students Association. In attending the national conferences of NAPALSA, group members may engage in dialogue with other law school students and maintain contact with the National Pacific Bar Association. In addition, ALSA fosters the social interaction of its members within Duke Law School and among the graduate and professional schools by hosting events such as a welcome dinner and a Lunar New Year dumpling celebration.

Association for Social Entrepreneurship & Innovation. The Duke Law Association for Social Entrepreneurship & Innovation (ASEI) promotes entrepreneurial legal leadership in the service of society by: supporting students interested in applying legal expertise to advance positive social change; developing social entrepreneurship-related career resources and networking opportunities; increasing awareness of social entrepreneurship and innovation at Duke Law; collaborating with social entrepreneurship organizations throughout the Duke community; and facilitating opportunities for student involvement in community projects at the intersection of law and social enterprise.

Black Graduate and Professional Student Association. The Black Graduate and Professional Student Association is an organization designed to represent all minority graduate and professional students on the Duke University campus. BGPSA’s primary mission is to enhance the Duke experience for members through community service, social, and academically based programming. As an umbrella organization, members include students from the following groups: Black & Latino MBA Organization, Black Law Students Association, Black Seminarians Union, Bouchet Society, Hurston-James Society, and Student National Medical Association. Through academic forums, luncheons, community service initiatives, social events, and a spring recognition ceremony, BGPSA hopes to assist in the development of future minority leadership in the Duke community and the world at-large.
Black Law Students Association. The Black Law Students Association exists to address the unique needs and concerns of the black law students at Duke Law School, and to promote diversity within the Duke Law community and within the legal profession. Through the use of consistent social interaction and programming geared largely toward scholarship, career development, and community assistance, BLSA fosters academic achievement, community involvement, and, ultimately, the development of future black leadership in the legal profession.

Business Law Society. The Business Law Society promotes social and academic interaction among Duke Law students interested in the various aspects of business, corporate, and financial law. BLS sponsors social activities, speakers, and symposia—including its showcase event, "Esq."—that encourage cultural exchange and academic discussion, and generally provides a forum through which members may pursue their interests in developing a career in business law. The goal of the BLS is to enhance the legal education of its members and promote an inter-disciplinary curriculum in business, corporate, and financial law.

Christian Legal Society. The Duke Law School chapter of the Christian Legal Society is a multi-denominational fellowship of Christian law students working to integrate their faith in Christ with their law school experience and their legal careers. They seek to fulfill this mission through Bible study, meetings, prayer, and outreach endeavors, such as group-sponsored coffee breaks and bearing witness to the character of God individually in their other activities in the law school.

Coalition Against Gendered Violence. The group's mission is threefold: (1) to raise awareness in the Duke Law community about domestic violence and sexual assault; (2) to foster student advocacy on behalf of domestic violence and sexual assault survivors; and (3) to identify gaps in services available to domestic violence and sexual assault victims in the Triangle area and develop pro bono projects to fill those gaps.

Court Jesters. The Court Jesters, Duke Law's improv comedy group, aims to create a supportive and creative community of Duke Law students wishing to develop their oratory, improvisational, and interpersonal skills in a comedic and safe setting. Trust and confidence developed through improv can allow students to try new things and grow as people and advocates.

Duke Bar Association. The Duke Bar Association coordinates professional, social, and other extracurricular activities of the student body. The DBA resembles in its composition and purpose both a university student government and a professional bar association. It addresses student grievances and serves as a mediator between students, faculty, and the administration. The association oversees all student organizations, publicizes Duke Law School activities, sponsors athletic and social programs, and disburses funds to support the school’s organizations.

The DBA also hosts robust soccer, bowling, and softball leagues, bringing students together from each class, both genders, and the dozens of countries represented at Duke Law, proving a popular choice for relaxing outside of law school.

Duke Education Law and Policy Society. The Duke Education Law and Policy Society is an interdisciplinary organization of students and faculty from Duke Law School and the Sanford School of Public Policy. The Society promotes dialogue, research, and professional development in the area of education law and policy by (1) creating a community of individuals engaged in educational issues; (2) engaging in education-oriented service activities; and (3) sponsoring symposia and lectures from local and national scholars and practitioners, research presentations, and other events for the social and academic enrichment of its members and the broader university community. The society addresses all issues dealing with education, including rural and urban education, higher education, judicial remedies, racial, ethnic, and gender equality, administration-labor relations, and the achievement gap.

Duke Environmental Law Society. Founded in 1988, Duke Environmental Law Society strives to promote student discussion and awareness of environmental issues. This is achieved by hosting individual speakers and panels to facilitate student discussions, participating in national competitions and conferences, and coordinating social and community service events. The goals of the DELS are to enhance legal education through the creation of a vital environmental law program at Duke Law and to promote career opportunities in environmental law in both the public and private sectors. Membership is open to all interested students.

Duke Law Basketball. Duke Law Basketball provides current Duke Law students and alumni with a network of students and alumni who also enjoy playing basketball while simultaneously representing Duke Law externally in a characteristic outside of academics by participating in multiple regional and national law school and graduate school tournaments.

Duke Law Democrats. Duke Law Democrats is an organization of law students interested in democratic issues. Members promote progressive ideals by participating in the political process, exploring democratic issues in the legal profession, and providing a forum for political discussion.

Duke Law Veterans. Duke Law Veterans seeks to advocate for a continued positive military and veteran environment at Duke Law, serves as a centralized resource for veteran-specific issues and outreach within the community, creates a connecting link between the larger student veteran organizations and Duke Law, and builds a network of veteran students, their friends, family, and Duke Law graduates to achieve greater personal and professional development within the veteran community.

Energy Law Society. The Duke Energy Law Society is a student-led organization dedicated to promoting the study, research and discussion of energy law and policy. The society focuses on numerous energy-related issues including regulatory challenges, market development, environmental protection, technological innovation, economic and business strategies, and international affairs. Understanding that the energy sector involves diverse perspectives, we strive to promote dialogue among Duke Law’s international community, as well as engagement in Duke University’s cross-disciplinary energy offerings.

Fashion Law Society. The mission of the Fashion Law Society is to give Duke law students the opportunity to learn about the developing legal specialization of fashion law. Our goal is to inform students of the unique challenges that face this industry and to explore different career paths relating to fashion law. We want to create a collaborative environment with other societies to promote interdisciplinary events that draw upon labor and employment, government regulations, intellectual property, business, consumer culture and civil rights, and international trade.
Federalist Society. The Duke chapter of the Federalist Society is a group of conservative and libertarian students interested in the current state of legal order. The society was founded on the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to the United States Constitution, and that it is the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. The society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities. In the past, the group has hosted distinguished judges and other speakers and has sponsored debates between members of the academic community. Membership is open to interested students.

Government and Public Service Society. The GPS Society is a support group for students interested in pursuing careers in public interest or public service. The group sponsors social events for like-minded law students and helps organize an annual speaker series featuring attorneys who work in public interest and public service.

Graduate and Professional Student Council. The Duke University GPSC advocates for students pursuing advanced degrees in all of the graduate and professional schools, serving as an umbrella organization for local student governments and student groups. GPSC programming aims to foster social cohesiveness and promote increased interaction across departments and schools. In addition, GPSC oversees election of the Graduate and Professional Young Trustee, appointment to the Board of Trustees standing committees, and selection of representatives to many university committees. The General Assembly’s bimonthly meetings are open to all.

Health Law Society. The Health Law Society is an interdisciplinary organization of students and faculty with interests in exploring professional and academic aspects of health care. The society focuses on the following general areas: curricular expansion and integration, public service and education, and professional development. HLS draws on the surrounding academic community to bring educational events to Duke Law School and to draw on other diverse resources available within its membership to build the understanding of health care issues within the law school.

Hispanic Law Students Association. The goal of HLSA is to unite Hispanic law students and to provide a support network to connect students with global alumni. The organization was created to aid new students making the transition to law school, and to encourage prospective Hispanic students to come to Duke. HLSA brings together a variety of individuals in order to discuss the issues they will face as Hispanic lawyers in the future, including the responsibility of a Hispanic lawyer in society, the need for positive role models in Hispanic and the larger Duke community by providing information and discussion about human rights. Lastly, they work to make careers in human rights law a feasible option for more law students by developing connections with human rights organizations and building networks among Duke graduates.

If/When/How. If/When/How is a student-led, student-driven national non-profit network of law students, professors, and lawyers committed to fostering the next wave of legal experts for the reproductive justice movement. Mobilizing and mentoring new lawyers and scholars is a long-term strategy that will build capacity, vision, and leadership for a more successful reproductive justice movement. Law functions as both a catalyst to prompt the expansion of rights and a tool with which to hold governments and communities accountable for the delivery of liberty, equality, dignity, and fairness promised by those rights.

Immigrant Education Project. The Immigrant Education Project provides pro bono service to immigrants in the Triangle area. Through the IEP, students work with new immigrants to help inspire a sense of security and control over their lives by educating immigrant teenagers and adults about their legal rights and responsibilities in accordance with immigration law and providing a list of low-cost legal and non-legal resources.

Innocence Project. Through the Duke Law Innocence Pro Bono Project, Duke law students work in conjunction with students from other North Carolina schools, and in cooperation with the North Carolina Center on Actual Innocence, to identify cases of potential innocence among North Carolina prisoners. Cases move through a three-stage process: (1) identification of innocence claims from letters written to the project coordinators; (2) review of the materials and recommendation for future action; and (3) student/attorney investigation of the cases in an effort to prove actual innocence. Students can be involved at any stage of the process they choose, and many will see a case through from start to finish. Through their work on the Innocence Project, students report a greater appreciation for and sense of perspective about justice within the US legal system.

Intellectual Property and Cyberlaw Society. The Intellectual Property and Cyberlaw Society brings together law students and scientists doing cutting-edge work in this booming field. The group sponsors speakers and panel discussions on patent, trademark, copyright, telecommunications, and other closely related areas. The group also sponsors the annual “Hot Topics” symposium, which attracts accomplished practitioners working in different aspects of intellectual property law.

International Anti-Corruption Law Society. The purpose of the society is the study, promotion, research and/or advancement of anticorruption law, as well as of any other disciplines whose subject matter is the study, prevention, investigation and sanction of corrupt practices. To this effect, the society endeavors to organize academic or social events related to anticorruption, promotes an active participation of the academic body in matters related to this topic, and liaises with academics, private practitioners and/or public servants who specialize in anticorruption and practice in the international arena.

International Law Society. The ILS facilitates involvement in and awareness of a wide set of international legal issues by organizing thematic conferences, student presentations and debates, language tables, informal gatherings for the international law community at Duke, and by bringing in a variety of guest speakers. Past ILS events have included presentations by foreign LLM students on issues affecting their
PILF’s signature event is a semi-formal auction, which raises thousands of dollars for student summer fellowships. PILF carries out its mission by sponsoring various candidates at Duke Law School. We also welcome participation from students who are interested in pursuing careers in academia.

OutLaw. OutLaw is the student group dedicated to serving the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered, Queer and Ally student community at Duke University School of Law. OutLaw’s goal is to both educate and become involved with the law school and surrounding community regarding legal and social issues relevant to LGBT/Q people, as well as to provide a fun and comfortable social network for LGBT/Q students at Duke. The organization features over 25 different programs annually, and works with other Duke LGBT/Q student groups to increase visibility on campus.

Public Interest Law Foundation. The Public Interest Law Foundation is a student-run organization at Duke Law School that is dedicated to helping students finance their summer public interest legal internships. PILF carries out its mission by sponsoring various fundraising events throughout the year and then distributing the proceeds as summer fellowships to both first- and second-year law students. PILF’s signature event is a semi-formal auction, which raises thousands of dollars for student summer fellowships.

Refugee Asylum Support Project. RASP is a pro bono project developed with the Association of the Bar for the City of New York and their refugee program. Students work with national and international lawyers to help complete research used in the asylum cases. The program offers students the opportunity not only to learn different aspects of immigration law, but also about conflict situations throughout the world from first-hand accounts of those seeking asylum.

The SJD Association. The SJD Association aims to represent the interests of the Doctor of Juridical Science (SJD) students and candidates at Duke Law School. We also welcome participation from students who are interested in pursuing careers in academia.

South Asian Law Students Association. SALSA is committed to being a forum for interaction through social and cultural events beyond the curriculum.
relating to South Asian Americans. SALSA works closely with Duke Diya, one of the university’s largest student organizations, composed of hundreds of undergraduate and graduate students. SALSA also serves as a network and resource for its members to advance their academic and career goals. SALSA accomplishes this by offering advice and resources on classes and exams, sharing knowledge about summer positions, and providing practicing attorneys and law clerks as mentors. SALSA is open to all law students and encourages anyone interested in South Asian culture to join.

Southern Justice Spring Break. Each year, Duke Law students have the opportunity to travel to a variety of communities around the nation, including New Orleans, Atlanta, Miami, and rural North Carolina, and partner with local organizations to assist in providing pro bono legal services to underserved and underrepresented individuals.

Sports & Entertainment Law Society. The Duke Sports & Entertainment Law Society (SELS) is an entirely student-run organization dedicated to exploring the legal issues and career opportunities available in the area of sports and entertainment law. By expanding access to sports and entertainment law, the organization’s goal is to give interested students the opportunity to pursue this exciting, but also extremely competitive, area of legal practice. The organization is devoted to providing students the necessary resources, guidance, and contacts that will fully prepare them to engage in contemporary legal topics and further pursue these interests in a future professional career. In pursuit of these goals, the society hosts speakers and symposia on hot topics in the field, organizes trips and social events focused on sports and entertainment, and provides academic and professional guidance to students. In addition to hosting events, SELS also partners with organizations such as the Intellectual Property Society, Fuqua’s Sports and Entertainment Business Association, and the Duke Law and Technology Review to further expand the possibilities to engage in activities relevant to sports and entertainment.

Street Law. Duke Law School’s Street Law pro bono program is part of a nationwide Street Law program through which law students provide practical, participatory education about law, democracy, and human rights by teaching secondary school students about the US Constitution and Bill of Rights. Duke has two Street Law projects: Middle School Mock Trial, and the Durham Youth Home. Through the Middle School Mock Trial project, Duke Law students work with groups of middle school students teaching them basic legal terminology and courtroom procedures. Duke Law students then help the middle school students choose a case and play out roles in a simulated criminal or civil trial that is held at the law school, where law students serve as “jury” and a local judge presides. Through the Durham Youth Home Street Law Project, Duke law students work with juveniles in juvenile detention, to teach them about the criminal justice system, children’s rights, the political system and democracy.

Student Organization for Legal Issues in the Middle East and North Africa. SOLIMENA a pro bono project is dedicated to providing educational, research, and professional development opportunities for students with an interest in the region and its peoples. The organization strives to stimulate dialogue and integrate discussion about the Middle East and North Africa into the law school curriculum and programming. SOLIMENA functions as a forum in which people can feel comfortable expressing all kinds of ideas and viewpoints, and works to promote the values of openness, tolerance, and respect. SOLIMENA aims to create a network of students, faculty, and administrators devoted to analyzing the legal, political, economic, and cultural complexities of the region through sustainable initiatives that will make a permanent mark on the law school community.

Transactional Law Competition Board. The Transactional Law Competition Board is an entirely student-managed organization established to encourage the development of negotiation and transactional document drafting as skills among law students. The Board sponsors an annual Mock Deal Competition open to all JD and LLM students. There, teams of two or three complete a mini-transaction by marking up deal documents and negotiating terms against an opposing team. The competition is judged by esteemed practitioners from all over the country, and the type of transaction will rotate each year exposing students to new and different kinds of deals. The annual competition is used to choose new board members, who will be able to participate in national and regional transactional law related competitions.

Transfer Students Association. This organization is committed to making the integration to Duke Law School an easier process for incoming transfer students. The organization benefits both the individual transfer student and the overall Duke Law community. Prospective transfer students benefit from the opportunity to ask current transfer students about their experience at Duke and about transferring in general. Transfer students also benefit from an immediate formal support group upon arrival to allow for a quicker integration into the greater Duke Law community. Additionally, the greater Duke Law community benefits from being able to participate in TSA social events that are designed to help transfers and other students integrate and meet one another early in the semester.

Veterans Assistance Project. Started in 2006, the Veterans Assistance Project helps local veterans receive the benefits they deserve. In 2015 the project underwent a name change to better suit the expanded focus of the project. The Veterans Assistance Project’s expanded focus includes: Military Sexual Trauma—assisting veterans who were victims of sexual harassment or assault while in the military, ensuring provision of appropriate care and services; Expunctions—assisting veterans with the expunction of petty crimes or arrests from their record, thus removing a barrier to employment, housing and other benefits; Discharge upgrades—assisting veterans in upgrading their discharge status where it is inequitable or improper, removing a key barrier to the provision of VA benefits; and Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Advocacy where students engage in advocacy at the US Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, the court with jurisdiction over final decisions from the Board of Veterans’ Appeals on a range of issues. Students undergo extensive training in all areas of the project. Under the supervision of a volunteer attorney accredited by the Veteran’s Administration, students participate in client intake, file review, records requests and trial preparation. The VAP pro bono project also participates in community veteran events and holds fundraisers for groups that assist injured and under-resourced military veterans. This group allows students to both hone their legal skills and help those who have served our country.

Video Game Law Society. The Video Game Law Society is a student-run organization dedicated to exploring the emerging legal issues in the worldwide gaming industry. They also focus on the social and competitive aspects of gaming by creating opportunities for students to connect outside of the classroom.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance. Through work with VITA, students provide pro bono services to clients in the Durham community, filing tax returns for low-income and minority taxpayers so that they may receive the largest refund available to them without undergoing the cost of using a paid preparer.
**Women Law Students Association.** The mission of the Women Law Students Association is to help women thrive in our law school and to ease the transition between the academic and the work environments. WLSA strives to create a community that will raise awareness of women's issues and move toward the betterment of women in the legal profession. We also seek to provide a forum for students to enhance their Duke University School of Law experience. All law students, male and female, may join WLSA. Additionally, our events are open to the entire Duke community.

**Entertainment and Recreation**

Many recreational facilities are available to students on Duke's campus. The Bryan Center houses cafes, theaters, lounges, patios, ping pong, pool, and foosball tables, and an art gallery. The student-run Duke University Union presents cultural activities, including major speakers, musical performances, art exhibits, radio and television programs, and theatrical productions. Durham and nearby areas offer additional entertainment options. Vibrant revitalization efforts throughout downtown Durham and at the American Tobacco Campus have resulted in a wealth of diverse eateries and entertainment venues.

Duke is ideally situated to provide sports and recreation opportunities for students, both on and off campus. Law students may use the Wilson Recreation Center, as well as the university's tennis courts, swimming pools, fitness trails, and golf course. Near campus, students enjoy woodland hiking, horseback riding, trail biking, and sailing. Law student teams participate in intramural sports such as softball, basketball, and soccer. North Carolina's mild climate makes outdoor activities possible during most of the school year. Weekend excursions to other parts of the state can be very rewarding; several Appalachian ski slopes are less than four hours away, and Atlantic beaches are less than three hours away.

Duke is a member of the Atlantic Coast Conference, and the university's sports teams compete on campus during the school year. In particular, Duke's legendary men's and women's basketball teams, and recently the football program, have made the sports a passion for the "Dukies." Many law students join the annual camp out and lottery for basketball tickets.

**Academic Year Employment**

The study of law is demanding. It is designed to occupy the full attention of students and calls for the highest level of concentration. It is unwise for students to dilute their efforts with outside work, especially during the critical first year of study. Accordingly, no first-year student shall engage in employment without permission of the associate dean, and in no case shall engage in employment for more than twenty hours per week. While students should limit their employment during the school year for academic reasons, no student may be employed for more than twenty hours per week during the academic year.

For those who find some outside earnings necessary to meet the expense of studying law at Duke, arrangements have been made to provide some part-time employment at the law school. A number of positions in the law library are filled by law students, and many students are employed in their second or third years as research assistants for faculty members.

Law student spouses who seek employment will find opportunities comparable to those in most other areas of the country. Laboratory workers, computer programmers, development officers, teachers, and medical personnel are some of the positions spouses have typically held in the past. The University Human Resources, Duke Temporary Services, and the medical center personnel offices assist interested persons in locating suitable employment on campus.

**Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs**

Programs that supplement and enrich the curricular learning for students are sponsored by many departments at Duke Law School, including the Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono. Some of the public interest and pro bono programs and events are described here. For more information, visit [http://law.duke.edu/publicinterest/](http://law.duke.edu/publicinterest/).

**Pro Bono Project.** The Pro Bono Project provides Duke Law students with an opportunity to hone their legal and professional skills and build relationships important to their future careers, while also providing an important public service to the community. Each year, students contribute thousands of hours to organizations in the local community and nationally through pro bono projects. Students may choose individual placements supervised by community attorneys or law school faculty or join a student-organized group project. Group pro bono projects include: Cancer Pro Bono Legal Project; Coalition Against Gendered Violence; Guardian ad Litem; Environmental Law Project; Immigration Education Project; Innocence Project; Justice Matters (a Christian Legal Society pro bono project); NC Wills Project; Refugee Asylum Support Project (RASP); Social Enterprise Law Project; Southern Justice Spring Break Trip; Street Law; Teen Court; Veteran’s Assistance Project; and Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Project (VITA).

**Public Interest Retreat.** The Public Interest Retreat, started in 1998, is an annual weekend retreat for members of the Duke Law community who are interested in public interest or public service as part of their legal careers. The retreat provides an opportunity for students, faculty, and administrators to reflect on their public service aspirations and career-planning. Distinguished speakers, including alumni working in public interest, are invited each year to address the participants as well as to participate in small group activities and workshops.

**Summer Public Interest Fellowships.** Duke Law students who meet the requirements are guaranteed summer funding to enable them to accept otherwise unpaid employment with government and nonprofit employers in the United States and abroad. Funding comes through a variety of sources, including a number of endowments set up to provide Summer Public Interest Fellowships, which are offered on a competitive basis to 1L and 2L students. The Dean's Summer Service Grant provides guaranteed funding to any student who secures summer public interest or government employment, and also completes twenty hours of pro se service during the school year, which consists of ten hours working with the public interest law foundation (PIFL) and another ten with PILF or an approved pro bono project. The Alumni and Development Office, the Office of Public Interest and Pro Bono and PILF all works to raise funds for the Dean's Summer Service Grant program.
Duke Law provides library and technological support for research and learning using an innovative approach that integrates the programs of the law library and the academic technologies department. The stated mission of Duke Law School Information Services focuses on providing an information environment to prepare Duke Law students for responsible and productive lives in the legal profession.

J. Michael Goodson Law Library

Law is a research-oriented profession and the published sources of law are the basic working materials for both the practicing attorney and the legal scholar. Recognizing its place at the center of the Duke Law School community, the Goodson Law Library was fully renovated in 2008. The project expanded the strengths of the library in providing a mix of spaces for study, research, and reflection encouraging both collaborative work and individual quiet study, and integrating technology and library services. At Duke, law students have ready access to rich collections of print and electronic information sources and the support of highly trained librarians to help them develop research skills to last throughout their professional careers. The library offers more than 500 seats in individual study carrels, at tables, and in reservable study rooms, as well as soft seating. More information about the library can be found at http://law.duke.edu/lib. Keep up with current news and announcements by following the Goodson Blogson at http://dukelawref.blogspot.com/.

Services

The success of a law school library depends as much on the quality of the services it provides as on the strengths of its collections. At Duke, a unified service desk provides law students streamlined, one-stop assistance with circulation, reference, computing, or other technology tasks from a highly knowledgeable and skilled staff. The library staff includes eleven librarians with graduate degrees, seven of whom also hold additional degrees in law. Law-trained staff members serve as instructors in the first-year research and writing program and regularly offer seminars in topics of advanced legal research. An Empirical Research Analyst assists faculty members with statistical projects, and is available for consultation with students and journal editors. The Digital Initiatives Librarian provides support applications and offers programming for faculty scholarship, teaching, and learning.

Collections

The Goodson Law Library serves as a resource for legal materials for both the law school and the university community. The law library relies increasingly on electronic sources of legal information while continuing to develop and maintain in-house collections of print resources to support research and scholarship at all levels and time periods. It is an outstanding research collection of legal literature that includes the primary sources of law from courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies, along with treatises, journals, and other materials that explain, analyze, and provide commentary on all legal topics. The collection is especially strong for areas of concentration in the law school curriculum, including business and finance law, constitutional and public law, environmental law, intellectual property and international law. Reflecting Duke’s emphasis on interdisciplinary approaches to scholarship and learning, our collections provide access to a broad range of resources on laws intersections with other disciplines. Comparative and international perspectives enhance nearly every area of legal study, and the library maintains strong foreign and international law collections to support research in these areas. The international law collection is strong in primary source and treatise material on both private and public international law topics, and is supplemented by collections held at the Duke University library.

Together, the Duke University libraries make up one of the major research collections in the country. Law students can use digital resources, and easily borrow materials from other libraries in the Duke system and libraries at other local universities. Cooperative programs with other libraries, both on and off campus, ensure that needed materials are available for Duke Law community.

Academic Technologies

The Academic Technologies department was founded on the principle of convergence—the convergence of technologies that create, store, manipulate, and present digital data of all kinds, from plain text emails to rich multimedia. Academic Technologies provides desktop, laptop, and mobile device support, and collaborates with Duke’s other IT organizations, especially the Office of Information Technology, to assure a full range of IT services is available to the school. On behalf of the law school we maintain computers and printers in the library dedicated to student use. We are responsible for the web presence of the law school and for audio-visual technologies in all classrooms. The department provides training and support directly to faculty and students who wish to use technology in all aspects of the educational experience. Services are outlined at http://law.duke.edu/actech/.
The law school website has pages for departments and most programs. All the school’s journals have been available online, in full text and searchable, since 1997; conferences and major addresses at the law school are frequently live webcast and, in most cases, archived on the web. The majority of courses have Sakai course sites that provide access for students to course email lists, syllabi, e-reserves, and other materials.

The law school classrooms are fully networked and have built-in capabilities to project images from computers, DVDs and Blu-Ray discs. The classrooms have power at nearly every student seat, and network access for all laptops through ubiquitous Wi-Fi and ethernet cable connections available at many seats. All standard classrooms but one can be used for videoconferencing, and class sessions can be recorded either centrally or in the room. All A/V equipment can be used by students for classes, or by student groups at other times.

The Scheinman Media Lab and the Digital Initiatives Lab have video recording equipment, an all-digital production facility and knowledgeable staff, whose mission is to assist in the production of educational materials, whether faculty or student produced, and to document key events and presentations at the law school.

The school is a member of the Computer Assisted Legal Instruction consortium (CALI), and makes CALI exercises freely available to students to support the law school curriculum.

The law school strongly recommends that all entering students own notebook computers. Academic Technologies staff members can offer advice to students about computer purchases and assist law students in making productive use of computers as an integral part of their law school experience. Student computer recommendations and orientation materials can be viewed at http://law.duke.edu/actech/orientation/.

The senior staff of Information Services includes:

- Melanie J. Dunshee, BA, JD, MALS, Interim Director, Goodson Law Library and Senior Lecturing Fellow; and
- Wayne Miller, BA, PhD, Associate Dean for Academic Technologies and Senior Lecturing Fellow.
International Students at Duke

Duke Law School warmly welcomes international students from countries throughout the world to all its programs of study. The presence of students from a wide variety of cultures and legal systems greatly enhances the education of all Duke Law School students. Highly qualified foreign university graduates who seek exposure to the American legal system and the legal profession are encouraged to apply to one of the following degree programs. Information about graduate programs for international students at Duke University School of Law and study abroad opportunities is also available online at http://law.duke.edu/international/.

Degree Programs for International Students

Juris Doctor (JD)

International students with excellent academic qualifications and English proficiency may seek admission to pursue the JD and joint-degree programs. Applicants should recognize that they will enter a program designed for extremely capable professional students who already possess a substantial background in American culture and familiarity with the American educational system. The burdens of a new educational system in a wholly new environment are especially demanding for students who have not previously studied in the United States.

International applicants whose first language is not English must present a high score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Applicants who already hold a university-level degree from an English medium institution may, however, inquire about exemption from this requirement. All JD applicants are required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Candidates who have earned professional law degrees in countries with a legal system not dissimilar to that found in the United States or who have extraordinary records in their first law degree may be able to receive credit for as much as one-third of the coursework required for the completion of the JD degree. All inquiries about the JD program should be directed to the Duke Law School Office of Admissions, which oversees admissions to this program. For more information, visit http://law.duke.edu/admis/.

Master of Laws in Law and Entrepreneurship (LLM-LE)

Outstanding international applicants who hold a JD or LLM from an American law school or are a currently active member of a bar in at least one US jurisdiction may be considered for admission to this program. Please review the information about this degree in the chapter "Degree Programs" on page 82, and the admissions process in the chapter "Admissions" on page 40, or contact the admissions office or visit their website at http://law.duke.edu/admis/ for more information.

Master of Laws (LLM)

The Duke LLM degree program is designed for graduates of law faculties outside of the United States. The LLM program typically enrolls approximately ninety-five students from as many as forty different countries. Participants in the LLM program will include practicing lawyers; judges; academicians; prosecutors; staff members from ministries, banks and corporations; and a small number of outstanding recent law graduates.

The LLM degree requires two semesters of study in residence at Duke. Students may elect to take one first-year course, which will bring them into contact with entering American JD students who are facing similar academic challenges for the first time. LLM students will also enroll in a seminar or in an independent study course with a faculty member, the end product of either being the submission of a substantial piece of written work by the student. LLM students as a group undertake a two-credit introduction to American law course. The course is taught by a Duke Law faculty member and provides insight into distinctive aspects of American law. A two-credit legal analysis, research, and writing course is required of LLM students who do not have a strong common law background. The course prepares students for the kinds of writing responsibilities expected of qualified American law practitioners. Additional courses are individually selected by the student with the guidance of a faculty advisor. LLM students participate in classes with JD students and the same grading scale is applied. International students whose first language is not English and who meet other specified criteria, however, may receive extra time on final examinations. Students are expected to complete the degree in one year unless special alternative arrangements are made. All LLM students will receive orientation to the law library and the computer system. LLM students have the opportunity to join almost every extracurricular activity of the Law School.

Doctor of Juridical Science (SJD)

International students who have already earned a degree in American law or in a common law country at the master’s level may apply for admission to the SJD program. Admission is extremely selective, and students should apply only if they have achieved exceptional academic records at both their home and their American institutions. SJD candidates are expected to be able to demonstrate that they have the capacity to conduct original research and to produce a thesis that will be a significant contribution to legal scholarship. Applicants should submit transcripts from all previous academic institutions at which they have studied; references from at least two faculty members very
familiar with the applicant’s credentials, including one from a faculty member acquainted with the applicant’s studies in the United States or common law country; a sample of written work; and a written description of their research interest. Students admitted to provisional candidacy in the SJD program will be asked to complete one to two semesters of coursework at Duke before taking a qualifying exam and developing a proposal for the thesis component of the degree. The student’s research and thesis will be supervised by a faculty member highly qualified in that area of law and by at least two additional faculty members in the same or related fields. The successful SJD candidate must then receive formal admission to the SJD program. The SJD normally involves a minimum of three to four years. It should be noted that very few students gain admission to this program of study. For additional information, contact the international studies office.

Admission of International Students to LLM or SJD Programs

An admissions process separate from the JD admissions is maintained for foreign students applying to the LLM or SJD programs. Prospective applicants should write for forms and information to Jennifer Maher, associate dean for international studies, at Duke Law School, International Studies, 210 Science Drive, Box 90365, Durham, NC 27708-0365; (919) 613-7033; international@law.duke.edu. An application fee of $70 is charged and should accompany the application. Students from countries where English is not the principal language are required to present a high score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), which is administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. For further information, appropriate officials at the student’s university should be consulted.

Applications and supporting material should reach Duke by January 20. Students are advised that it may take up to two months for TOEFL examination results to reach Duke. Late TOEFL scores and other application materials can seriously delay or even jeopardize admissions decisions. Admission decisions are made on a rolling basis, with most applicants being notified of acceptance beginning in late January. Admissions decisions will continue until the LLM class is full. It is recommended that applicants try to apply as early as possible. Admission is for matriculation in the fall semester only. A deposit fee of $500 will be required to confirm acceptance of a position at the law school.

Financial Aid

Duke offers some financial assistance based on merit to outstanding international students. All non-US citizens admitted will need to provide proof of sufficient financial support for tuition and living expenses for the degree program before the university initiates the student visa process. International students admitted to the JD program must demonstrate that they have funds available for all three years of study. Duke Law School does not award new scholarship funds on the basis of need or merit once the student matriculates.

Housing

Duke University has an abundance of well-appointed, reasonably-priced housing in the area. Compared to most urban areas, the cost of living and quality of life in Durham are excellent. Most students prefer to have a car since off-campus public transportation does not serve all areas.

Placement with American Law Firms

International students may find that they would like to complete their legal education with an internship at an American law firm. Students are welcome to use the services of the law school’s Career and Professional Development Center, which has a counselor who works with international students and JD students seeking overseas positions. The office sponsors special sessions for international students in order to explain the placement process, to help with writing resumes and with interview techniques, and to offer other kinds of assistance as necessary. LLM Students from Duke participate in an annual job fair held in New York at which law firms from the United States and abroad interview job applicants. The visa office at Duke will help students obtain permission to engage in a period of practical training following completion of the degree program. Duke Law School cannot guarantee that students will have success in locating a position with an American law firm. To facilitate the job search, international students are advised to make contact with American law firms, if possible, before they leave their home countries. Students who have the benefit of at least two years of legal experience before they pursue the LLM degree are often the most successful in finding positions with American law firms. While not all states allow LLM graduates to sit for the bar exam, many Duke LLM graduates sit for the New York bar exam. Information about taking state bar examinations is available in the Office of Career Services. Many students remain at Duke University to take bar exam preparation courses in the summer after graduation.

Special Features of Duke for International Students

The size of the international student body at Duke Law School is large enough to make its presence felt at the school, but not so large as to be a totally separate entity. All international students are supported in their efforts to become an integral part of the Duke community. To this end, the university’s International House sponsors orientation sessions, offers the opportunity for foreign students to have a host family in Durham, and provides a number of special programs and services throughout the year. Duke Law School also conducts a week-long orientation for all new students and several separate sessions designated specifically for international student concerns. International students are selected as representatives to the Duke Bar Association. All clubs and associations, the International Law Society and Pro-Bono Program in particular, encourage the participation of international students. The Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law provides opportunities for international students to submit articles and for as many as five LLM students to participate as staff members in the production of the journal.

The Office of the Associate Dean for International Studies is responsible for the admission of international applicants, orientation, academic and adaptation counseling, and other services for international students. Each LLM student is assigned to an academic advisor who offers guidance with course selection. The legal research and writing course is carefully structured to familiarize students with the law library, legal writing techniques of a gradually more demanding nature, and the skills necessary for a beginning law office associate to
function effectively. The course Law 190.01 (Distinctive Aspects of US Law) provides an introduction to various areas of American law, the legal profession, and the judicial process. The goal of the LLM program is to provide international students with the most complete exposure to American law and culture that can be accomplished in one academic year.

All international students are welcome to attend the law school’s two summer institutes. The Duke-Geneva Institute in Transnational Law is cosponsored by the University of Geneva Faculty of Law and located in Geneva, Switzerland. It runs for four and a half weeks from late June to late July. The Summer Institute on Law, Language and Culture (SILLC) is conducted at Duke for three and a half weeks. It runs from mid-July to mid-August.

Courses at the Geneva Institute are taught in English, by American (usually Duke) and non-American faculty. One course provides an introduction to the American legal system. In addition to course instruction, both institutes offer afternoon seminars on international or comparative law topics. The Duke-Geneva Institute takes advantage of the many international organizations located in Geneva to take students to the organization for presentations on international law topics by highly placed officials. LLM students enrolled at Duke who attend the Geneva Institute may be able to earn up to six course credits toward their degree.

SILLC is designed as an introduction to the US legal system. Students read, write, and discuss in small class meetings a wide variety of US legal issues and legal vocabulary. They receive instruction in research and writing as well as oral expression. They prepare for studying at US law schools, as well as visit courts and law firms in the region, observing trials and speaking with judges, prosecutors, and attorneys. SILLC does not award academic credit.

The Geneva Institute enrolls approximately sixty students each year from Duke and other American law schools, as well as students and graduates from law schools throughout the world. While the largest group of students tends to come from the United States, students enroll from a wide range of countries, and includes judges, lawyers, faculty members, and government officials.

SILLC enrolls approximately thirty students each year. While the majority of SILLC students then matriculate in the Duke or other LLM programs, SILLC students also include law students and attorneys who want to improve their legal English while receiving an introduction to the US legal system but do not intend to immediately enroll in an LLM program.

Brochures describing the Geneva Institute can be obtained from Duke University School of Law, while SILLC is described online. For a description or for additional information on admissions, faculty, and course listings of the Geneva Institute, visit http://law.duke.edu/internat/institutes.
The advantages of attending a small, nationally renowned law school like Duke University School of Law are profound in the area of career and professional development. Our mission at Duke Law School is to help every graduate launch his or her career with the right job—not just any job. While data paint only a very small part of the picture, Duke Law School enjoys one of the strongest employment records among US law schools.

It is a firmly held belief within Duke Law School that the alignment of personal values and professional aspirations is at the core of a meaningful career. During students’ three years at Duke, our philosophy is to help students learn about themselves, what they value most in a career, and to introduce students to the universe of possible career opportunities. We want each graduate to leave Duke Law School with professional opportunities that match his or her unique values and goals, and to be informed decision-makers about their careers—a skill many lawyers may never develop. We structure the pursuit of the “right” job into three broad steps and collaborate with students to help them skillfully execute each one. The three steps are:

• Learn about your own strengths and values.
  • Engage in the law school beyond the classroom.
  • Serve the community.
  • Risk trying something new.
  • Learn about the universe of job and careers.
  • Ask questions to which you don’t know the answer.
  • Build relationships with professors, classmates, and alumni.
• Take advantage of the opportunities Duke brings you.
• Match your strengths and values with a corresponding position within the universe of careers.

Students enter Duke Law School at differing points along the career path and we are eager to support them at any stage. What is clear is that individuals who are able to determine where their passions lie and what interests them are most readily able to achieve those goals.

The Career and Professional Development Center organizes a variety of programs throughout the year aimed at increasing professionalism, job search skills, and knowledge of the legal profession among law students. Basic skills are covered such as drafting legal resumes and cover letters. We require mock interviews, videotaped if desired, to improve communication and interpersonal skills. We also support commercial self-assessment tests and counseling conversations about goals and values. An integral part of Duke’s professional development program is the involvement of alumni and other practitioners from around the world. Recent events at the law school include the Business Law Career Symposium, the Current Issues in Intellectual Property Symposium, the Blueprint for Professional Success, the Public Interest Retreat, the International Lawyers’ Series, and numerous other speakers. Equally important are programs where upper-level students describe their experiences to newer students.

In the summer following the first year of law school, Duke students engage in a diverse array of jobs. Many choose to work with public interest organizations such as those involved in children’s rights advocacy, Native American rights or the development of legal systems in developing countries around the globe. Students also experience government legal work, with entities like the Securities & Exchange Commission, a US attorney’s office or the EPA. Others choose to collaborate with a Duke professor over the summer, doing research and writing and cementing a personal and professional bond with a member of our outstanding faculty. Some students decide to experience life in a law firm for the summer. Other students find jobs abroad in Europe or Asia in connection with Duke Law School’s summer program in Geneva. Our goal at the law school is to work with students starting early in their first year so they can identify a summer opportunity that they believe is in line with their personal values and objectives.

Second-year students typically begin pursuing summer opportunities while simultaneously working for their first-year summer employer. Again, students engage in many different types of summer jobs, although typically a large number are interested in law firm work. Whatever one’s goals, we encourage students to work closely with us. Every student needs to pursue opportunities through multiple channels, including networking, research, and letter writing to employers, contacting alumni and on-campus interviewing. We help students identify employers to contact and prepare them to meet the employers that typically interview at Duke annually. These include:

• law firms and offices from the largest legal markets such as Atlanta, California, Chicago, New York, and Washington, DC;
• firms and offices—large and small—from Boston, Charleston, Charlotte, Dallas, Denver, Florida, Houston, Phoenix, Raleigh, Seattle, and many other cities and states;
• law firms hiring students for Beijing, Hong Kong, London, Shanghai, and Tokyo;
• public interest organizations in fields ranging from environmental policy to legal aid;
• the federal government, including the Department of Justice, the Securities & Exchange Commission, as well as the EPA, FDA, IRS, and others;
• county attorneys; and
• corporations.
With hundreds of employers on campus each year and more actively soliciting Duke applicants through regional job fairs, resume collects and our Video Interview Program, Duke students are able to interview with a broad array of employers. The law school also organizes Regional Receptions in a number of cities around the country to provide students with additional opportunities to meet employers. Beyond these, there are literally thousands of professional opportunities available to Duke Law students, so we strongly encourage our students to investigate the world beyond on-campus interviewing and Duke-organized events. As a point of reference, students working in law firms for the summer typically earn between $1,500 to $3,400 per week, depending on the firm and city. Students who work for public interest organizations during the summer are eligible to apply for guaranteed summer public interest funding and fellowships sponsored by the law school and other organizations. The Public Interest Law Foundation, which is composed entirely of students, works throughout the year to raise money for fellow classmates who choose summer employment in public interest organizations. All students who want to receive funding for summer public interest work are eligible to do so.

Duke Law School graduates launch their legal careers throughout the United States and around the world. Typically, approximately one-third of Duke students choose to work in either New York or Washington, DC, following law school. Ten to 15 percent of each graduating class chooses to practice in North Carolina—from Charlotte to Raleigh and beyond—with a similar amount heading to California and cities including San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, and Seattle, as well as cities in Florida and Texas, draw the interest of up to 10 percent of our students, too. Indeed, few law schools match the dispersion of their graduates that is found at Duke, and the law school today has more than 11,000 alumni living and practicing law in almost every state in the country. We also have a significant alumni population who live and practice law abroad. Duke's extensive alumni network is very active and supportive of students who are seeking employment during and after law school.

The Career and Professional Development Center prides itself on introducing students to the practice of law and giving young attorneys the tools they need to make educated career decisions for years to come. We have an outstanding team of extremely dedicated and talented professionals with multiple advanced degrees and professional experience in private and public legal practice, business, consulting, counseling, and other fields.
Duke Law School Alumni can be found across the country and around the world, yet their relationship with the Law School remains close. Every graduate of Duke Law is a member of the Law Alumni Association. The Alumni and Development Office, working with the Duke Law Alumni Association, connect the school’s alumni with the law school and with each other. Information about alumni programs sponsored by Duke Law School is also available online at http://law.duke.edu/alumni/connected/.

Law School Leadership Boards

Duke Law School has two leadership boards: the Board of Visitors and the Law Alumni Association Board of Directors, including the New Lawyers’ Division. More information is available at http://law.duke.edu/alumni/connected/boards/.

Board of Visitors

The Board of Visitors serves as an advisory board to the law school’s dean and administrators, the university administration and the university Board of Trustees on matters of student development, external affairs, fundraising, and faculty and academic affairs. The board consists of alumni, parents, and friends of Duke Law from diverse backgrounds. A chairperson oversees the board, and the board classifies individuals as current, senior, or honorary members.

Law Alumni Association Board of Directors

The Law Alumni Association Board of Directors (LAA) consists of approximately sixty-four members. Twenty-five of the board members are a part of the New Lawyers Division (NLD). NLD members are graduates from the most recent five graduating classes. The mission of the Duke Law Alumni Association Board and the New Lawyers Division is to bring together Duke Law School alumni, students, faculty, and administrators to develop and strengthen the bonds within the greater law school community. The Board of Directors serves to achieve this mission, coordinating efforts among alumni and providing avenues of communication and cooperation among the members of the Duke Law School community.

Local Alumni Clubs

The Alumni and Development Office coordinates and supports the activities of local Duke Law clubs in the United States and abroad, to foster both a sense of community and an awareness of the law school. These clubs organize social and educational events which are often attended by a Duke Law administrator or faculty member. Besides serving a social and networking function for local alumni and encouraging a sense of community, Duke Law clubs also provide practical assistance to the admissions and career services offices of the law school. To learn more about our clubs, visit https://law.duke.edu/alumni/connected/clubs/.

Duke Law School also pursues a strong alumni relations program with our growing international alumni body. The Alumni and Development Office, in conjunction with the International Studies Office, sponsors programs to cultivate relationships with current international students and international alumni. There are several active Duke Law clubs outside the United States. Alumni events are held each year in conjunction with the transnational institute in Europe. To learn more about our international engagement and our most recent international reunion, visit http://law.duke.edu/alumni/international/.

Reunions and Alumni Weekend

The Alumni and Development Office organizes alumni reunions by class at five-year intervals. Reunions are held in the spring of each year, and offer a full weekend of activities designed to encourage alumni to reconnect with Duke Law School, former professors, and classmates. Class committees are formed to help plan reunion activities, encourage attendance and assist in raising class gifts to benefit Duke Law. At the fiftieth reunion, alumni are inducted into the Half-Century Club. For more information, visit https://law.duke.edu/alumni/reunion/.

Alumni Awards

The Law Alumni Association Board of Directors presents five awards to outstanding graduates and friends. More information is available at http://law.duke.edu/alumni/reunion/alumniawards/.

- **The Charles S. Murphy Award** is presented to an alumnus or alumna whose devotion to the common welfare is manifested in public service or in dedication to education. Charles S. Murphy T’31, L’34 devoted himself to public service, serving in the administrations of presidents Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson as well as serving as a trustee of Duke University.

- **The Charles S. Rhyne Award** honors alumni who exemplify the highest standards of professional ability and personal integrity. Charles Rhyne T’34, L’37 served on the Boards of Trustees at Duke and George Washington universities, and was president of the American Bar Association.
• **The A. Kenneth Pye Award** honors the life and work of former law school dean and Duke University chancellor A. Kenneth Pye. The Pye Award is designed to recognize contributions made to the field of legal education by Duke Law alumni or other members of the Duke Law School community.

• **The International Alumni Achievement Award** honors an international alumnus or alumna who has given distinguished service to his or her own profession and home country and has maintained strong ties with Duke Law School.

• **The Young Alumni Award** recognizes a graduate of fifteen years or less who has made significant contributions of leadership and service both professionally and to Duke Law School.

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### Alumni Programs for Students

Alumni frequently visit Duke Law School for a variety of reasons: to recruit for their firms, to participate in panels for the Career and Professional Development Center, to speak about their practice specialty or pro bono activities, or to be guest lecturers in particular classes. The Alumni and Development Office also offers an important electronic medium for alumni and students to connect via the professional networking site LinkedIn. The group is called STAR Student—Alumni Relationship and is a subgroup of the Duke Law Alumni group.

In addition to coordinating these activities, the staff of the Alumni and Development Office is eager to get to know students throughout their law school careers. The staff is available to individual students and student organizations who wish to contact alumni. The Alumni and Development Office, in fact, helps to usher students into alumni status by coordinating, along with the Office of Student Affairs, the law school’s Hooding Ceremony.

### Fundraising

Financial strength is critical for Duke Law School to retain and build on its reputation as a global leader in legal education, to support faculty excellence, to attract the best students, and to foster innovative programs and clinics for teaching and legal research. Duke Law School has come a very long way in a few short decades—thanks largely to the support of alumni and friends.

Our success is based on the dedication of our alumni who recognize the value of a world class education. We recently concluded the Duke Forward campaign, during which we raised more than $130 million in support of students, faculty, and initiatives. We continue to seek funds for our most critical priorities, including financial aid, professorships, and clinical programs. In addition, gifts to the annual fund provide unrestricted support for the school’s operational needs and emerging priorities. More information is available at [http://law.duke.edu/campaign/](http://law.duke.edu/campaign/).

### Alumni Publications

**The Duke Law Magazine**, an award-winning publication, provides news and features about Duke Law programs, faculty research, student life, and alumni achievements.

**Duke Law E-news**, a monthly email newsletter distributed by the Communications Office, is the latest way to stay current with news and events at Duke Law School. Subscribers to this free service will receive notification of speakers, conferences, alumni activities, and more.

**The Advocate: An Alumni and Development Newsletter**, is a biannual informational newsletter that provides alumni and friends an overview of the faculty, students, and programs that have been supported by generous philanthropic gift.
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