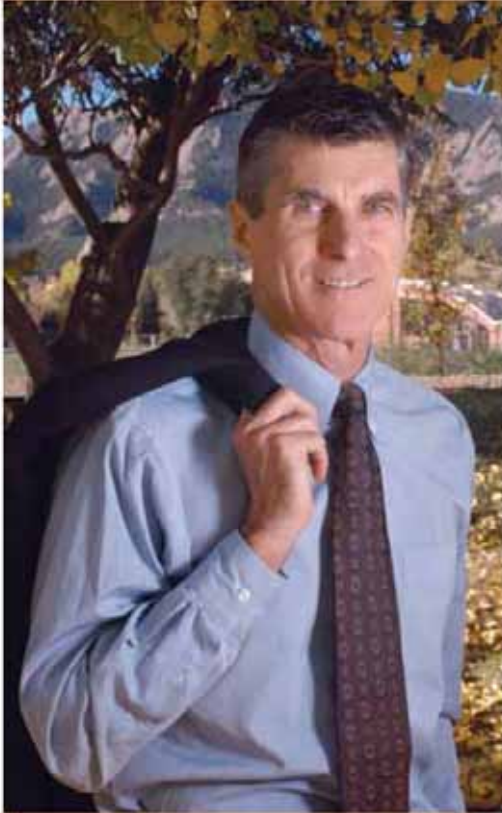




University of Colorado  
**School of Law**

University of Colorado at Boulder  
**Catalog**





## Welcome to the University of Colorado School of Law

The University of Colorado School of Law is distinguished by the extraordinary quality of its students and faculty. The student body not only ranks in the top tier statistically but also includes people with varied backgrounds and accomplishments. They come from a hundred undergraduate institutions, represent a rich blend of geographic and ethnic backgrounds, and bring experiences of leadership, career achievement, and community service. Although competitiveness among students with such elite qualifications is typical, at Colorado collegiality comes first.

The same attributes that we value in our students are reflected in our faculty. They have succeeded in their chosen fields and have been engaged in an impressive array of professional and civic activities. Many of them are nationally and internationally recognized for their scholarly work and the faculty as a whole is among the most productive of books and articles in the nation. But for all of us, our highest calling is interacting with students in the classroom and outside of it. So we have kept our student-faculty ratio low, about 13:1, which is among the most favorable anywhere.

Selecting a law school to attend is a momentous decision. Students who choose Colorado generally seek the very best, all-around legal education that can be attained in combination with other factors that are important to them. Among those factors are:

Opportunities for course work and co-curricular activities in areas of excellence such as environmental and natural resources law, constitutional law, and telecommunications law;

Professional programs such as work in five specialized clinics and customized externships in legal offices and programs;

Joint degree programs in business, environmental policy, and public policy that enable students to pursue interdisciplinary work.

Beyond the educational experience, we recognize that the choice of a law school is influenced by practical concerns such as cost, and intangibles such as location. Although tuition is rising everywhere, we are striving to keep our resident tuition comparable to the best publicly supported law schools; virtually all non-residents are eligible to become residents after their first year. The opportunity for recreation during precious leisure time is important to most professionals. Boulder offers the range of cultural and educational activities expected to be found on the campus of a large research university and its surrounding community. The campus is beautifully located at the base of the Rocky Mountains, allowing students to pursue skiing, hiking, climbing, or just a quiet walk near the campus.

Graduates of the University of Colorado School of Law are leaders in the profession, in business, and in their communities across the country. They fulfill our goal of instilling a strong capacity for analyzing and solving problems, guided by a commitment to ethical service to clients and the community.

David Getches,  
Dean and Raphael J. Moses  
Professor of Natural Resources Law

# University of Colorado School of Law

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## The University of Colorado School of Law

*Graduates of the University of Colorado School of Law are leaders in the professions, in business, and in their communities across the country.*

# The University

## The Boulder Campus

The University of Colorado was founded in 1876 at the present Boulder campus. The student body of over 29,000 includes approximately 4,600 graduate and professional students. The university conducts extensive research along with its instructional and public service programs. It is one of the major research universities in the United States and is fully accredited by regional and national associations.

The 1,094-acre campus has more than 215 buildings, most of which are constructed of sandstone and have red tile roofs in a rural Italian-style architecture. The attractiveness of the campus is enhanced by large lawn areas with mature trees and lakes. The campus lies at the base of the Rocky Mountains, accented by Boulder's noted Flatirons.

The stimulating educational and cultural environment on campus is complemented by opportunities for extracurricular activities. Our law students manage to find time for hiking, skiing, backpacking, bicycling, and other activities in the nearby mountains. The mild climate and frequent sunshine make life in Boulder pleasant for outdoor activity year round.

Boulder has a population of about 100,000. The community is proud of its approach to land use and environmental concerns. Together, the university and the local community offer a wide variety of recreational and cultural opportunities ([www.bouldercoloradousa.com](http://www.bouldercoloradousa.com)).

Denver, a business and cultural center, is 30 miles from Boulder ([www.denver.org](http://www.denver.org)). Denver is the capital of the state and the headquarters for many major national corporations. The city is home to a fine symphony orchestra, many museums, and an array of theaters. Professional sports teams play in several Denver facilities.

## The School of Law

The School of Law was established in 1892. It is a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools organized in 1901. The school has been on the American Bar Association's list of approved law schools since its first publication in 1923.

The school is located in the Fleming Law Building on the southern edge of the campus. A comfortable law library, expanded in 1974 along with major additions to the law building, provides a pleasant atmosphere for study and research. Teaching facilities include classrooms, seminar rooms, a complete trial and appellate courtroom, and videotape equipment. The building also contains suites for the Legal Aid and Defender Program, the Natural Resources Law Center, the Indian Law Clinic, offices for various law student organizations, offices for the *University of Colorado Law Review*, the *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy*, and the *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law*, faculty and administration offices, and a student lounge. The building has ample space to accommodate the student body of approximately 500 and is largely accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

Courses are offered in law and a wide range of law-related subjects. Students are free to take almost all second- and third-year courses as electives after a required first-year curriculum. Emphasis in areas of curricular strength at the School of Law, such as commercial law, natural resources, or criminal law and procedure, is possible. The school is



national in its orientation, and graduates are academically qualified to take the bar examination in any of the 50 states, if they have chosen their curriculum to comply with any individual requirements of the state in which they intend to practice. The School of Law maintains high standards of academic performance and admits only students ranking among the nation's best applicants.

A favorable faculty-student ratio produces classes of a size that encourages discussion. Classes are rarely larger than 85 students, and many are much smaller. First-year students are placed in at least one small section of about 26 to 30 students to enable them to experience a closer relationship with the professor and to have more opportunities for writing and class participation. Although faculty members engage in extensive research and writing, they have adopted an open door policy for informal consultation with students.





## The Legal Profession and the Study of Law

For centuries the study of law has served as a path leading to careers of distinction and public service. The path, however, is neither smooth nor easy; it should be selected only after careful consideration and with full understanding of what the decision will entail. From the beginning, most students will find law exciting and fascinating, but also surprisingly difficult. However, a student who has an aptitude for analytical thinking and a willingness to work hard can succeed at the University of Colorado.

Individuals with varied personal characteristics are attracted to law, but law study and the legal profession do make certain demands that one should carefully consider before planning to enter law school.

First, the law demands high ethical standards. Attorneys must be willing to assume and faithfully discharge the trust and responsibility with which they are vested by clients. They must be willing to devote themselves to advancing a client's interests as fully as is consistent with the law and must obey the law themselves. As officers of the court, attorneys are subject to constraints on their conduct in addition to those imposed by their fiduciary relationship with clients.

Second, the law is an intellectual discipline that requires both concentrated mental effort and extensive reading and research that is demanded of every scholar. A probing curiosity is an important attribute of a lawyer. The ability to analyze and appreciate all sides of an issue is

essential. Because the law rarely provides clear answers, a tolerance for uncertainty and the creative ability to fill gaps in the law, consistent with overriding policy, are important. Law students should be prepared to devote full time to their studies during their entire law school careers and should realize that once they are admitted to practice, their education continues.

Third, lawyers are primarily problem solvers. Because of ambiguities of the law and the fact that no two legal problems are precisely alike, lawyers must bring all of their analytical ability, creativity, technical knowledge, and experience to bear in an effort to accomplish a client's goals consistent with law and to help shape policies that advance society's goals.

Fourth, an attorney must be personally sensitive: able to determine what a client or opponent wants, what information a friendly or hostile witness knows, what will appeal to an administrator, judge, or jury. Understanding human behavior and appreciating the motives and values that underlie it enhance an attorney's ability to function. Healthy competition and intellectual rigor should not be inconsistent with maintaining deep personal sensitivity.

Finally, a lawyer should have an overriding concern for justice and the well-being of the community. One should not be moved to enter the legal profession primarily for financial rewards, but for service to society in the prevention and resolution of problems.



I chose CU because of its strong academic reputation. I knew that students who attended were hard working, intelligent, and highly motivated and I wanted to surround myself with these types of students. The faculty and staff are first-rate and always available to help students.

I am grateful to have professors who sincerely care about my professional and personal future.

Raj Verma (right)  
Class of 2005







I went to CU to become an environmental lawyer. I studied and worked with some of the best environmental law professors in the country. I only had to walk across the street to gain practical experience in environmental litigation, and I interacted daily with students with similar interests and goals. As a result, my CU education prepared me extremely well for my job at Earthjustice.

Earthjustice is a nonprofit law firm for the environment, representing—without charge—hundreds of public interest clients. Earthjustice works through the courts to protect public lands, national forests, parks, and wilderness areas, to preserve endangered species and wildlife habitat, and to reduce air and water pollution.

McCrystie Adams, JD, 2002  
Earthjustice, Denver

## Legal Education at the University of Colorado

The School of Law has several missions and constituencies. Students, their future clients, courts and other agencies of justice, and society all look to the school to perform a number of roles. Students must develop analytical ability, technical knowledge, ethical concern, and communicative skills in order to become competent, responsible members of the bar. The School of Law also exists to advance the general purposes of the university. These include development of new knowledge, communication and criticism of existing knowledge, and an understanding of the underlying values. Research and innovation are essential tasks of the institution. Legal scholarship is an enterprise for both students and faculty. A university law school should be concerned with the implications of issues that society may face in the future.

Significant changes in the law occur frequently and knowledge of specific laws often becomes obsolete, but the ability to analyze, argue, criticize, and evaluate endures. The transmission of knowledge of established laws, therefore, is only one element of legal education. The School of Law teaches students to use the law, to research and analyze legal materials, to speak and write in an effective manner, and to evaluate arguments. Faculty constantly urge students to inquire into the purposes of specific laws and whether those purposes are being served.

Consistent with the purposes of the School of Law, the methods of instruction vary with the subject matter and objectives of individual courses. The Socratic method of probing interchanges between student and professor is used in many classes, especially in the first year. Judicial opinions and statutes are studied and the principles extracted are used in arguments about hypothetical situations. Other methods of instruction include research and writing, drafting of legal documents, seminars and discussions, and practical experiences both in clinical programs involving actual clients and in simulations.

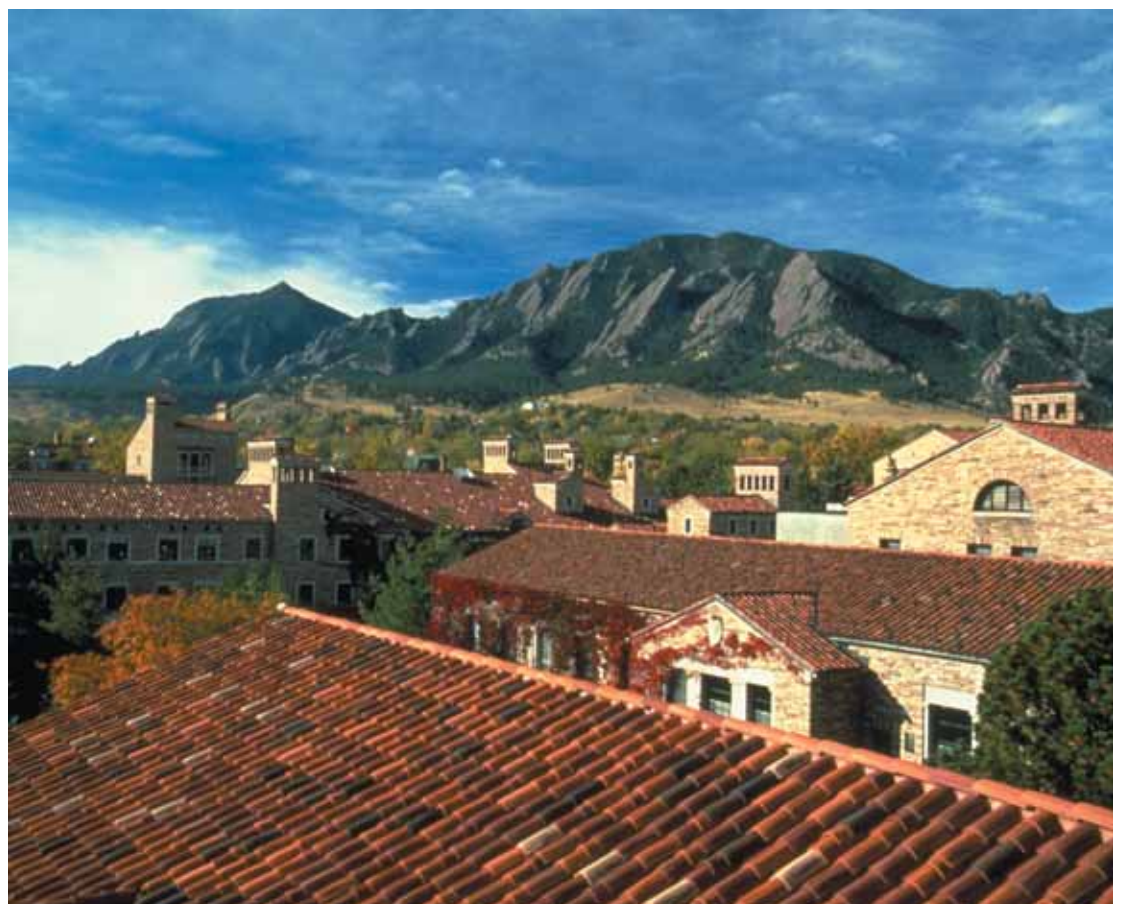
## Background and Preparation for Law Study

The School of Law prescribes no specific prelaw curriculum. Students should pursue their interests, the offerings of their particular colleges, and their personal objectives for studying law. In general, the prelaw student should place primary emphasis on the acquisition of excellent methods of study, thought, and communication, especially writing. Obviously, these skills can be acquired in a number of different areas, and successful law students and lawyers have college majors in almost every field of study.

Undergraduate study should include courses that will develop excellent skills in writing and oral communication. Study of foreign languages may reinforce this competence. Mathematics and many philosophy courses may develop the capacity to think analytically. The natural sciences may provide instruction in scientific method and an appreciation of the importance of detailed accuracy.

Although the best preparation for law is usually one that broadens perspectives, sharpens skills, and challenges abilities, in some instances extensive background in specialized areas may be desirable. For instance, a patent lawyer may benefit from a background in engineering, physics, or chemistry. A tax lawyer may find an accounting background helpful. And a specialist in international or comparative law may utilize expertise in foreign languages or international relations.

Additional information on preparation for law school is available in the ABA-LSAC *Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools*, an official guide to ABA-approved law schools published by the Law School Admission Council and the American Bar Association. The book may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Law Services, 662 Penn Street, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940-0998, 215-968-1001, [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org).





# Course of Studies

## Requirements for Graduation

The juris doctor (JD) degree is the basic law degree and the only one offered by the School of Law. It is awarded upon a student's satisfaction of these requirements: (1) completion of 89 semester hours of credit with a cumulative grade point average of 72 or better; (2) completion of all required courses as shown in the Curriculum section; (3) completion of one seminar; (4) study for at least six semesters or the equivalent in residence (i.e., passing at least 10 semester hours of study in the classroom or under direct supervision of an instructor) at this or some other accredited law school, with at least 45 hours in residence at the University of Colorado School of Law; if a student is not in residence at the University of Colorado School of Law for the last two semesters, at least 60 hours in residence are required; and (5) satisfaction of any conditions imposed at the time of admission.

No credit toward graduation from the School of Law will be given for any prelaw courses or courses by correspondence or extension. ABA accreditation standards preclude the granting of credit for law or other graduate courses taken prior to the time of enrollment in an ABA-approved law school.

First-year students are required to carry the full schedule of prescribed courses. Second- and third-year students are required to carry at least 10 units each semester and ordinarily enroll for 14 or 15 hours each semester.

Requirements for degrees, as well as the courses offered, may be changed by the faculty. A student faced with unique circumstances may petition for waiver of some of the requirements imposed by School of Law rules.

## Summer Session

A limited summer curriculum is offered at the School of Law. Any student who has completed at least one year at an ABA-accredited law school may register for courses offered during the summer session upon submission of (1) a summer application form and (2) a letter of good standing from the student's law school. A student may enroll in courses totaling no more than eight semester hours without special permission from the dean's office.

Half a semester's residence credit may be earned in the summer session if at least five credit hours are earned. By enrolling in two summer sessions and earning a minimum of five credit hours in each, a student can obtain a full semester of residence credit and earn a degree one semester earlier than normal. Alternatively, a 13-week summer session with at least 10 hours could count as a full semester.

A schedule of summer courses together with an application form may be obtained after March 1 by writing to the University of Colorado School of Law, Office of Admissions, 403 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0403.

## Dual Degree and Other Programs

The School of Law offers several dual degree programs. Through these programs, each school will accept a specified number of hours of course work taken at the other school as part of the requirements for completion of its degree. However, credits toward one school's degree will only be granted if the other school's degree is completed. School of Law credit for work in the other school is treated on a pass basis and is not computed in class rank or used in the computation of the cumulative 72 grade-point-average requirement for graduation from the School of Law.

To become eligible for any dual degree program, a student must apply separately to and be admitted by each of the two schools under the respective admissions procedures and standards. Students may elect the dual degree program at the time of initial application to both schools or they may apply to one school after having enrolled in the other; however, only credits earned after enrollment in the Law School may be counted toward the JD degree, under ABA rules.

A student enrolled in a dual degree program may commence studies under the program in either school. However, a student in any dual program is required by the School of Law to take the first year of the juris doctor curriculum as a unit exclusively in the School of Law. The Leeds School of Business requires that the first year of the MBA program also be taken as a unit.



Current offerings are: Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration with the Leeds School of Business (JD/MBA); Juris Doctor/Master of International Affairs with the Department of Political Science (JD/MIA); Juris Doctor/Master of Public Affairs with the Graduate School of Public Affairs on the Denver campus (JD/MPA); Juris Doctor/Master of Science, Telecommunications (JD/MST), and the Juris Doctor/Master in Environmental Science (JD/ENVS).

To request further information about and an application for the MBA program, write to the Leeds School of Business, 419 UCB, Boulder, CO, 80309-0419, 303-492-1831, or visit the web site at [leeds.colorado.edu](http://leeds.colorado.edu). For information about the MIA program, write to the Department of Political Science at 333 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0333, 303-492-7871, or visit the web site at [socsci.colorado.edu/POLSCI](http://socsci.colorado.edu/POLSCI). For information on the MPA program, write to the Graduate School of Public Affairs, 142 UCD, Post Office Box 173364, Denver, CO 80217-3364, 303-556-5970, or visit the web site at [www.cudenver.edu/public/gspa](http://www.cudenver.edu/public/gspa). For information about the MST program,

## Course of Studies— Juris Doctor Degree

*The School of Law teaches students to use the law, to research and analyze legal materials, to speak and write in an effective manner, and to evaluate arguments.*



Lindsley Memorial Courtroom

Among recent graduates of the CU School of Law, 42 percent work in private law practice, 24 percent have judicial clerkships, 15 percent work in governmental positions, 10 percent work in business and industry, and 5 percent are employed in public interest/nonprofit positions.

write to the Department of Interdisciplinary Telecommunications, ECOT 317, University of Colorado at Boulder, 530 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0530, 303-492-8916, (fax) 303-492-1112, e-mail [itd@colorado.edu](mailto:itd@colorado.edu), or visit the web site at [itd.colorado.edu](http://itd.colorado.edu). For information about the ENVS program, write to the Environmental Studies Graduate Program, 397 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0397, e-mail the Graduate Coordinator at [envsgrad@colorado.edu](mailto:envsgrad@colorado.edu), 303-492-5420, or visit the web site at [envs.colorado.edu/graduate/prospective/degrees/envs\\_law\\_dual.html](http://envs.colorado.edu/graduate/prospective/degrees/envs_law_dual.html).

#### Tax Emphasis Program

The School of Law offers a program of law study that leads to a juris doctor degree with an emphasis in the area of taxation.

This program is designed to provide a student with a credential that the School of Law believes will be attractive to many potential legal employers as well as employers in the accounting profession. The program will signify taxation law experience beyond what is normally obtained by law graduates, but not as extensive as that obtained in a master's of taxation degree program. The school believes that a number of employers desire law graduates with additional experience in the taxation area, but are unwilling to incur the additional expense required or are unable to provide the full-time work in the tax area necessary to hire a person with a graduate tax degree.



The Tax Emphasis Program requires a participating student to earn at least 95 semester hours of course credit for graduation (as contrasted with the usual 89 semester hours) and to earn at least 18 of these credits in the area of taxation.

A student should be able to complete this program within the normal three-year law degree period by planning the program of law study effectively and taking either a summer session of law study or a somewhat heavier-than-average load in each semester after the first year of law study. Law students who wish to participate in the program should contact the registrar of the School of Law for enrollment forms. Students interested in this program are encouraged to complete the forms during the spring semester of their first year.

#### Graduate Interdisciplinary Certificate Program in Environmental Policy

Our students may enroll in an interdisciplinary program that offers a Certificate in Environmental Policy from the graduate school. Environmental issues, such as water policy, wilderness preservation, air quality, energy development, and global climate change transcend ordinary academic boundaries. Policy analyses dealing with these problems must integrate insights and information from many disciplines. The program draws on courses in several departments in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Architecture and Planning, the College of Engineering and Applied Science, and the School of Law. Two team-taught capstone seminars are offered each year: Environmental and Natural Resource Policy and Policy Responses to Global Change.

Admission to the certificate program is open to students in any regular graduate degree program. To qualify for award of the certificate, students must complete at least 18 hours of course work from a list of eligible courses, including the two capstone seminars.

Questions about the certificate program in environmental policy should be directed to Professor Sam Fitch, Interim Director, Graduate Interdisciplinary Certificate Program in Environmental Policy, University of Colorado, 333 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0333, 303-492-2954, or to Professor Sarah Krakoff, School of Law, 401 UCB, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309-0401, 303-492-2641, or visit the web site at [www.colorado.edu/EnvironmentalPolicyCertificate](http://www.colorado.edu/EnvironmentalPolicyCertificate).



# Clinics & Programs

The University of Colorado School of Law developed one of the nation's first programs in clinical legal education. Since the inception of the clinic in 1948, the School of Law's commitment to clinical education has grown in size and scope. Most of the students graduating from the School of Law have taken advantage of one or more of the several available clinical experiences.

## Appellate Advocacy Clinic

The Appellate Advocacy Clinic, which is offered each fall semester, is taught at the School of Law with instruction alternating annually between attorneys from the Public Defender's Office and the Attorney General's Office. Each student, under direct supervision of the instructor, is responsible for completing an appellate brief and attending the oral argument in the Colorado Supreme Court or the Colorado Court of Appeals. In addition, students meet in formal classes to discuss appellate procedure, issue identification, appellate writing, and oral advocacy.

## Entrepreneurial Law Clinic

Supervised students offer free legal services to entrepreneurs in the local community who are short of funds and unable to pay practicing lawyers. Tasks include forming legal entities, drafting employment contracts and technology licensing agreements, and tax advice.

## Indian Law Clinic

The Indian Law Clinic is a hands-on, three-credit-hour course in which up to eight, second- and third-year students participate in the representation and advocacy of Indian causes. The clinic's clients are Native Americans in the Denver metropolitan area, tribal courts and/or Indian litigants on the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain reservations, and other Indian groups or tribal agencies that would otherwise be unable to afford legal assistance.

The clinic gives priority to cases with a uniquely Indian law dimension—land or water claims, Indian religious freedom, job or other discrimination based on race, and issues implicating tribal sovereignty.

Students meet individually on a weekly basis with the supervising attorney and collectively in a weekly two-hour seminar. For further information, contact the Indian Law Clinic, 404 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0404, 303-492-0966, [www.colorado.edu/law/clinics/ilc/index.htm](http://www.colorado.edu/law/clinics/ilc/index.htm).

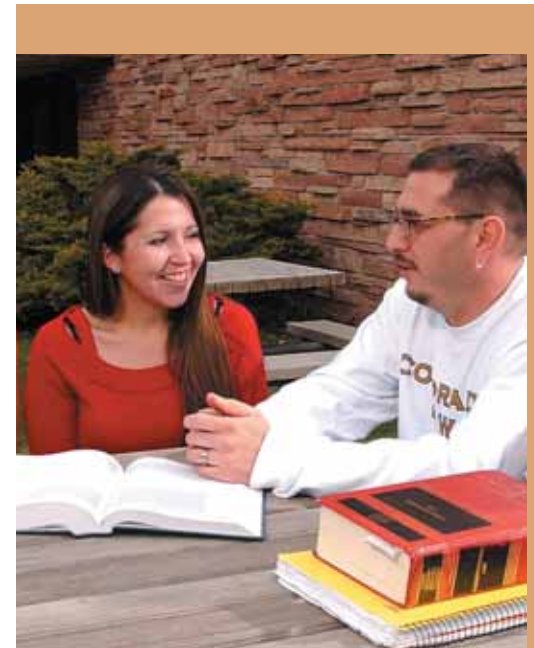
## Legal Aid and Defender Program

The Legal Aid and Defender Program allows student attorneys to represent indigent persons in the community under the close supervision of the clinic's instructional staff. The goals of the program are (1) to teach students practical legal skills such as interviewing, counseling, drafting, negotiation, and trial advocacy and procedure; (2) to refine and apply the students' understanding of various substantive areas of law including criminal law and procedure, domestic relations, immigration, administrative law, and evidence; (3) to develop a sense of professional responsibility and an appreciation of the essential nature of competence in client representation; (4) to supplement relevant parts of the traditional curriculum; and (5) to furnish public service.

Students enrolled in the Legal Aid and Defender Program represent clients in civil and criminal cases in Colorado courts and in Colorado and federal administrative hearings. The classroom component of the course emphasizes important professional skills, such as counseling, fact determination, and preparation and conduct of trials. Videotape and simulations are widely used, especially in the evidence presentation segment of the course. Role-playing accompanied by videotaping and criticism by faculty and fellow students provides a valuable educational experience. The courtroom component of the course involves the representation of indigent clients at all stages of various civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings from first appearance through trial and appeal.

Only students in good standing may participate in clinical programs, and any student having an average below 75 must have the permission of the faculty director of the program.

## Clinical and Extern Programs



I decided to attend the University of Colorado School of Law because it has an excellent reputation, distinguished faculty, and diverse students. The professors are impressive not only because of their outstanding academic achievements but because they are dedicated to the successes of their students. I had the opportunity to work on redistricting issues while doing an externship for the Colorado Attorney General's Office. It was exciting to work on a constitutional issue important to the citizens of Colorado.

Crisanta Duran (left)  
Class of 2005







### Natural Resources Litigation Clinic

Students in the Natural Resources Litigation Clinic work as associates in a small environmental law practice representing public interest clients before administrative agencies, state and federal courts, and Congress and state legislatures. The clinic's docket consists of environmental litigation concentrating on public lands protection. Clinic cases often require expert testimony and witness preparation; analysis and presentation of detailed scientific and environmental data; and submission of complex legal briefs. In this practice students forge and clarify the law in controversial environmental arenas, and in the process, learn not only from the clinic's staff, but also from matching the best and brightest attorneys and experts the opposition can muster.

### Wrongful Convictions Clinic

Students work with attorneys in the Colorado Innocence Project representing Colorado inmates whose traditional appellate remedies have been exhausted but who have unresolved claims of actual innocence. Students also

represent inmates with postconviction issues relating to the propriety of their convictions. Classroom work focuses on legal and factual issues that commonly arise in wrongful conviction cases, for example, mistaken identity, ineffective assistance of counsel, and police and prosecutorial misconduct.

### Extern Program

Under the School of Law's extern program, up to four hours of credit may be earned for uncompensated legal work done for an outside employer. Students interested in such a program must submit a timely application describing the proposed project and certain other information. To gain approval, the project must contain a substantial writing component and be under the supervision of an approved attorney. Credit is awarded on the basis of one hour of credit for each 50 hours of working time.

## Law Library

*The Law Library at the University of Colorado contains one of the better legal reference collections in the western United States.*

## Library

The Law Library at the University of Colorado contains one of the better legal reference collections in the western United States. It consists of nearly 500,000 volumes and microform equivalents, including a comprehensive collection of case law from all jurisdictions, statutes of all the states, and the major digests, encyclopedias, and texts dealing with American law. English, Canadian, and other Commonwealth materials are almost as complete. Selective foreign and international law holdings provide a basis for comparative law studies.

The library subscribes to numerous legal periodicals in print and electronic formats, and is a selective federal government repository. Information on materials in the library's collection is available through the online catalog ("LAWPAC," located at [lawpac.colorado.edu](http://lawpac.colorado.edu)), which also provides access to electronic resources and the holdings of

major research libraries in Colorado and around the country. A PC-based computer lab and wireless LAN are available. Assistive technologies are available on request for students with disabilities.

The Law Library's collection is designed for the educational needs of the school's students and faculty. It is readily accessible for study and research. Research capabilities at the Law Library are enhanced by the proximity of the University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries' collections, which total over 2.2 million volumes. For further information, contact the University of Colorado Law Library, 402 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0402, 303-492-7534, or visit the web site at [www.colorado.edu/law/lawlib](http://www.colorado.edu/law/lawlib).





# Activities & Organizations

## Lectureships

In 1955 a trust fund was established in memory of John R. Coen to bring to the School of Law each year a prominent jurist, scholar, or other public figure to deliver a lecture to the law school community and the general public.

The Austin W. Scott Jr. Lecture Series was established in 1973. Lectures in this series are given by members of the faculty of the School of Law, generally on research in progress. Although the topics vary with the interests of the lecturer, the talks are always topical and stimulating.

For recent lecturers and topics, visit the Law School web site.

## University of Colorado Law Review

The *University of Colorado Law Review* is a journal of legal scholarship managed and edited by students and published four times a year. The student members of the law review conduct independent legal research, prepare casenotes and comments for publication, and edit the works of their fellow students as well as articles and book reviews submitted by faculty members and other scholars. New members are selected by the student Board of Editors based on the quality of student essays submitted in a writing competition, and class standing. Students receive academic credit for work on the law review. For further information, contact the law review at 401 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0401, 303-492-6145, or visit the web site at [www.colorado.edu/law](http://www.colorado.edu/law).

## Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy

This journal provides in-depth analysis of environmental issues with international implications to a diverse audience of policymakers, scholars, and global organizations. The journal publishes three times a year, including a yearbook of international environmental law. Recent journal topics have included biodiversity, transboundary water management, indigenous peoples, wildlife, and developing countries. The journal is managed and edited by students who research and publish articles written by scholars as well as their own shorter notes. New members are selected by the student Board of Editors based predominately on the quality of written essays submitted during a competition. Students receive academic credit for work on the journal. For further information, contact the journal at 401 UCB, Boulder CO 80309-0401, 303-492-2265, or visit the web site at [www.colorado.edu/law/cjielp/](http://www.colorado.edu/law/cjielp/).

## Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law

The *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law* (JTHTL) is the most recent addition to the school's tradition of student publications. JTHTL is sponsored by the Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program and is committed to providing a meaningful experience to students who have an interest in telecommunications, technological convergence, intellectual property, and regulatory and other aspects of high technology law. JTHTL has already published a number of leading scholars in the field and is developing a strong national reputation. For more information about JTHTL, e-mail [JTHTL@colorado.edu](mailto:JTHTL@colorado.edu), or visit the web site at [www.silicon-flatirons.org/journal/jrnlhome.html](http://www.silicon-flatirons.org/journal/jrnlhome.html).

## Moot Court Competitions

Students compete in moot court competitions to develop skills in appellate brief writing and oral argument, and gain valuable trial practice experience. The Dean's Fund and endowments provide financial assistance to support student participation in these competitions. CU teams have consistently been extremely competitive, garnering top awards from most of the competitions in which they participate. Selection of teams varies by competition. Students may earn academic credit for their participation.

Fielding of teams to the various competitions varies from year to year depending on student interest. In addition to the competitions listed below, our students have recently participated in the Native American Law Students Association (NALSA) Moot Court Competition; the Pace University School of Law National Environmental Law Moot Court; the Hispanic National Bar Association (HNBA) Moot Court; and the annual Mardi Gras National Moot Court Competition, based on a contemporary legal problem confronting the sports industry.

### The Rothgerber Moot Court Competition

The Rothgerber Moot Court Appellate Competition was endowed in 1951 by Ira C. Rothgerber Jr., to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his father's graduation from University of Colorado School of Law. The competition consists of three rounds of briefing and argument, the first round in the fall of the participants' second year of law school, a semifinal round in the spring of that year, and the final round in the spring of the participants' third year. Distinguished moot court judges have included members of the U.S. Supreme Court, the Colorado Supreme Court, and other federal and state courts.

### Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition

Law students from around the world participate each year in the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in which students moot (brief and argue) a complex topic of international law. The University of Colorado fields a team of up to five students. The Nicholas R. Doman Society of International Law actively participates in the competition, and provides financial support for the team. Recent topics have included expropriation of foreign investment, international terrorism, and abduction of children. CU teams have won numerous awards for their briefs and oral arguments.

### Saul Lefkowitz National Moot Court Competition

The Saul Lefkowitz National Moot Court Competition is sponsored by the Brand Names Education Foundation, a part of the U.S. Trademark Association. Named in honor of the late Saul Lefkowitz, once chairman of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board of the U.S. Patent Office, the topic of the competition is trademark and unfair competition law. The CU team has won five times in the 13-state western regional competition.

## School of Law Activities and Organizations



Many Boulder students choose an outdoor workout as a way to keep in shape and reduce stress. The Boulder Creek Trail system offers miles of scenic trails for walking, running, and biking. Chautauqua Park and the Boulder Mountain Park system provide many different trails for any level hiker or trail runner. Eldorado Canyon, located just south of Boulder, offers world-class rock climbing terrain as well as scenic hiking trails. Mild temperatures in Boulder allow for outdoor activities any time of the year.





It's said that the West grew men to match its mountains, and apart from the exclusive implications of the male noun, I think this description is largely true. In the same way, this law school attracts students to match its challenging and inspiring environment. Our students are a gifted, demanding, and original group. Every day they force me to re-examine my own ideas and re-form them to accommodate their questions and objections; because of them my teaching career has also been one of continuous learning. No collection of individuals could go further to defy the stereotype (beloved to writers at least since Dickens) of the dull, avaricious, scheming lawyer.

Marianne (Mimi) Wesson,  
Professor of Law; Wolf-Nichol Fellow;  
President's Teaching Scholar

### Jim R. Carrigan Trial Advocacy Competition

The School of Law conducts the Carrigan Cup Competition to select two teams to compete in the National Trial Competition, the nation's oldest and most prestigious trial advocacy competition. Colorado teams then compete in the regional round and regularly advance to the national finals each spring. The Carrigan Cup endowment was established by family and friends in honor of judge and former faculty member Jim R. Carrigan.

### Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society founded to encourage legal scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the profession. The University of Colorado is one of only 76 law schools entitled to award the Order of the Coif. Members are selected for demonstrated scholarship from among seniors ranking scholastically in the top 10 percent of their class.

### Student Organizations

Full descriptions of student organizations are found on the Law School web site. Contact these organizations at University of Colorado School of Law, 401 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0401.

#### Ageless Student Society

The Ageless Student Society began as a group of the "over 30" crowd. The society welcomes students of all ages who either have real-life experience, or an interest in those who do.

#### American Bar Association, Law Student Division

The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association participates in ABA activities, community service activities, and appellate advocacy competitions.

#### American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

The School of Law chapter of the ACLU provides legal research assistance for the Colorado state affiliate, conducts educational programs in the Boulder County middle and high schools, and sponsors lectures on current civil rights and civil liberties issues.

### Asian Pacific American Law Students Association

The Asian Pacific American Law Students Association provides educational, social, and cultural support for its members. The organization assists in recruiting and retaining Asian American students, and sponsors speakers on various Asian American issues.

### Black Law Students Association

The Black Law Students Association encourages discussion and interaction among Black students on law- and nonlaw-related issues.

### Business Law Association (BLA)

The Business Law Association is a student organization interested in increasing campus awareness and understanding of business and corporate law issues.

### Christian Legal Society (CLS)

CLS is a nationwide organization of attorneys, judges, and law students whose members come from various denominations and who have an interest in integrating their Christian faith with the legal profession.

### Doman International Law Society

The Doman International Law Society was founded to bring prominent issues of international law to students.

### Environmental Law Society (ELS)

Environmental Law Society is the student forum for the University of Colorado's strong environmental community.

### Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies

The University of Colorado chapter is a group of conservatives and libertarians interested in the current state of the legal order. The principal goal of the society's student division is to foster debate at the law school level: debate among students, academics, legal practitioners, and public policy experts.

### Intellectual Property Law Society (IPLS)

IPLS was founded in 1996 to establish an organization devoted to issues arising in the emerging fields of patent law, trademark law, copyright law, and antitrust law.



### Latino Law Students Association

The Latino Law Students Association fosters awareness of minority social and legal issues that affect the community and encourages law student involvement and leadership. The organization seeks to increase the representation of minority students in the student body.

### National Lawyers Guild

The Rudolph Schwarc Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) is an association of law students dedicated to working for basic changes in the structure of our political and legal systems. The student NLG chapter seeks to eliminate racism, maintain and protect civil rights and liberties, and to use the law as an instrument for the protection of the people, rather than for their oppression.

### Native American Law Students Association (NALSA)

The core objective of NALSA is to increase representation of Native Americans both in the School of Law and in the legal community. NALSA seeks to strengthen the school's already strong curriculum in the study of Federal Indian Law and heartily endorses and supports the Indian Law Clinic.

### OUTlaw

This student group provides professional, social, and academic support for bisexual, gay, lesbian, and transgendered (GLBT) law students and their straight allies. OUTlaw also endeavors to make the Law School's population at large aware of issues, legal and otherwise, that are important to the gay community. People of all genders and all sexual and political orientations are welcome.

### Public Interest Student Association (PISA)

PISA supports public interest works of all kinds. PISA promotes nonprofit organizations and encourages students to seek out public interest law work after graduation.

### Sports and Entertainment Law Students Association (SELSA)

SELSA was established in 1998 to provide a forum for discussing issues related to sports and entertainment law, as well as to provide a channel for career development in the sports and entertainment legal fields.



### Student Bar Association (SBA)

The SBA is the student government of the School of Law and represents the interests of law students generally. The SBA oversees and funds the activities of the school's student organizations. It also helps administer the school's honor code with the Honor Council and sponsors many educational, social, and athletic activities.

### Student Trial Lawyers Association or the CU Chapter of the American Trial Lawyers Association (STLA/ATLA)

The Student Trial Lawyers Association (STLA) or CU Chapter of the American Trial Lawyers Association (ATLA) is an organization devoted to giving students interested in litigation additional information, resources, and experience.

### Women's Law Caucus (WLC)

WLC provides ongoing support to both men and women law students, recognizing and addressing the unique difficulties women face in the legal profession. Within the law school, WLC sponsors panel discussions, operates a used bookstore, sponsors an annual Women in the Law Day for potential law students and practitioners, sponsors a summer fellowship, and hosts various social events. They invite and encourage all students to join them.

## University Services

### University Memorial Center – Student Union

[umc.colorado.edu](http://umc.colorado.edu), 303-492-6161

### Buff OneCard – Student ID

[buffonecard.colorado.edu](http://buffonecard.colorado.edu)

### Safety and Night Ride/Night Walk

[umc.colorado.edu/nrnw](http://umc.colorado.edu/nrnw), 303-492-SAFE (7233)

### Advocacy Centers:

#### The Women's Resource Center

[www.colorado.edu/womensresourcecenter](http://www.colorado.edu/womensresourcecenter)

#### The Cultural Unity Center

[www.colorado.edu/studentaffairs/cuc/index.html](http://www.colorado.edu/studentaffairs/cuc/index.html)

#### The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Resource Center

[www.colorado.edu/glbtrc](http://www.colorado.edu/glbtrc)

### Children's Center

303-492-6185

### Student Health Center

[www.colorado.edu/healthcenter](http://www.colorado.edu/healthcenter)

303-492-5101

### Parking and Transportation Services

[ucbparking.colorado.edu](http://ucbparking.colorado.edu)

303-492-3550

### Disability Services

[www.colorado.edu/disabilityservices](http://www.colorado.edu/disabilityservices)

303-492-8671

### Campus Events

[www.colorado.edu/eventscalendar](http://www.colorado.edu/eventscalendar)

### Recreation Center

[www.colorado.edu/rec-center](http://www.colorado.edu/rec-center)

303-492-6561

### Counseling and Psychological Services: A Multicultural Center

[www.colorado.edu/sacs/counseling](http://www.colorado.edu/sacs/counseling)

303-492-6766

### Veterans Services

303-492-7322





## Natural Resources Law Center



I have never lived in a place quite like Boulder. I frequently climb, kayak, and hike with fellow law students and I am happy that there are so many opportunities so close by.

Though I am not sure if I want to pursue a career in environmental law, I am definitely impressed by the course offerings in this area, the faculty, and the Natural Resources Law Center.

Andrea Waye  
Class of 2005

# Natural Resources

Since its founding in 1982, the Natural Resources Law Center has become nationally recognized for its research and writing on natural resources and environmental issues in the American West. The center's programmatic goal is to promote the long-term sustainability of the West's natural resources, environment, and communities through research and education. The center's staff and associates work toward that goal by identifying and promoting real and immediate innovations in decision making while also working to build a foundation for longer term and more fundamental reform.

One of the center's principal roles is to identify emerging trends in management of natural resources and protection of environmental quality and to develop alternatives for more effective management of the West's resources. Currently, the center is investigating the evolution of management policies for wilderness areas since the Wilderness Act was adopted in 1964; alternatives for minimizing the impacts of natural gas exploration and development in the West; implications of climate variability and climate change for Western water resource users; and methods of groundwater management and allocation. Throughout the year, the center provides students an opportunity to participate as partners in these research projects. In most cases, the center's research also leads to the publication of books and shorter works. Broad dissemination of these publications is an integral part of the center's work to promote constructive change in resource management in the West.

The center is perhaps best known for the major conference it sponsors on campus each summer, as well as the many other conferences, seminars, and workshops the center hosts over the course of the year. The center's main summer conference typically addresses a major issue of natural resources or environmental management. In the past, the center's conferences and workshops have examined management of the national forests, biodiversity protection and the Endangered Species Act, the evolving law of takings under the Fifth Amendment, the organic statute that directs management of the public lands (the Federal Land Policy and Management Act), and many aspects of water resources use and management. These conferences and workshops, large and small, serve to stimulate vigorous debate about the future of the West's resources and environment in a neutral setting within which every participant can freely participate. Just as important, they offer members of the bench and bar as well as the public and law students an opportunity to participate in or observe policy in the making. At these conferences, students meet and talk with leading attorneys, government and business leaders, and judges.

Finally, as part of its work to stimulate the discussion of salient issues, the center brings to the Law School a number of distinguished visitors. Recent visitors have included former senators Tim Wirth of Colorado and Alan Simpson of Wyoming, former Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bennett Riley (who also is an alumnus), Lester Brown (founder of the Worldwatch Institute), and many others. In addition, the center provides fellowships during which senior lawyers and natural resources professionals can spend time at the law school researching, writing, and teaching.

*The Natural  
Resources Law  
Center has become  
nationally  
recognized for its  
research and writing  
on natural resources  
and environmental  
issues in the  
American West.*





# Byron R. White

The Byron R. White Center for the Study of American Constitutional Law was founded in 1990 through the generous bequest of one of the School of Law's most outstanding graduates and patrons, Ira C. Rothgerber Jr. Named in honor of the late Supreme Court justice and CU alumnus, the White Center is an important educational resource not only for the Law School, but also for the university as a whole and for citizens across Colorado.

The purposes of the center are to enhance the study and teaching of constitutional law and to stimulate public debate and understanding of our constitutional system. The center's programs are designed to integrate the perspectives of the practicing lawyer and the legal scholar and to bring to bear on constitutional law all relevant disciplines, includ-



ing history, philosophy, psychology, and political science. These programs include an annual conference on a timely topic of constitutional law and a distinguished speaker series. The center brings to Boulder some of the nation's most thoughtful jurists, practitioners, and scholars to enrich educational programs and to exchange ideas with the general public.

Among the speakers that the center has featured are Ruth Bader Ginsburg, David Ebel, Patricia Wald, Jean Dubofsky, Michael Perry, Frederick Schauer, Stanley Fish, Akhil Amar, Ronald Dworkin, and Jesse Choper. Topics have ranged from the impeachment of President Clinton to the constitutionality of Colorado's Amendment 2 and from contemporary problems in free speech theory to the experience of judging in constitutional cases.

The Law School aims to make its constitutional law curriculum one of the best and most exciting in the United States. The center seeks to assist in this effort by sponsoring exceptional faculty research. Pierre Schlag, author of *The Enchantment of Reason*, was named Byron White Professor of Law in 1997.

The center also supports visits by prominent scholars from around the country to teach at CU. Distinguished visiting professors have included Archibald Cox and Herbert Wechsler.

The current director of the Byron R. White Center is Professor Richard B. Collins. To offer programming suggestions, ideas, or for more information, contact him at [Richard.Collins@colorado.edu](mailto:Richard.Collins@colorado.edu).

## The Byron R. White Center for the Study of American Constitutional Law

# Entrepreneurial Law

The Entrepreneurial Law Center conducts educational, research, and service activities on legal matters relevant to entrepreneurs, venture capitalists, and the lawyers who serve them. The center supports entrepreneurial education through the School of Law, providing adjunct professors to teach courses relevant to entrepreneurial law, guest speakers to lecture on issues faced by entrepreneurs, and an annual conference on entrepreneurship. The center provides a clinic for entrepreneurs, which the School of Law believes to be the first of its kind in the country. This program will allow students to experience the risks and rewards involved in entrepreneurialism as well as provide much needed assistance to struggling entrepreneurs as they begin their quest for self-sufficiency. The center's mission is to connect the Law School, its faculty, and its students with the flourishing Colorado entrepreneurial community. The center complements the school's unique image as an institution that appreciates, supports, and encourages those virtues associated with the American West—*independence, self-sufficiency, and perseverance in the face of difficulty, some of the same virtues associated with entrepreneurs.*

For further information about the Entrepreneurial Law Center, contact Phil Weiser at the University of Colorado School of Law, 401 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0401, 303-735-2733, or e-mail [phil.weiser@colorado.edu](mailto:phil.weiser@colorado.edu).

## Entrepreneurial Law Center



## The Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program



Working as a legislative aide in the White House inspired me to go to law school. I wanted to attend a school with a stellar academic reputation, excellent faculty, a well-qualified student body, and a strong sense of community. The students here are intelligent, outgoing, down-to-earth, and focused.

Brian Mason (right, with Prof. Weiser)  
Class of 2006

# Silicon Flatirons

Reflecting the exciting developments in the high-tech and telecom industries in the Denver-Boulder area, companies and law firms increasingly have located in what is often referred to as the "convergence corridor." Capitalizing on the opportunities that this expansion presents for law students and students in the university's Interdisciplinary Telecommunications Program, the University of Colorado created the Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program to bring to campus individuals from legal, technical, and business backgrounds to discuss issues facing the telecommunications and information technology community. The program's mission is to create an environment for analyzing the dynamic changes in the telecommunications marketplace and regulatory environment as well as building a community dedicated to preparing students to participate in this important area.

Generous support from a number of local companies and law firms, including a founding grant from Qwest, has enabled the program to bring a number of luminaries from government, industry, and academia to campus for several conferences since its founding in January 2000. In particular, the program hosts a yearly policy conference as well as a series of seminars and speakers, including talks by Commerce Committee Chairman Fritz Hollings, FCC Chairman Michael Powell, and former DOJ Antitrust Division Chief Douglas Melamed.

The program also supports student interest in the field by fostering relationships among students and telecommunications professionals through its mentor program, as well as facilitating internship opportunities for students interested in supplementing their course work in telecommunications law with real-world experience.

For further information about the Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program, visit the program's web site ([www.silicon-flatirons.org](http://www.silicon-flatirons.org)), or contact the program's executive director, Phil Weiser, at 303-735-2733 or [phil.weiser@colorado.edu](mailto:phil.weiser@colorado.edu).



## Career Services

# Career Services

Personal and group career counseling are available to assist and prepare students and alumni with decisions about career direction, legal employers, and alternatives to traditional legal careers. The office maintains its own state-of-the-art Career Resource Library providing students access to a growing collection of career development and job search aid materials. For more information, visit the CU Office of Career Services web site at [www.colorado.edu/law/careerservices/index.htm](http://www.colorado.edu/law/careerservices/index.htm).

### Marketing and Recruiting

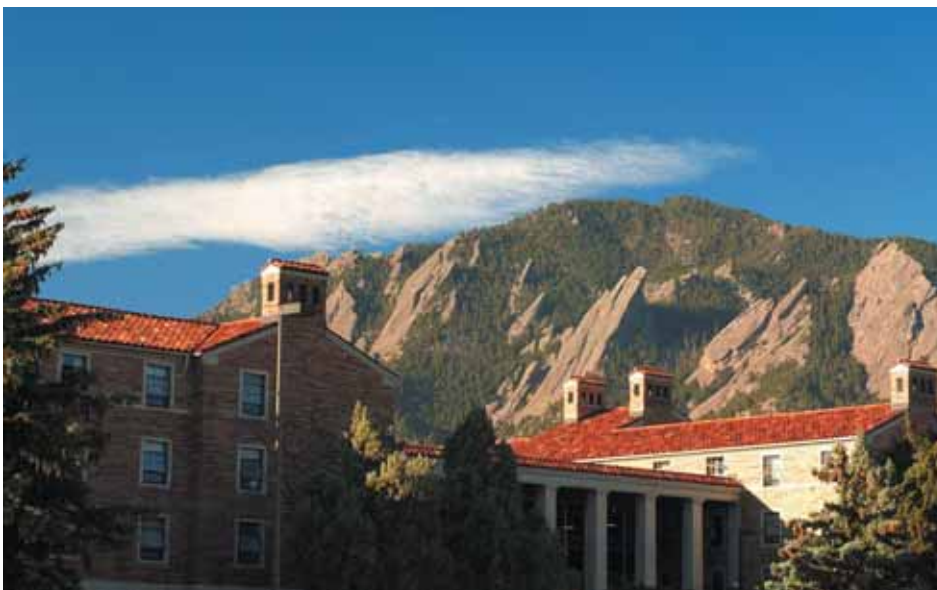
The Office of Career Services has developed and executed a sophisticated marketing and recruiting plan to entice legal employers to hire Law School students and graduates.

### On-Campus Interviews

The Office of Career Services hosts on-campus interviews in the fall and spring of the academic year and solicits legal employers nationwide to recruit students through off-campus programs as well. Most second- and third-year students participate in the fall semester interviews while first-year students begin their self-directed job search and limited on-campus interviews during the spring semester.

### Programming

In addition to hosting the traditional on-campus and off-campus interview programs, the Office of Career Services provides expanded and varied programming throughout the academic year. Workshops, brown bag lunches, symposia, and table talk forums are held annually on resume preparation, interviewing skills, judicial clerkship applications, and self-directed job search strategies.





The Annual Legal Career Options Day, held in mid-November, provides CU law students with an opportunity to network with a multitude of practitioners from the corporate, private, government, and public sectors.

Regionally, CU initiated and participates with eight other law schools in the Annual Rocky Mountain Government/Public Interest Career Fair. The Office of Career Services was also instrumental in developing the Colorado Pledge to Diversity Law Firms Summer Clerkship Program, which was implemented in summer 2001. Twenty of Denver's most prestigious law firms and corporations currently participate in this program. In fall 2001, the Office of Career Services, in concert with the local bar associations, implemented a diversity mentor program aimed at providing first-year students with attorney mentors.

## Alumni

Although graduates of the School of Law live and work in every state and many foreign countries, approximately 70 percent remain in Colorado while the other 30 percent are employed throughout the United States. Most alumni practice law in private law firms, but many serve as judges, government attorneys and officials, corporate counsel, public interest lawyers, and business people. CU is committed to a lifelong, mutually beneficial relationship with its graduates.

Alumni assist in training students through the Rothgerber Moot Court Competition, the Carrigan Cup Trial Competition, and first-year Appellate Advocacy. Alumni and students become acquainted through Networking Nights, Women in the Law Day, golf tournaments, and other fun functions.

*CU is committed to a lifelong, mutually beneficial relationship with its graduates.*

# Admissions

## Standards for Admission

First-year students are admitted only for the fall semester as full-time day students; there is no part-time or evening division. Students may not take outside work during their critical first year of study. Applicants must have received a bachelor's degree from an institution accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

The small size of the Law School—about 165 in each entering class—and the large number of applicants require a very selective admissions process. Decisions are based heavily on undergraduate grade point average (GPA) and the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) score. We take into account other indicators of ability, motivation, and achievement as well. In the faculty's judgment, a diverse student body improves the educational experience of all students. For these reasons, an applicant's personal history and essay can provide important information to the Admissions Committee.

The University of Colorado gives some preference to applicants who are Colorado residents. As explained below, nonresident students may establish residence for tuition purposes by maintaining legal residence in Colorado for 12 months.

## Application Process

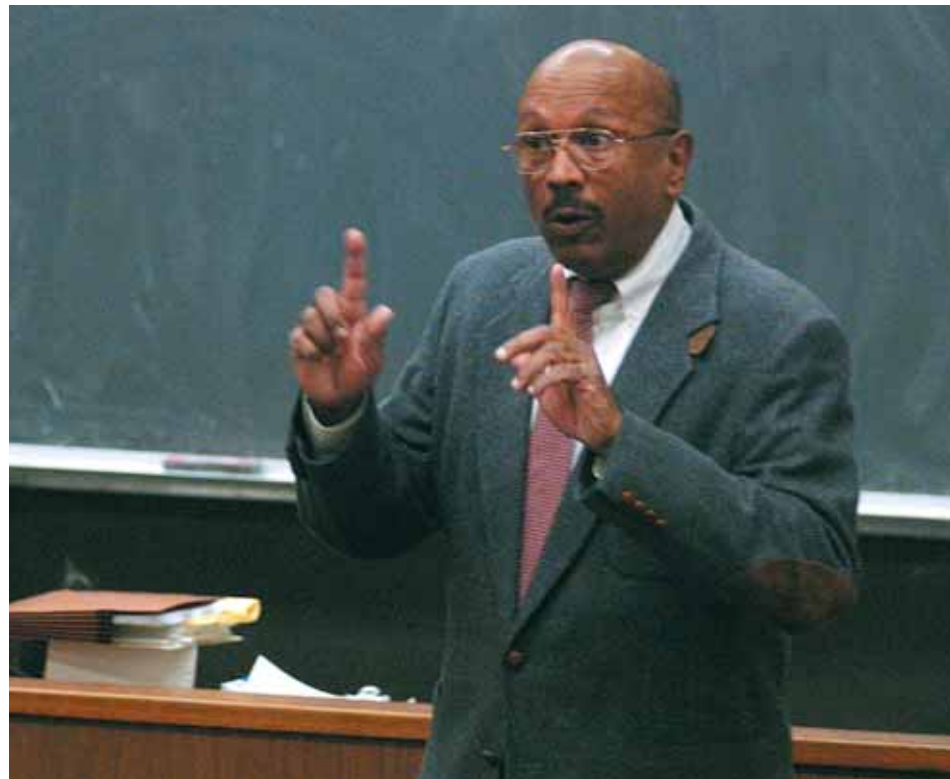
The School of Law utilizes the Law School Admission Council (LSAC), which administers the LSAT and operates the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Applicants must take the LSAT and register with LSDAS. LSAT/LSDAS registration materials may be obtained online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org), from LSAC, 662 Penn Street, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940-0998 (215-968-1001), or at any college, university, or law school.

The LSAT is given in June, October, December, and February of each year at locations throughout the world. We recommend that the test be taken by the December date prior to the fall term for which applicants seek admission. February takers are slightly disadvantaged because the majority of offers for admission are made prior to receipt of their scores. The June LSAT after the application deadline is too late for consideration. LSAT scores are valid only for five years.

LSDAS provides us with LSAT scores, copies of letters of recommendation, undergraduate transcripts, and grade point average. Applicants must arrange to have official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate work submitted to LSDAS. This obviates the need to submit transcripts to every school to which they apply. Applicants currently attending college should provide transcripts showing fall term grades as soon as available.

The Law School accepts applications prepared using LSAC's LSACD program, either on CD ROM or on the Web. LSACD allows use of computers to fill out applications for all ABA-approved law schools. Applicants can print completed applications and mail them directly to the

## Admissions



Professor Lakshman Guruswamy



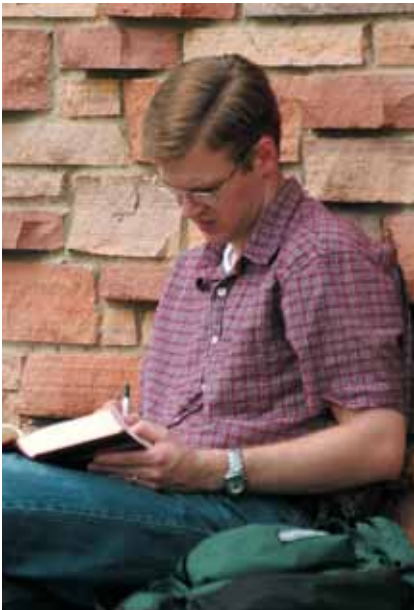
School of Law or can transmit applications to LSAC electronically. LSAC then sends printed and electronic versions of applications to the Law School. Applications submitted to LSAC for transmission are deemed postmarked on the day they are electronically submitted. LSACD on the Web is available on the LSAC web site.

Applicants must submit at least one and preferably two letters of recommendation commenting on their ability and performance. For current students and recent graduates, recommendations from faculty members are particularly effective. The School of Law prefers recommendations be sent through LSDAS. Alternatively, applicants or recommenders may send letters directly to the Law School.

In the personal essay, an applicant may wish to emphasize special accomplishments or characteristics that indicate a likelihood of success in law school, factors that may contribute to the diversity of the student body, and anything else of interest, such as reasons for choosing to pursue law studies.

While the admissions staff is happy to answer questions and arrange school visits, formal interviews cannot be arranged due to the large number of applicants.

Applications for admission to the first-year class with all required materials and the nonrefundable application fee should be submitted no earlier than October 1 and no later than February 15. If mailed, this is a postmark deadline. (February 16 or 17 is the postmark deadline when the 15th falls on a Sunday or holiday.) If sent electronically or hand delivered, submission is due by 5:00 p.m. on the deadline date. Late applications will not be accepted. An application form is included in the back pocket of this catalog.



## Admissions Process

Applications are considered by the Admissions Committee beginning in January. Applicants are notified by letter of its decision from mid-January until the class is filled in May. Files are reviewed at the discretion of the Admissions Committee, and in general, those with the strongest credentials are reviewed first. If the committee is unable to reach a decision to admit or deny a candidate, the application may be placed in a hold category to be reviewed again. Applicants are not notified of this action. Later in the process, a waitlist is established, and those selected are notified and asked to confirm their acceptance of a place on the list. Admissions from the waitlist can occur as late as the start of school in August.

Upon admission, an applicant must send a confirmation form and a \$200 enrollment deposit to the School of Law by a date specified in the admission letter. Until April, the deadline will be a date in that month. Thereafter, it will usually be two to three weeks after the date of the letter.

The Law School does not offer deferred admission; applicants must apply for the year in which they are ready to begin law study. Applicants who decline an offer of admission or are not offered admission may choose to reapply. Reapplication requires a new application, application fee, valid LSAT and updated LSDAS report, personal essay, and recommendations.

Prior to enrolling in the Law School, admitted students must submit two official transcripts from each school attended showing all college and postgraduate work completed. The transcripts must show that the student has received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution and must show any subsequent work, whether or not included in the LSDAS report. If work following admission shows a sharp drop in performance, or if transcripts fail to show the required baccalaureate degree, admission may be withdrawn.

## International Students

The School of Law offers only the juris doctor degree and does not offer a master of laws degree (LLM). International applicants for the JD must submit a completed application, transcripts showing completion of the equivalent of an American bachelor's degree, letters of recommendation, LSAT score, and the application fee in U.S. dollars. Translations must be provided for documents not in English. The TOEFEL is not required, but a good command of English is crucial to success in law school and can be demonstrated by the personal essay and other written communication required. The Law School has no scholarship or loan assistance available for international students. International students must submit a financial affidavit after admission stating that they have the financial resources to support themselves while attending school in the United States.

An applicant with a law degree from a foreign law school must apply for admission as a first-year student but can petition for recognition of prior course work. The Law School can accept up to one year of credit from a foreign law school.

## Transfer Students

Students who have completed at least one full year of study (approximately 30 semester credits) at a law school accredited by the American Bar Association may apply for admission to the School of Law. Applications for fall enrollment are accepted after May 1 and must be received by July 1. Applications should be clearly marked as transfer.



Transfer applicants must submit a completed application, application fee, LSDAS report, personal essay, letter of recommendation from a current law professor, and letter from their law school dean stating that they are in good standing and eligible to continue at the law school from which they are transferring. Two official transcripts of undergraduate, postgraduate, and law school work must be sent directly to the Law School's Office of Admissions. Applicants must provide their class rank, or if unranked, a normal grade distribution for the law school attended.

Transfer students are admitted only if there are unfilled places in the second-year class. The number admitted varies each year and is usually small. Only those who have done very well in their law studies (at least top 20 percent of their class) have a substantial chance of admission.

Applicants who have not completed their first-year law curriculum by the July 1 deadline may not be admitted for the fall semester. If they complete the first year during the summer or fall, they may apply for the spring semester. The deadline to apply as a transfer student for the spring semester is December 1. Very few places are open in the spring. A maximum of 45 transfer credits can be accepted.

## Visiting Students

The School of Law admits some visiting students who study at the school for their final semester or year but receive their law degree from their school of origin. Admission as a visiting student is available only to applicants who have completed two years of high-quality work at another law school and have demonstrated a compelling need to attend the University of Colorado.

Visiting student applicants must submit a completed application, application fee, LSDAS report, personal essay, and letter of recommendation from a current law professor.

Two official transcripts of all undergraduate, postgraduate, and law school work must be sent directly to the Law School's Office of Admissions. The dean of the school of origin must send a letter agreeing to accept work satisfactorily completed at the University of Colorado for credit toward the student's law degree. Applicants must provide their class rank, or if unranked, a normal grade distribution for the law school attended.

Admission entitles a visiting student to enroll in courses on a space-available basis only. Financial aid for visiting students is usually handled by a consortium agreement between the Law School and the degree-granting institution.

## Academic Support Program

First-year students may be invited to participate in a special program of academic assistance when such assistance would be appropriate. Academic assistance involves tutoring of individual first-year students by upper-division students in particular subject areas.



Working for the immigration clinic has been wonderful. I finally have real clients and the work I do is more engaging. All of a sudden, there is a real person who is depending on you to do a good job, and it's amazing to help these people who wouldn't be helped otherwise.

Xiaolu Zhang (right)  
Class of 2005

# Financial Information

## Tuition and Fees

The Board of Regents generally sets new tuition and fees each academic year and reserves the right to change them at any time. Annual increases should be expected. Students must pay their tuition and fees by the date indicated on their bill. More information regarding tuition and fees is found in the pocket of this catalog.

Refunds of tuition and fees are available to students who officially withdraw from CU-Boulder. Complete information regarding tuition and fees, and regulations concerning failure to make timely payments of tuition and fees may be obtained from the Bursar's Office, 43 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0043, 303-492-5381, [www-bursar.colorado.edu](http://www-bursar.colorado.edu).

## Resident and Nonresident Classification for Tuition Purposes

Tuition classification is governed by statutes and judicial decisions that apply to all state-funded institutions of higher education in Colorado and is subject to change without notice. To be eligible for in-state classification, applicants must establish domicile (legal residence) in Colorado one year prior to the first day of class for the term for which in-state status is sought. Students who enroll at the university as nonresidents are eligible to

change status upon meeting the requirements for in-state tuition. Applicants and students who become eligible for a change to in-state status must submit a petition with documentation to have their status changed.

New students are classified as in-state or out-of-state for tuition purposes on the basis of information provided on the application for admission and other relevant information. Applicants may be required to submit additional documentation substantiating their claim of in-state status.

## Financial Information





I have always been glad that I attended law school at CU. I appreciated the intellectual challenge as well as the opportunity to participate in clinical activities. I found strong mentors and role models among the professors; working as a research assistant for two of them was one of the most significant opportunities I had in law school.

I think I was well prepared by CU for an interesting and challenging career at CCLP, which engages in legislative, administrative, and legal advocacy on behalf of lower-income Coloradans concentrating in the areas of health care, welfare reform, and fiscal policy.

Elisabeth Arenales, JD, 1993  
Healthcare Program Director,  
Colorado Center on Law  
and Policy, Denver

Applicants who feel their initial classification is incorrect may address inquiries to the Tuition Classification Officer, located in Regent Administration Center 105; 303-492-0907; e-mail [tuitclass@registrar.colorado.edu](mailto:tuitclass@registrar.colorado.edu); or visit [registrar.colorado.edu/Support/Residency/Residency.htm](http://registrar.colorado.edu/Support/Residency/Residency.htm).

Active duty members of the armed forces of the United States and Canada on permanent duty stationed in Colorado, and their dependents (as defined by military regulations), are eligible for in-state status regardless of domicile or length of residence.

## Housing

Most law students live off the university campus in the Boulder area. A variety of private apartments and houses are available in the community. Costs vary widely.

The second-year class offers "housemate finding" assistance for entering first-year students. Information is sent to all confirmed students in early summer.

Off-Campus Student Services maintains listings of apartments, houses, and rooms for rent. Call 303-492-7053, or visit University Memorial Center, room 227, to obtain rental listings.

University apartments are available for married students and their families. To obtain family housing information, visit [www-housing.colorado.edu/newfh](http://www-housing.colorado.edu/newfh), or contact the Manager of Family Housing, 1350 20th Street, Boulder, CO 80302, 303-492-6384.

## Financial Aid

Students are admitted to the School of Law without regard to their financial need. Every attempt is made to provide full financial assistance in the form of federal and private educational loans, grants, and scholarships. Total loans, grants, and scholarships cannot exceed CU-Boulder's educational budget guidelines.

### Application for Financial Aid

The Office of Financial Aid administers the following programs for law students who demonstrate financial eligibility:

- Federal Direct Stafford/Ford loans
- College Work-Study (CWS) (available only to second- and third-year law students)
- Colorado Graduate Need Grants (CGNG) (residents only)
- Private Alternative Law loans

Students applying for the above types of financial aid, private law scholarships, or grants based on financial need must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and submit it to the processor as soon as possible after January 1. See [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov).

Preliminary award letters for admitted students whose FAFSA information is available (three weeks after web application) will be mailed beginning in March. This preliminary award letter states estimated financial amounts available to the student based on FAFSA information only.

The official award letter will be mailed after the student has been admitted and the Office of Financial Aid at the University of Colorado has received the results of the FAFSA and a signed copy of the first and second pages of the student's (and spouse's, if applicable) Federal Income Tax or signed Teletax form. The award letter shows the amount and type of financial aid for which the student is eligible. Students with special circumstances may submit an appeal to have those circumstances considered and the award may be revised.

## Colorado Graduate Need Grant

Colorado Graduate Need Grants (CGNG) are available on a limited basis to eligible resident students with need. Students must submit the FAFSA annually for consideration for CGNG. Consideration is automatic.

Recipients must be enrolled at least half time. Out-of-state students may not be awarded grants from state funds but may be considered for School of Law scholarships and private loans.

## Loans

Students may apply for the following types of loans:

### Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan Program

Students who demonstrate eligibility will be awarded a subsidized Federal Direct Stafford/Ford Loan. Students who do not demonstrate financial eligibility will also be awarded the loan, but it will be unsubsidized. Eligibility for Stafford loans is determined by information provided on the FAFSA. The maximum amount of Stafford loans for graduate students is \$18,500 per year. Repayment begins six months after the borrower leaves school or ceases to be enrolled at least half time.

### Private Alternative Law Loan Programs

Applicants for private loans must undergo a credit check. The interest rates and fees charged by these programs will vary according to the lender, the credit rating of the student, and whether there is a co-signer. Both loan fees and interest rates may be higher than those of the Stafford Direct loans and there is no cap in interest rates.

NOTE: Students with financial aid including Federal Direct Loans and CGNG who later receive scholarships that exceed their unmet eligibility must have their financial aid adjusted in accordance with state and federal aid regulations.





## Employment during the Academic Year

It is the policy of the School of Law that students not accept employment during the critical first year of law study. The study of law is demanding. It requires the highest level of concentration and is designed to be a full-time three-year effort. Most students devote from 50 to 70 hours a week to classroom attendance, preparation for class, and other activities directly related to their legal education. As a consequence, the opportunity for self-support through employment while attending law school is limited.

After the first year, students may apply for the College Work-Study Program. If awarded work-study, students are eligible to apply for a variety of employment opportunities, including jobs in the School of Law and with a number of off-campus agencies. The Student Employment Office, located in the University Memorial Center, room 100, [www.colorado.edu/studentemployment](http://www.colorado.edu/studentemployment), lists employment opportunities for students seeking work-study and hourly positions on and off campus. This is a self-referral system.

Many students are employed in their second and third years as research assistants for faculty members. These positions offer opportunities for in-depth learning in particular fields and for original work in developing areas of the law. In addition to employment in the School of Law, some second- and third-year students may find part-time outside employment to be compatible with the demands of law school, enhancing the educational experience. In accordance with standards promulgated by the American Bar Association for accreditation of law schools, however, no student may work in excess of 20 hours per week while enrolled as a full-time student. The School of Law's Office of Career Services assists students in obtaining part-time hourly and summer employment as well as permanent employment for graduates.

## Reasonable Academic Progress Requirement

All students who receive financial aid are required to understand and comply with minimum standards of reasonable academic progress. The policy is published in a fact sheet that is available to students at the university's Office of Financial Aid.

For further information regarding financial assistance, contact either the University of Colorado at Boulder, Office of Financial Aid, 556 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0556, 303-492-5091; or the Assistant Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid, School of Law, 403 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0403, 303-492-7203.

## Scholarships, Fellowships, and Awards

A number of scholarships, fellowships, and awards are given annually on a competitive basis including both academic and financial considerations. *Admitted first-year students do not apply for specific scholarships.* Scholarship recipients are selected by the Admissions and Financial Aid Committee after an offer of admission has been made. Selection of scholarship recipients begins in March, and in most circumstances, recipients will be notified before their enrollment deposit is due. If a recipient declines a scholarship, a new recipient is chosen. It is possible for scholarships to be awarded through the end of August.



Merit awards are based predominately on admission credentials for first-year students. Merit awards for second- and third-year students are based on Law School performance and other criteria. Awards based solely or partially on financial need take into consideration information obtained from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Other scholarships are available to students who demonstrate economic need and merit or who advance the diversity of the student body.



## Policies and Rules

The complete Rules of the School of Law are available in the Law Library at the Circulation Reserve Desk or on the Web at [www.colorado.edu/law/rules/table.html](http://www.colorado.edu/law/rules/table.html).

### Honor System

On the premise that academic dishonesty is incompatible with the dignity and responsibility of the legal profession, the School of Law operates under an Honor Code which is subscribed to by all entering students. The Honor Code is a system of rules administered by student officers and demands high ethical conduct. For example, resort to unauthorized sources in examinations is prohibited. The same code also permits students considerable individual freedom and responsibility. The Honor Code, accessible at [www.colorado.edu/law/about/honorcode/index.htm](http://www.colorado.edu/law/about/honorcode/index.htm), allows tests to be taken in several unproctored locations of a student's own choice throughout the School of Law.

### Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords certain rights with respect to a student's education records. They are as follows: the right to inspect and review one's own education records; the right to request the amendment of one's own education records to ensure that they are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of privacy and other rights; the right of consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent; the right to file with the U.S. Department of Education a complaint concerning alleged failures by the university to comply with the requirements of FERPA at: The Family Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202-4605, 202-260-3887, [www.ed.gov/offices/OM/fpc](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OM/fpc); and the right to obtain a copy of the university's student records policy. Copies of the policy are available in Norlin Library, the Law Library, and the Office of the Registrar.

The following items of student information have been designated by the University of Colorado as public or directory information: name, address, telephone, e-mail

address, student photo, dates of attendance, registration status, class, major field of study, awards, honors, degree(s) conferred, past and present participation in officially recognized sports and activities, physical factors (height and weight of athletes), and date and place of birth. Such information may be disclosed by the institution at its discretion. Currently enrolled students may withhold disclosure of directory information under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. To withhold disclosure, students must inquire at the Office of the Registrar at any time during the semester.

### Civil Rights

The University of Colorado does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, creed, religion, sexual orientation, or veteran status in admission and access to, and treatment and employment in, its educational programs and activities. The university takes action to increase ethnic, cultural, and gender diversity, to employ qualified disabled individuals, and to provide equal opportunity to all students and employees.

The Department of Equal Opportunity is responsible for insuring that the university implements an affirmative action program. The department is also responsible for coordination of Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Act of 1974, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. For further information about these provisions, or about issues of equity, discrimination, or fairness, contact Garnett K. Tatum, Director of Equal Opportunity and ADA Coordinator, 144 UCB, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309-0144, telephone 303-492-6706.



My wife and I were living in San Francisco when I was applying to law schools. I chose CU over others mostly because of the small class size. The CU Law School does a good job of attracting smart students, and being around smart people adds to your educational experience. Since graduating in 1996, I founded a corporate law firm with two other attorneys. The practice has grown into an eight-attorney firm with five partners. Four of the attorneys attended CU Law together, two from the class of 1996 and two from the class of 1997.

Stephen J. Young, JD, 1996  
Chayet Young Dawson Meegan  
& Danzo, LLC, Denver





# Curriculum

Law is not fixed or static, but evolves as society and its institutions change. Thus, the curriculum of the School of Law is also not fixed or static. The courses taught at the School of Law are subject to constant evaluation by the dean and the faculty, as is the organization of the curriculum itself. Courses offered by the School of Law in recent years are described below and are subject to change at any time. A number of upper-class courses are offered only in alternate years.

## First-Year Curriculum

The following first-year courses are required of all JD candidates. In the absence of special authorization from the dean, all first-year students must take the full schedule of courses—15 hours in the fall semester and 15 hours in the spring semester. Each first-year student will be assigned to one small section course, normally numbering not more than 30 students.

### First-Year Required Courses

Appellate Court Advocacy  
Civil Procedure  
Constitutional Law  
Contracts  
Criminal Law  
Legal Writing  
Property  
Torts

### Description of First-Year Courses

**Appellate Court Advocacy.** Students prepare appellate briefs and related documents and deliver oral arguments before a three-judge court composed of faculty members, upper-class students, and practicing attorneys. Practice arguments are videotaped and critiqued.

**Civil Procedure.** Studies modern practice in civil suits, including rules governing pleading, joinder of parties, discovery, jurisdiction of courts over the subject matter and parties, right to jury trial, appeals, and res judicata and collateral estoppel, with emphasis on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and their Colorado counterpart.

**Constitutional Law.** Studies constitutional structure: judicial review, federalism, separation of powers; and constitutional rights of due process and equal protection.

**Contracts.** Covers basic principles of contract liability; offer and acceptance; consideration; statute of frauds; contract remedies; the parol evidence rule; performance of contracts; conditions; effect of changed circumstances; third-party beneficiaries; assignment; and specific performance.

**Criminal Law.** Studies statutory and common law of crimes and defenses, the procedures by which the law makes judgments as to criminality of conduct, the purposes of the criminal law, and the constitutional limits upon it.

**Legal Writing.** Provides an intensive introduction to the resources available for legal research. Students also prepare written material of various kinds designed to develop research skills, legal writing style, and analysis of legal problems.

**Property.** Includes personal property, estates and interests in land, landlord-tenant, basic land conveyancing, and private land use controls.

**Torts.** Studies nonconsensual allocation of losses for civil wrongs, focusing primarily on the concepts of negligence and strict liability.

## Second- and Third-Year Curriculum

The program in the second and third years is elective, with the exception of Constitutional Law, Evidence, and Professional Responsibility.

In addition, each student is required, as a condition of graduation, to elect and complete at least one seminar and to fulfill a practice requirement (including service on a jury in legal aid or trial advocacy courses). Seminar topics

vary widely from year to year and are subject to frequent change. In the absence of special authorization from the dean, no student will be permitted to register for more than 16 nor less than 10 semester hours. Courses in the 6000 series generally are second-year courses and those in the 7000 series are third-year courses.

Although the upper-division curriculum is almost entirely elective, students should bear in mind in planning their programs that certain basic courses may be prerequisites for advanced courses. For this reason—as well as to avoid possible schedule conflicts—it is generally advisable to take these more basic courses in the second year.

### Second- and Third-Year Courses by Category

#### Alternative Dispute Resolution

Alternative Dispute Resolution  
Commercial Arbitration  
Legal Negotiation  
Legal Negotiation and Dispute Resolution  
See also Litigation and Business

#### Business

Accounting Issues for Lawyers  
Agency, Partnership, and the LLC  
Antitrust  
Bankruptcy  
Business Transactions  
Commercial Drafting  
Corporations  
Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection  
Law and Finance for Entrepreneurs  
Mergers, Acquisitions, and Reorganizations  
Payment Systems  
Secured Transactions  
Securities Regulation  
Sports Law  
See also International; Property; Intellectual Property; Technology, and Telecommunications; Taxation; and Seminars

#### Criminal

Comparative Criminal Procedure  
Criminal Procedure  
Criminal Procedure: Adjudicative Process  
Wrongful Conviction  
See also Jurisprudence and Perspective; Litigation; Practice—Clinical; Practice—Simulation; and Seminars

#### Family, Gender, and Health

Domestic Relations  
Health Law  
Legal Rights of Children  
Women in Law  
See also Practice—Clinical and Seminars

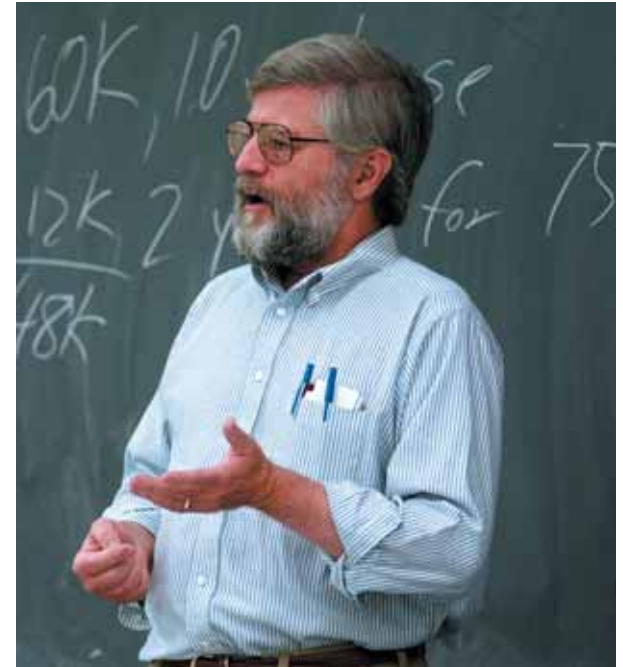
#### Government

Administrative Law  
Advanced Torts  
Civil Rights Legislation  
Federal Courts  
Federal Tax Politics  
Legislation  
Local Government  
Supreme Court Decision Making  
See also Public Interest and Seminars

#### Intellectual Property, Technology, and Telecommunications

Copyright  
Introduction to Intellectual Property Law for the Information Age  
Patent Law  
Patent Litigation  
Telecommunications Law and Policy  
Trademark and Unfair Competition  
See also Business and Seminars

## Curriculum



Professor Michael Waggoner

In spring 2002, the Law School completed the design process for the new Wolf Law Building with architects from Centerbrook and Davis Partnership. The architects led a series of workshops in spring 2001 for a design committee that included faculty, staff, and students from the Law School as well as members of the CU facilities management team and others. These workshops were designed to elicit the needs, interests, and concerns of the various constituents within the Law School community. The architects proposed several basic building shapes and sizes, and then narrowed down the options in response to the workshop participants' feedback. The current building design is shown below.

### International

Comparative Law  
 Immigration and Citizenship Law  
 International Business Transactions  
 International Dispute Settlement  
 International Environmental Law  
 International Human Rights  
 International Law  
 See also Business; Jurisprudence and Perspective;  
 Practice–Simulation; Research and Writing; and Seminars

### Jurisprudence and Perspective

History of Anglo-American Criminal Justice  
 Jurisprudence  
 Law and Economics  
 Law and Literature  
 Law and Social Science  
 See also International and Seminars

### Litigation

Complex Civil Litigation  
 Evidence  
 Legal Ethics and Professionalism (required course)  
 See also Criminal; Government; Alternative Dispute  
 Resolution; International; Practice–Clinical;  
 Practice–Simulation; and Seminars

### Natural Resources and the Environment

American Indian Law  
 Environmental Law  
 Foundations of Natural Resources Law and Policy  
 Mining and Energy Law  
 Public Land Law  
 Water Resources  
 See also International; Practice–Clinical; Public Interest;  
 and Seminars

### Practice–Clinical

American Indian Law Clinic  
 Appellate Advocacy Clinic  
 Entrepreneurial Law Clinic  
 Extern Program  
 Immigration Clinic  
 Law Practice Management  
 Legal Aid Civil Practice I and II  
 Legal Aid Criminal Practice  
 Legal Aid Criminal Practice I and II  
 Natural Resources Litigation Clinic

### Practice–Simulation

Advanced Trial Advocacy  
 Appellate Advocacy Competition  
 International Moot Court Competition  
 Mediation  
 Motions Advocacy  
 Rothgerber Moot Court Competition

Trial Advocacy  
 Trial Competition  
 Trial Practice  
 See also Practice–Clinical

### Property

Land Use Planning  
 Real Estate Planning  
 Real Property Security  
 Wills and Trusts  
 See also Natural Resources and the Environment; Intellectual  
 Property, Technology, and Telecommunications; and  
 Business

### Public Interest

Education Law  
 Employment Discrimination  
 First Amendment  
 Labor Law  
 Media Law  
 U.S. Races and Justice Systems  
 See also Family; Gender and Health; International;  
 Jurisprudence and Perspective; Natural Resources and the  
 Environment; and Seminars

### Research and Writing

Advanced Legal Research  
 Independent Legal Research  
 Independent Legal Research: *Journal of International  
 Environmental Law and Policy*  
 Independent Legal Research: *Journal on Telecommunications  
 and High Technology Law*  
 Independent Legal Research: *Law Review*  
 See also International; Practice–Simulation; and Seminars

### Taxation

Corporate Taxation  
 Estate Planning  
 Federal Estate and Gift Tax  
 Income Taxation  
 International Taxation  
 Taxation of Conduit Entities  
 See also Property; International; and Seminars

### Seminars

Advanced American Indian Law  
 Advanced Corporate Law  
 Advanced Criminal Justice  
 Advanced Immigration and Citizenship Law  
 Advanced Natural Resources Law  
 Advanced Problems in Water Resources Law  
 Alternative Dispute Resolution Ethics  
 Civil Liberties Litigation  
 Class and Law





Comparative Labor Law  
 Constitutional Theory  
 Environmental Philosophy and Law  
 Gender Law  
 Gender, Work, and Family  
 International Crimes Punishment  
 Jurisprudence  
 Labor and Employment in Transportation  
 Land Use Planning  
 Law and Economics of the Information Age  
 Law and Literature  
 Mineral Development  
 Modern Theorists and Law  
 Power, Ethics, and Professionalism  
 Protected Public Lands  
 Race, Racism, and American Law  
 Reforming Criminal Trials  
 Sentencing Law and Policy  
 Tax Policy  
 Theory of Punishment

### Description of Second- and Third-Year Courses

**Accounting Issues for Lawyers.** Studies accounting and auditing problems in the form they are placed before the lawyer, including a succinct study of basic bookkeeping, in-depth legal analysis of the major current problems of financial accounting, and consideration of the conduct of the financial affairs of business.

**Administrative Law.** Covers practices and procedures of administrative agencies and limitations thereon, including the Federal Administrative Procedure Act; the relationship between courts and agencies.

**Advanced Legal Research.** Offers an in-depth look at research resources and methods. Includes sources from the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of federal and state government; research in topical areas such as environmental law, taxation, and international law; and extensive coverage of secondary and non-law resources. Covers both print and electronic sources. Students will have several assignments and a final project.

**Advanced Torts.** Studies selected tort actions and theories. Topics covered may include "dignitary torts" (e.g., defamation, privacy, etc.), business torts, and product liability.\*

**Advanced Trial Advocacy.** Offers an advanced course covering trial practice elements. Open only to students who have taken Trial Advocacy.

**Agency, Partnership, and the LLC.** Surveys agency law, whose principles are important in many other areas of law. Studies the legal organizations commonly used by small businesses: partnerships and limited liability companies (LLCs).

**Alternative Dispute Resolution.** Examines a variety of dispute resolution processes, such as mediation, arbitration, mini-trials, and court-annexed settlement procedures, as alternatives to traditional court adjudication. Credit not given for both Legal Negotiation and Dispute Resolution and this course.

**American Indian Law.** Investigates the federal statutory, decisional, and constitutional law that bears upon American Indians, tribal governments, and Indian reservation transactions.

**American Indian Law Clinic.** Offers a clinical education course involving participation in the representation and advocacy of Indian causes—land or water claims, Indian religious freedom, job or other discrimination based on race, and issues implicating tribal sovereignty. Recommended prerequisite, American Indian Law.

**Antitrust.** Studies American competition policy: collaborations among competitors, including agreements on price and boycotts, definition of agreement, monopolization, vertical restraints, such as resale price maintenance and territorial confinement of dealers.\*

**Appellate Advocacy Clinic.** Provides a clinical course that enables students to work on briefs of criminal cases being handled by the Appellate Division of the Public Defender or Attorney General's Office. Instruction in oral advocacy will be given. Enrollment limited to eight students.

**Appellate Advocacy Competition.** Gives students the opportunity to participate in an intermural appellate advocacy competition, in which a brief must be filed and reviewed, critiqued, and deemed credit-worthy by a member of the faculty. (Law School Rule 3-2-9 [b] should be consulted prior to enrollment.)

**Bankruptcy.** Briefly examines nonbankruptcy business rehabilitation devices, followed by basic principles of federal bankruptcy law and the bankruptcy court system. Concludes with attention to business reorganizations under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. (Secured Transactions and Creditors' Remedies are recommended prerequisites.)

**Business Transactions.** Provides a practical understanding of how to apply the law in both transactional and litigation settings. Gives an interdisciplinary look at how various areas of the law are brought together in common factual settings. Teaches students to negotiate, document, and close the acquisition of a business covering the areas of practice of corporate, contracts, real property, secured transactions, and bankruptcy law. Tests, in a litigation setting, the decisions made during the acquisition stage.

**Civil Rights Legislation.** Presents a comprehensive study of federal civil rights statutes briefly reviewed in other courses (e.g., Constitutional Law or Federal Courts). Studies federal civil rights statutes, their judicial application, and their interrelationships as a discretely significant body of law of increasing theoretical interest and practical importance.

**Commercial Arbitration.** Discusses the nature of arbitration, tactical considerations in whether to use this form or another form of dispute resolution, the drafting of effective contracts to arbitrate the enforceability of these contracts, and the enforcement of arbitration awards. Covers the preclusive effect of arbitration proceedings, multi-party arbitration, and choice of law. Students conduct simulated arbitrations.

**Commercial Drafting.** The primary purpose of this course is to expose the third-year law student to legal drafting techniques that will be useful in the private practice of law. The course will emphasize adversarial drafting of commercial and real estate contracts and other nonlitigation legal documentation.

**Comparative Criminal Procedure.** Takes an in-depth look at some of the basic features of modern criminal justice systems that share the civil law tradition with the hope that such study will provide a vehicle for a deeper understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the American system of criminal justice. Prerequisite: Criminal Procedure.

**Comparative Law.** Considers foreign solutions to certain key legal problems. Focuses on general problems of legal process, rather than on substantive rules. Topics include the role of lawyers, civil dispute resolution, criminal procedure, and employment discrimination. Covers different legal systems in different years.

**Complex Civil Litigation.** Covers civil procedure in modern complex multiparty suits, including class actions in such settings as employment discrimination and mass torts, and a study of problems in discovery, joinder, res judicata, collateral estoppel, and judicial management in such suits.\*

**Copyright.** Examines state and federal laws relating to the protection of works of authorship ranging from traditional works to computer programs. Studies the 1976 Copyright Act as well as relevant earlier acts. Gives attention to state laws, such as interference with contractual relations, the right of publicity, moral right, protection of ideas, and misappropriation of trade values, that supplement federal copyright.

**Corporate Taxation.** Studies federal income taxation related to taxable corporations, the entities through which a large part of the economic activity in the United States is conducted. Includes creation, operation, distributions, sale of interests, and liquidation.

**Corporations.** Covers formation of corporations and their management; relations among shareholders, officers, and directors; the impact of federal legislation on directors' duties; and the special problems of closed corporations.

**Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection.** Examines typical state rights and procedures for the enforcement of claims and federal and state law limitations providing protection to debtors in the process. Includes prejudgment remedies, statutory and equitable remedies, fraudulent conveyance principles, and exemptions and other judicial protections afforded debtors.

**Criminal Procedure.** Focuses primarily on the constitutional limitations applicable to such police investigative techniques as arrest, search, seizure, electronic surveillance, interrogation, and lineup identification.

**Criminal Procedure: Adjudicative Process.** Focuses primarily on criminal procedure at and after trial. Looks at bail, prosecutorial discretion, discovery, plea bargaining, speedy trial, jury trial, the right to counsel at trial, double jeopardy, appeal, and federal habeas corpus.



I am impressed with the extracurricular activities available for students at the CU Law School. From skiing and hiking, to journals and academic competition, CU really does offer something for every type of law student. I have participated in moot court competitions and trial competitions. I'm a member of the Student Trial Lawyer's Association, president of the Women's Law Caucus, on the *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy*, and perform research for the Natural Resources Law Center. The faculty is very passionate about providing an excellent learning experience and it shows in the classroom.

Alison Ochs (left)  
 Class of 2005

\*Denotes alternate year course



Professor Dayna Matthew

**Domestic Relations.** Focuses on the nature of marriage, actions for annulment and divorce, problems of alimony and property division, separation agreements, and custody of children. Also considers illegitimacy, abortion, contraception, the status of the married woman at common law and under modern statutes, and relations of parent and child.

**Education Law.** Considers issues raised by the interaction of law and education. Issues may include the legitimacy of compulsory schooling, alternatives to public schools, socialization and discipline in the schools, and questions of equal educational opportunities.

**Employment Discrimination.** Examines statutory and constitutional prohibitions of discrimination in employment on the basis of race, gender, age, religion, national origin, and disability.

**Entrepreneurial Law Clinic.** Advises indigent clients who need legal services in the founding of their business or not-for-profit firms, registering LLCs, and drafting employment and intellectual property agreements. Prerequisites: two of the following courses; Agency Partnership and the LLC, Corporations, Securities Regulation, Law and Finance for Entrepreneurs, Accounting Issues for Lawyers, Patent Law, Trademark, and International Business Transactions.

**Environmental Law.** Examines and analyzes important federal pollution control statutes, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, Solid Waste Act, and Superfund. Considers related economic theory, ethics, and policy issues.

**Estate Planning.** Discusses problems and solutions for owners of various-sized estates and different types of assets including jointly-held property, stock in closely-held corporations and farms; analysis of federal taxation of generation-skipping transfers in trust; postmortem estate planning; drafting of trusts and wills. Prerequisites: Wills and Trusts and Federal Estate and Gift Tax.

**Evidence.** Studies the methods and forms of proof in litigation, including detailed consideration of hearsay, impeachment of witnesses, relevancy and certain restrictions on authentication and best evidence doctrines, and privileges.

**Extern Program.** Extern credit may be earned for uncompensated work for a sponsor, which may be any lawyer, judge, or organization that employs lawyers or judges, and is approved by the Academic and Student Affairs Committee. Work is done under the direction of a field instructor, who shall be a lawyer or judge at the sponsor, and of a member of the law faculty. Requires a substantial writing component and 50 hours of working time per credit hour. A minimum of two and a maximum of four credit hours may be earned. Classified as practice credit.

**Federal Courts.** Looks at structure and jurisdiction of the federal courts, emphasizing problems of federalism and separation of powers and their relationship to resolution of substantive disputes.

**Federal Estate and Gift Tax.** Analyzes federal estate and gift taxation of inter vivos and testamentary transfers; introduces income taxation of estates and trusts; elementary estate planning.

**Federal Tax Politics.** Studies the tax system as the nexus of politics and economics. Examines how various interests and entities use the many tools of political power to shape the tax system. Intended for those interested in politics and legislation, rather than for the tax specialists.

**First Amendment.** Examines speech and religion clauses of the First Amendment. Includes the philosophical foundation of free expression, analytical problems in First Amendment jurisprudence, and the relationships between free exercise of religion and the separation of church and state.

**Foundations of Natural Resources Law and Policy.** Introduces students to the law of natural resources. Examines the legal, historical, political, and intellectual influences that shape natural resources development and conservation.

**Health Law.** Acquaints students with the issues arising at the interface between law and medicine by analysis of cases and other materials. Critically analyzes methods used by courts and legislatures to address medical/legal problems in an effort to determine whether the legal resolution was reasonable and appropriate in light of medical, social, and political considerations.\*

**History of Anglo-American Criminal Justice.** Explores the social, cultural, and legal history of Anglo-American criminal justice from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Also examines tensions between various methods that historians employ to study crime and law.

**Immigration Clinic.** Emphasizes practice skills in immigration cases. Includes litigation before federal immigration judges, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and federal circuit courts of appeal. Prerequisites/co-requisites: Evidence, Immigration and Citizenship Law.

**Immigration and Citizenship Law.** Covers legal issues pertaining to noncitizens of the United States, especially their right to enter and remain as immigrants and nonimmigrants. Topics include admission and exclusion, deportation, and refugees and political asylum. Approaches topics from various perspectives, including constitutional law, statutory interpretation, planning, ethics, history, and policy.

**Income Taxation.** Emphasizes the fundamentals of the federal income tax system and examines its impact on the individual.

**Independent Legal Research.** Involves independent study and preparation of a research paper under faculty supervision. Students produce a research paper equivalent to a seminar research paper. A draft is submitted, subjected to critique by the faculty member, and redrafted. Available during or after the fifth semester of law school. Prerequisite, instructor consent.

**Independent Legal Research: Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy.** Gives students the opportunity to participate in the research, writing, and editing activities involved in publishing the *Colorado Journal of International Law and Policy*.

**Independent Legal Research: Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law.** Gives students the opportunity to participate in the research, writing, and editing activities involved in publishing the *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law*.

**Independent Legal Research: Law Review.** Gives students the opportunity to participate in the research, writing, and editing activities involved in publishing the *University of Colorado Law Review*.

**International Business Transactions.** Examines the sources of international business law, the relationship between such law and the U.S. legal system, the choice of law in international business disputes, the special issues that arise when doing business with foreign governments, the law governing international sales and the shipment of goods, and international intellectual property protection.\*

**International Dispute Settlement.** Examines various mechanisms for the settlement of international disputes, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and adjudication. Focuses on intergovernmental dispute resolution.

**International Environmental Law.** Examines international environmental law, including transboundary impacts and global issues. Addresses such issues as intergenerational equities, principles of compensation, and if developing countries should receive special environmental norm consideration. A course in public international law is not a prerequisite, but students who have not taken such a course will probably find it useful to do some additional background reading.\*

**International Human Rights Law.** Surveys international human rights both in law and in philosophy, both current and historical.

**International Law.** Examines the nature and sources of international law, the relationship between international law and domestic U.S. law, the role of international organizations such as the United Nations, the methods of resolving international disputes, the bases of international jurisdiction, and select substantive areas of international law, including the laws governing the use of force and the protection of human rights.

**International Moot Court Competition.** Open only to students who actively participate in the seminar preparing for the competition, in the preparation of memorials for the competition, and in the practice oral arguments or regional oral arguments.

**International Taxation.** Covers basic aspects of the United States taxation of income earned abroad by its citizens and the taxation of income derived by foreign persons from U.S. sources, including the implications of income tax treaties.

**Introduction to Intellectual Property Law for the Information Age.** Provides an overview of our nation's intellectual property laws, including patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret, and also discusses other assorted matters related to intellectual property, including licensing, competition policy issues, and remedies.



**Jurisprudence.** Considers a variety of themes and issues central to legal thought, including the controversy between positivism and natural law, the meaning of "interpretation" in law, the nature of judicial decision making, and the strengths and weaknesses of "policy," or "rights," and other kinds of approaches to legal problems.

**Labor Law.** Studies the subjects of evolution of labor relations laws; how a collective bargaining relationship is established; negotiation of the collective bargaining agreement; labor and the antitrust laws; and rights of the individual worker. The course materials frame the issue of how a developed or post-industrial democracy deals with the problems that arise out of the employment relationship: of the choices between laissez-faire, substantive regulation, and the private ordering of the employment relationship through the collective bargaining process.

**Land Use Planning.** Discusses public control of private land uses through planning, zoning, and regulation of land development, including consideration of constitutional and statutory limitations on legislatively created techniques.\*

**Law and Economics.** Introduces the basic elements of economic theory and their application to legal problems. Emphasizes demand and utility, cost, and optimality.

**Law and Finance for Entrepreneurs.** Studies unique legal problems faced by entrepreneurs, including formation issues (choice of entity, rights of the founders, initial investors), operation issues (governance, key employees, intellectual property, financing), IPOs, and buy-outs.

**Law and Social Science.** Introduces some of the major thinkers and traditions of scholarship in the area of law and society. Focuses on uses of social science in the legal process, dealing with such issues as discrimination in education, obscenity, civil rights, and other areas.\*

**Law Practice Management.** Studies the establishment of a solo or small-firm legal practice. Topics include the business structure (PC, LLC, etc.) office systems, marketing and development, staffing, liability insurance, managing time, technology, and billing. (This is a practice course that counts toward the 14-credit maximum of practice hours.) Course supported by the Section of Law Practice Management of the ABA in memory of Harold A. Feder, CU Law '59.

**Legal Aid Civil Practice I and II.** Emphasizes procedural and practical remedies and defenses available in civil litigation. Students are assigned civil cases related to the course material. Develops working knowledge of courtroom skills. Prerequisite or corequisite: Evidence.

**Legal Aid Criminal Practice.** Provides thorough grounding in problems of criminal defense. Students defend indigent misdemeanants. Develops working knowledge of courtroom skills, advocacy, and evidence presentation. Concludes with full mock trial. Prerequisite or corequisite: Evidence.

**Legal Aid Criminal Practice I and II.** Provides thorough grounding in problems of criminal defense. Students defend indigent misdemeanants in Boulder courts. Develops working knowledge of courtroom skills. Prerequisite or corequisite: Evidence.

**Legal Ethics and Professionalism.** Examines the legal profession as an institution, its history and traditions, and the ethics of the bar with particular emphasis on the professional responsibilities of the lawyer. Discusses the Model Rules of Professional Conduct.

**Legal Negotiation.** Explores the fundamentals of effective negotiation techniques and policies for lawyers. Students engage in mock negotiations of several legal disputes. Credit will not be given for both Legal Negotiation and Dispute Resolution, and this course.

**Legal Negotiation and Dispute Resolution.** Explores the fundamentals of effective negotiation techniques and policies for lawyers. Students engage in mock negotiations of several legal disputes. Examines a variety of dispute-resolution processes, such as mediation, arbitration, mini-trials, and court-annexed settlement procedures, as alternatives to traditional court adjudication.

**Legal Rights of Children.** Covers a wide array of issues dealing with the legal rights of the unborn, children, and juveniles. Covers the legal status of parent-child abuse, delinquency and crime, and emancipation.

**Legislation.** Examines theories of legislation and of the relation between legislatures and courts, emphasizing problems of statutory interpretation and other issues in the judicial use or misuse of statutes.

**Local Government.** Studies state legislative and judicial control of the activities, powers, and duties of local governmental units, including home-rule cities and counties; some problems of federal, state, and local constitutional and statutory limitations on governmental powers when exercised by local governmental units (e.g., the powers to regulate private activities, tax, spend, borrow money, and condemn private property for public uses).\*

**Media Law.** Surveys common, statutory, and regulatory law as applied to the mass media. Focuses on the law as it affects the gathering and publishing of news. Also examines the regulation of the electronic media.

**Mediation.** Explores mediation, one of the more important methods of alternative dispute resolution, and the legal issues that may arise related to mediation. Considers what kinds of persons and disputes are most appropriate for mediation. Includes role playing.

**Mergers, Acquisitions, and Reorganizations.** Studies the planning of corporate mergers, acquisitions, and reorganizations, examining the application and integration of state corporate law, federal securities law, accounting principles, tax law, labor law, products liability law, environmental law, ERISA, and antitrust law.

**Mining and Energy Law.** Addresses major issues affecting the development of mineral resources through mining activity. Includes the regulation of the impacts of mining on the environment on both public and private land. Covers the Mining Law of 1872, the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments, and state regulation of the impacts of mining on the environment.

**Motions Advocacy.** Provides practical training in preparing and arguing pretrial, post-trial, and chambers motions to an experienced federal judge based on materials from actual case files. Some research papers assigned. Limited to 15 third-year students with interest in trial advocacy and willingness to participate in confrontational exercises. Counts as practice hours.

**Natural Resources Litigation Clinic.** Offers hands-on experience in the practice of natural resources law in the Rocky Mountain region to a select number of clinic students. The clinic's docket of active cases focuses on public land law and the environmental statutes protecting those lands and their resources. Students participate in projects that test the full range of lawyering skills, including traditional litigation, administrative advocacy, legislative drafting, and the conduct of complex negotiations and settlements.

**Payment Systems.** Examines the methodology and policies of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code, dealing with such topics as negotiable instruments, bank deposits, collections, letters of credit, and electronic fund transfers.

**Patent Law.** Covers selected topics such as patentable subject matter, patentability, and utilization of patent rights through licensing and infringement litigation. Practice and procedure of the Patent and Trademark Office will also be covered.

**Patent Litigation.** Focuses on unique aspects of patent litigation: substantive patent law, civil procedure, federal jurisdiction, and litigation strategy; includes claim construction, infringement, anticipation and obviousness defenses, unenforceability challenges, declaratory judgments, injunctions, damages, settlements, licenses, and trial strategy. Of interest and useful to those interested in intellectual property generally, not just patents or in litigation.

**Public Land Law.** Deals with the legal status and management of resources on federal lands, including national forests, parks, and BLM lands. Explores federal law, policy, and agency practice affecting the use of mineral, timber, range, water, wildlife, and wilderness resources on public lands.

**Real Estate Planning.** Considers various contemporary legal problems involved in the ownership, use, development, and operation of real estate. Emphasizes the income tax and financing aspects of commercial and residential use and development such as shopping plazas and apartment buildings.

**Real Property Security.** Examines basic mortgage law, including use of mortgage substitutes (e.g., deeds of trusts, installment land contracts). Covers foreclosure and redemption and related problems; special priority problems in land acquisitions and construction financing; special financing devices, including variable-interest and wraparound mortgages; problems relating to the transfer of the mortgagor's and mortgagee's respective interests.

**Rothgerber Moot Court Competition.** Offers intensive involvement in legal research, appellate brief writing and oral arguments in a competitive context. Student finalists may continue involvement in regional and national competitions.



I wish I had known about the outstanding curriculum, especially the American Indian Law Program, of the University of Colorado School of Law when I was choosing a law school. CU has a long-standing commitment to clinical legal education and as a consequence can claim many of the nation's top lawyers and judges. Our faculty are not only nationally recognized experts in their subject areas of the law, but more importantly they are committed to excellence in teaching and are truly concerned with the success of their students. I consider it a privilege and an honor to teach here.

Jill E. Tompkins,  
Clinical Professor of Law;  
Director, Indian Law Clinic

\*Denotes alternate year course



I joined the Navy after graduating from Stanford and served aboard a destroyer stationed out of Yokosuka, Japan. When I decided to leave the Navy, I wanted to pursue a career through which I could give back to the community in which I was raised. That's why I chose to go to law school.

The University of Colorado School of Law prepared me for much more than just the practice of law. I learned a tremendous amount about the state of Colorado and developed lasting friendships with classmates and faculty. I have become a part of a larger community of lawyers and professionals who are dedicated to the highest levels of excellence in their legal work and committed to making a positive impact on our society.

Brandon C. Shaffer, JD, 2001  
Otten, Johnson, Robinson, Neff &  
Ragonetti, P.C., Denver

**Secured Transactions.** Explores the methodology and policies of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, dealing with financing transactions in personal property.

**Securities Regulation.** Stresses statutory interpretation of the various federal statutes regulating the issue of corporate securities and the cases and regulations that have arisen out of those statutes.

**Sports Law.** Covers the application of rules from agency, antitrust, contracts, constitutional law (including sex discrimination), labor law, property, torts, unincorporated associations, and other subjects to those persons involved in the production and delivery of athletic competition to consumers. Explores the development of the application of these rules to a sports setting and related economic issues.

**Supreme Court Decision Making.** Students deliberate over several important cases as "Justices" of the Supreme Court. Class is divided into three "courts" with the first hour spent in deliberation and the second hour in discussion of the deliberative process as well as the substantive issues.

**Taxation of Conduit Entities.** Studies federal income taxation of pass-through entities such as are used by most small businesses in the United States. Includes creation, operation, distributions, sale of interests, and liquidation.

**Telecommunications Law and Policy.** Examines laws governing telecommunications industries, including federal and state regulation and international aspects. Includes telephone, cable, satellite, cellular and other wireless systems, and the Internet.

**Trademark and Unfair Competition Law.** Examines trademark protection, the interaction of trademark and unfair competition law with other intellectual property doctrines, the requirements for acquiring and retaining federal trademark rights, false advertising and other misrepresentations, the right of publicity and related claims, remedies for infringement, and international aspects of trademark protection.

**Trial Advocacy.** Focuses on voir dire, opening statement, direct examination of witnesses, and cross examination.

**Trial Competition.** Student teams further develop trial and advocacy skills in a competitive mock-trial format involving two or more rounds of trials. Requires preparation of trial briefs and drafting other court pleadings and documents. Credit is limited to the top two teams (six students). Student finalists may continue involvement in regional and national competitions.

**Trial Practice.** Students apply the rules and doctrine of evidence in simulated trial settings. Must be taken with the corresponding section of Evidence. Enrollment is limited to 24. Satisfies the trial practice requirement and counts two hours toward the 14-hour maximum of clinical hours counted toward graduation. This is a graded course—not pass/grade.

**U.S. Races and Justice Systems.** Examines the unique but related legal, social, and economic problems and accomplishments of those persons in this country whose ancestry originated in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and North America, and explores the developing literature on whites and whiteness.

**Water Resources.** Analyzes regional and national water problems, including the legal methods by which surface and ground water supplies are allocated, managed, and protected.

**Will and Trusts.** Covers intestate succession; family protection; execution of wills; revocation and revival; will contracts and will substitutes; creation of trusts; modification and termination; charitable trusts; fiduciary administration, including probate and contest of wills; and construction problems in estate distribution.

**Women in Law.** Explores the role of women in the legal system by looking at women as parties, jurors, witnesses, lawyers, law professors, and judges. Explores the relationship of law and society to women as victims and offenders. Investigates law and society's response to adoption, lesbian/gay issues, rape, surrogate and bad mothers, and sexual harassment.

**Wrongful Conviction.** Focuses on the issues and remedies in cases of people who have been convicted, whose traditional appellate remedies have been exhausted, and who continue to claim actual innocence. Preference will be given to those who have taken or are taking more criminal procedure courses.

## Seminars

Seminar offerings change annually, depending on various factors.

**Advanced American Indian Law.** Examines selected issues in the field emphasizing major emerging problems and reform proposals. Examples of issues include Alaska development and the Indian Child Welfare Act.

**Advanced Corporate Law.** Explores current issues in corporate and securities law, including developments in fiduciary duties of officers and directors, corporate governance, executive compensation, revisions to the model business corporation act, and state and federal litigation reform.

**Advanced Criminal Justice.** Studies policy and practice issues rather than case law. Focuses primarily on how American criminal justice is dispensed in cases that do not reach trial, including police behavior, prosecutorial discretion, defense services, bail, plea bargaining, and sentencing.

**Advanced Immigration and Citizenship Law.** Explores the law and policy of citizenship in the United States, starting with legal questions regarding acquisition and loss of citizenship as well as the consequences of citizenship, but also examines the fundamental premises underlying American citizenship and the concept of citizenship generally.

**Advanced Natural Resources Law.** Studies historical, literary, and scientific materials and analyzes current problems of natural resources law. Requires additional field trip expenses for students.

**Advanced Problems in Water Resources Law.** Explores the use of watersheds as geographic and political entities for addressing water-related issues and how laws and institutions facilitate or impede watershed-based problem solving.

**Alternative Dispute Resolution Ethics.** Explores the ethics of mediators and other alternative dispute resolvers and facilitators, of attorneys representing clients in alternative dispute resolution processes, and of judges serving in alternative roles. Issues include confidentiality, providing appropriate notice to those concerned, and avoidance of conflicts of interest.

**Civil Liberties Litigation.** Studies issues unique to the prosecution and defense of civil liberties lawsuits. Discusses litigation strategies with reference to lawsuits currently pending in the federal courts.

**Class and Law.** Explores issues relating social class to such areas as labor relations, law enforcement, controls on radical movements, and the distribution of wealth and power. Considers problems defining social class.

**Comparative Labor Law.** Explores the laws and economic transformations that affect labor relations on a global scale.

**Constitutional Theory.** Examines the role of the courts and the other branches of government in defining and enforcing constitutional values. Relevant readings are from philosophy, social sciences, and legal scholarship, as well as cases.

**Environmental Philosophy and Law.** Investigates the changing philosophical underpinnings of U.S. environmental law and policy and how philosophy and legal institutions interact.

**Gender Law.** Examines the relationship of law and gender in areas of criminal law, employment, education and constitutional law, using feminist theoretical perspectives as the organizing principle. Each perspective is applied to cases and materials on topics such as violence against women, female prisoners, sexual harassment, discrimination in education and employment, prostitution, and pornography. Students of both genders and all political views are encouraged to enroll.

**Gender, Work, and Family.** Explores the social and legal problems that develop at the intersection of work and family, and considers legal/nonlegal solutions that have been and could be used to accommodate both women and men in their efforts to deal with these problems.

**International Crimes Punishment.** Addresses issues in international criminal law in three parts: 1) Basic contents of international law, 2) international criminal tribunals that enforce international criminal law, 3) national efforts to bring international criminal prosecutions. Recommended prerequisites, International Law and International Human Rights Law.

**Jurisprudence.** Considers some major jurisprudential themes using classical and more contemporary materials. Includes the positivist, natural law, and common law conceptions of law, the nature of legal authority, and the problem of legal interpretation.

\*Denotes alternate year course



**Labor and Employment in Transportation.** Explores legal, social, and economic issues arising from labor relations in the industries of transporting goods and people by road, rail, air, and water, among the most critical sectors of the economy.

**Land Use Planning.** Discusses public control of private land uses through planning, zoning, and regulation of land development, including consideration of constitutional and statutory limitations on legislatively created techniques.\*

**Law and Economics of the Information Age.** Examines basic regulatory and legal challenges of our information economy and digital age. Emphasizes the “networked” information industries, the proper role of “unbundling” policies to advance competition, and how intellectual property and antitrust rules should be developed. Prerequisite: Telecommunications Law and Policy; Antitrust, Law and Economics, or Copyright.

**Law and Literature.** Focuses on the question of what literature can teach lawyers through a variety of literary works and films. Covers traditional works by Shakespeare, Tolstoy, Camus, Kafka, and Melville, as well as more contemporary works by Toni Morrison and Norman Mailer. Several short reflections papers, a journal, and final eight-page paper are required.

**Mineral Development.** Deals with legal and policy issues surrounding mineral development and its environmental impacts. Emphasizes the problems associated with hard rock minerals and coal development, with some treatment of oil and gas leasing and development issues. Focuses on Western public lands with some discussion of international and private lands issues.

**Modern Theorists and Law.** Considers the work of Levi-Strauss, Steven Lukes, Pierre Bourdieu, Alfred Schutz, Anthony Giddens, Culler, David Harvey, Denis Cosgrove, Michel Foucault, and Emily Martin with respect to social control and law. Focuses on the way in which social control is exercised through the organization of space, time, and the human body. Topics include a consideration of meaning, what is intersubjectivity in the law, the social construction of time, and the body as a real and cultural artifact.

**Power, Ethics, and Professionalism.** Examines critically the possibility and character of ethical reasoning within the legal profession in light of its institutional structures. Explores descriptive/normative accounts of the profession's structure, “professionalism,” and individual conscience. Put simply, the seminar explores whether it is possible to be a good lawyer and ethical person.

**Race, Racism, and American Law.** Focuses on issues of race reform law, in particular the group of issues dealing with Black Americans. (Students of all hues and persuasions are welcome.) Offers an interpretive or critical dimension, rather than a litigation-oriented one. Helps students understand how race reform law works and how attitudes and historical forces have shaped that body of law.

**Reforming Criminal Trials.** Starts from the premise that reform of our criminal trial system to make it less complicated, less expensive, and more reliable should be considered. Examines trial systems in other countries and U.S. changes over recent decades. Student papers should make and defend proposals for reform.

**Sentencing Law and Policy.** Studies sentencing law against the backdrop of criminal justice policy and concerns of public policy. Covers theories of punishment, the merits of indeterminate sentencing, sentencing guidelines, and nonincarcerative sanctions. Confronts problems of race, class, and other disparities in criminal sentencing.

**Tax Policy.** Considers questions of fairness, efficiency, and promotion of social goals as they arise in federal, state, and local systems of raising revenue through user fees and through taxation of income, sales, property, and estates and gifts. Past seminar papers have covered the taxation of business organizations, the value-added tax, the social security tax, the taxation of farming, and the tax exemption of religion.\*

**Theory of Punishment.** Explores the various justifications that philosophers have developed to explain why we have the right to punish. Examines the historical evolution of our punishment system and focuses on the death penalty as a critical contemporary issue in the debate about the proper role of punishment in our society.



Professor Melissa Hart

# Officers & Faculty

## Administrative Officers

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## Faculty

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**Georgia Briscoe**, Associate Director and Head of Technical Services. BS, Washington State University; MA, History, University of San Diego; MA, Theology, University of San Diego; AMLS, Library Science, University of Michigan.

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**Richard B. Collins**, Professor and Director of the Byron R. White Center for the Study of American Constitutional Law. BA, Yale; LLB, Harvard.

## Officers and Faculty



One of the best parts about teaching our law students is learning from them. Increasingly, I find myself picking up new ideas and creative slants on old ones.

CU makes a fertile breeding ground for this. Our students hail from Front Range cities and Western Slope towns, from most other states, from African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American homes, and from the reservations. Most have been out in the working world, some for many years. A goodly number have earned master's or PhDs in diverse fields. Every year, CU welcomes one of the nation's top entering classes.

So we up in front of the classroom do our share of talking, but we also listen. There's good reason for that.

Charles Wilkinson,  
Distinguished University Professor,  
Moses Lasky Professor of Law

**Nestor M. Davidson**, Associate Professor. AB, Harvard University; JD, Columbia University School of Law.

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**David H. Getches**, Dean and Raphael J. Moses Professor of Natural Resources Law. AB, Occidental College; JD, University of Southern California School of Law.

**Juliet C. Gilbert**, Clinical Professor of Law, Legal Aid and Defender Program. BA, Valparaiso University; JD, University of Denver College of Law.

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**Dayna Matthew**, Associate Professor. AB, Harvard-Radcliffe; JD, University of Virginia.

**Ann J. Morgan**, Adjoint Professor and Research Associate, Natural Resources Law Center. BS, University of California at Berkeley; MBA, Golden Gate University in San Francisco.

**Christopher B. Mueller**, Henry S. Lindsley Professor of Procedure and Advocacy. AB, Haverford College; JD, University of California, Berkeley.

**Kathryn M. Mutz**, Deputy Director and Research Associate, Natural Resources Law Center. BA, University of Chicago; MS, Utah State University; JD, University of Colorado School of Law.

**Robert F. Nagel**, Ira C. Rotherger Jr. Chair in Constitutional Law. BA, Swarthmore College; JD, Yale Law School.

**Scott Peppet**, Associate Professor. BA, Cornell University; JD, Harvard Law School.

**William T. Pizzi**, Professor. AB, Holy Cross College; MA (Phil.), University of Massachusetts; JD, Harvard Law School.

**Carolyn Ramsey**, Associate Professor. BA, University of California, Irvine; AM, Stanford University; JD, Stanford Law School.

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**Pierre J. Schlag**, Byron R. White Professor of Law. BA, Yale; JD, UCLA.

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**Karen Selden**, Catalog Librarian. BS, The Pennsylvania State University; MLS, Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science.

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**Jane Thompson**, Assistant Director for Faculty Services. BA, University of Missouri-Columbia; JD, MA in Librarianship, University of Denver.

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**Marianne Wesson**, Professor and Wolf-Nichol Fellow. AB, Vassar College; JD, University of Texas School of Law.

**Ahmed White**, Associate Professor. BA, Southern University; JD, Yale Law School.

**Charles F. Wilkinson**, Distinguished University Professor and Moses Lasky Professor of Law. BA, Denison University; LLB, Stanford Law School.

**Sienho Yee**, Associate Professor. Co-editor-in-chief, *Chinese Journal of International Law*. Educated at Columbia Law School (JD); Oxford; Brandeis; and Peking University.

### Faculty Emeritus

Over the years, CU has been home to many leading legal academics. While some move to other schools, enter the judiciary, or return to private practice, many esteemed scholars have made Boulder their permanent home. Our admiration and thanks go out to everyone who has taught law at CU, and we particularly honor our recently retired faculty, who continue to make meaningful contributions to legal education.

Clifford J. Calhoun  
Homer Clark  
James N. Corbridge Jr.  
J. Dennis Hynes  
Howard C. Klemme  
Oscar J. Miller  
Courtdand H. Peterson  
William E. Rentfro  
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