THE MISSION

Founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819, the University of Virginia School of Law is a world-renowned training ground for distinguished lawyers and public servants. Consistently ranked among the top law schools in the nation, Virginia has educated generations of lawyers, instilling in them a commitment to leadership, integrity, and community service. A faculty of nationally acclaimed experts in their fields and outstanding teachers leads Virginia's 1,100 students to appreciate the power of law to shape human behavior and to influence political, social, and cultural life.

Virginia is justly famous for its collegial environment that bonds students and faculty, and student satisfaction is consistently cited as among the highest in American law schools. Intellectual challenges are met in a spirit of cooperation. Small first-year sections promote individual inquiry while providing support and friendship. Students learn together, reading each other's work and freely sharing course outlines and other materials, confidently relying on the nation's oldest student-run Honor System to maintain the highest ethical standards.

Virginia has a national reputation for producing highly skilled lawyers with a healthy combination of legal acuity and personal balance. American Lawyer magazine once identified Virginia as one of only two law schools in the country with graduates practicing in each of the nation's top 100 law firms.
THE UNIVERSITY
With a total student body of approximately 18,500 and a faculty of more than 2,000, the University of Virginia has achieved national prominence in many disciplines and has been ranked first or second among the nation’s public universities since 1984, a judgment based on faculty strength, student achievement, satisfaction of alumni, and numerous other factors.

The University is proud to be recognized as a major research institution with an uncommonly strong commitment to teaching. It also maintains a strong tradition of student self-government. Forever marked by the vision and foresight of Thomas Jefferson, the architectural heritage confers a sense of place, and Jefferson’s original buildings are still in use. In the Jeffersonian tradition, the University maintains the best traditions of the past, yet is boldly oriented to the future.

THE GROUNDS
At Virginia, your legal studies will take place in what is perhaps the most appealing physical environment found at any law school in the country. The David A. Harrison III Law Grounds reflect a recent $46 million expansion and renovation project funded entirely by private support from alumni and friends. Surrounded by inviting gardens and an elegant, tree-lined lawn, the setting reflects Jefferson’s conviction that locating an intellectual community within a beautiful environment fosters learning and personal growth.

The Law Grounds feature new classrooms, seminar rooms, and moot courtrooms, comprehensive computer facilities, an expanded library with a three-story reading room, new dining facilities, attractive offices for student organizations, and numerous student lounges.
THE COMMUNITY

Charlottesville is a city of contrasts. Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains two hours southwest of Washington, D.C., the city is cosmopolitan and relaxed. A picturesque and thriving metropolitan area of more than 130,000, Charlottesville has kept its small-town feeling. Area restaurants are featured in publications such as *Gourmet* magazine and the *New York Times*, and an impressive array of local wineries offers award-winning vintages.

The hometown of the Dave Matthews Band, Charlottesville’s many nightclubs and music festivals create a flourishing scene for live music. Free concerts are a staple of warm Friday evenings on the historic Downtown Mall; the Dogwood Blues Festival is another herald of the area’s gorgeous spring season.

Cultural opportunities abound. Theater, opera, and music are community fixtures. Jefferson’s Monticello and the nearby homes of James Madison and James Monroe feature classic architecture and rich history. Each fall the University hosts the nationally acclaimed Virginia Film Festival and in the spring gathers the nation’s literary luminaries for the Virginia Festival of the Book.

Law students seeking a community in which they can relax, find plentiful entertainment, and appreciate abundant natural beauty to balance the intense rigors of law study will find a home in Charlottesville.
The Life of the Mind

Intellectual life is the heart of any great academic institution. At Virginia, law in its origins, impact, and implications is analyzed and debated in classes, workshops, lecture programs, student organizations, and informal faculty-student exchanges. Faculty members meet with and mentor students, exploring ideas and fostering understanding and creative scholarship.

Interdisciplinary thinking comes naturally at Virginia, with nearly half of the law faculty holding advanced degrees in fields such as psychology, economics, philosophy, history, medicine, and theological studies. In addition to the vibrant exchanges that develop freely in a community of accomplished scholars and superlative students, the School of Law also promotes debate and discussion through several targeted programs.

LAW & BUSINESS
Virginia’s longstanding strength in corporate and commercial law is rooted in a faculty with exceptional expertise in transactional law and enhanced by close relationships with U.Va.’s Darden Graduate School of Business Administration, one of the nation’s leading business schools. The Program in Law & Business trains prospective business lawyers to think like their future clients, equipping them with the skills not simply to offer legal advice but to structure and negotiate transactions. Students who participate in the program learn the fundamental tools of business analysis in electives in accounting and finance, taught by senior professors from the Darden School and McIntire School of Commerce. With that foundation, students may elect advanced coursework designed specifically for Law & Business students, using quantitative tools of business analysis to structure solutions and enhancing their ability to understand complex transactions and business decisions.

The Virginia Law & Business Review affords students the opportunity to connect real-world business topics with leading scholarly commentary on business and corporate issues.

CRIMINAL LAW
Virginia’s strong offerings in criminal law and criminal procedure provide a coordinated series of courses, seminars, and clinics to prepare law students for careers in criminal prosecution and defense. Students begin by taking two classes exploring the constitutional limitations applicable to the investigation of crime and the adjudication of guilt or innocence. Advanced offerings include courses focusing on white-collar crime, international criminal law, the death penalty, terrorism, the military criminal justice system, criminal law and psychiatry, and war crimes, among others. Clinical opportunities in prosecution, defense, post-conviction remedies, juvenile law, and mental health law give students hands-on experience with the pretrial, trial, and appeal processes.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
Meeting the challenges to the long-term health of the natural world requires environmental policies grounded in law, science, economics, ethics, psychology, and politics. Virginia’s environmental law program aims to develop leaders who combine expertise in these fields with the skills to put sound policy into practice. Faculty with extensive expertise as government policymakers and practicing lawyers offer courses, seminars, and clinics in environmental law and policy. Students also have opportunities for hands-on experience with the Southern Environmental Law Center or through externships with government agencies, law firms, and environmental organizations. The Center for Environmental Law Studies, the student-run Virginia Environmental Law Journal, and the Virginia Environmental Law Forum promote service, student scholarship, and debate on environmental issues. The School of Law recently concluded a three-year study funded by the EPA to facilitate the rehabilitation and reuse of our nation’s most environmentally degraded land, and will publish the results in a book co-edited by a law student and faculty.

HEALTH LAW
Virginia’s program in health law is distinguished by its in-depth collaboration with the University’s School of Medicine and its medical center, which is consistently ranked among the nation’s top 100 hospitals. At Virginia, law students can study health law in the clinical setting, interacting with medical students and physicians. Students view the regulatory context through the
eyes of physicians and health care administrators, and benefit from interdisciplinary lectures and short courses taught by eminent scholars. Collaborations with the University’s Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy, a joint effort of the Law School and the School of Medicine, and the U.Va. Institute on Aging allow students to work on issues related to law and psychiatry, access to health care, health care decision making, and end-of-life issues. Clinics in advocacy for the elderly and mental health law actively engage students with local lawyers representing clients in health law cases. The University offers two related joint-degree programs: the J.D-M.A. in biomedical ethics and the J.D-M.P.H. in public health.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
Being a good intellectual property lawyer takes more than knowing laws and policies. It requires adaptability in a dynamic field and an understanding of the business realities of creating intellectual works. Virginia produces advocates who have a strong practical grounding in the business of intellectual property, empowering them to apply their knowledge to new issues and technologies effectively. In addition to courses in basic forms of intellectual property—patent, copyright, and trademark—and common issues of unfair competition, Virginia’s curriculum also addresses advanced topics such as the challenges posed by international law and technology policy. Two clinics offered in conjunction with the University of Virginia Patent Foundation train students in drafting, filing, and prosecuting patent applications and software license agreements. The Virginia Society of Law & Technology connects students with current issues and IP professionals through sponsoring speakers, panels, and symposia. Virginia Law’s only e-journal, the Virginia Journal of Law & Technology, provides a forum for students, professors, and practitioners to discuss emerging issues at the intersection of law and technology.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
The combination of a wide range of course offerings in public and private international law and Virginia’s international law faculty, prominent in areas such as immigration law, international human rights, environmental policy, comparative constitutional law, and international business, make Virginia’s international law program one of the strongest in the nation. The Virginia Journal of International Law is the oldest continuously published student-edited law review in the United States devoted exclusively to international law. The John Bassett Moore Society of International Law, the oldest such organization in North America, hosts yearly symposia on topics such as the war on terror and the political economy and corruption in foreign governments. The Center for National Security Law brings scholars from around the globe to the School of Law for conferences, symposia, and lectures, and sponsors a yearly National Security Institute for government officials and scholars in international law and international relations. The Center for Oceans Law and Policy supports research, education, and discussion on public policy issues relating to ocean resources. Clinics in immigration law, international human rights law, international tribunals, and the Iraqi tribunal provide
students with opportunities for real-world experience. Virginia law students may participate in exchange programs in Germany, England, Australia, and France, and professors from other nations are regularly invited to the School of Law to teach specialized seminars on topics such as European Union law and comparative law.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY
Virginia is the nation’s leading center for the study of American legal and constitutional history. Six members of the law faculty hold doctoral degrees in history, enabling the law school to offer an unparalleled variety of courses, seminars, and colloquia in the field. The Program in Legal and Constitutional History, in conjunction with the University’s Corcoran Department of History, offers a joint-degree program that allows students to obtain a J.D. and M.A. in history in three years. Graduates of the joint-degree program have gone on to successful academic careers, and have clerked for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PUBLIC POLICY AND REGULATION
Virginia has long been one of the nation’s leaders in the study of law, public policy, and regulation. The school’s proximity to Washington, D.C., allows it to attract leading government officials and private practitioners into the classroom, and many alumni enter prominent roles at all levels of government as well as influential private-sector positions. Several faculty members also have served in key policymaking posts, including as the former general counsels for the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The curriculum provides students with the legal and policy tools they will need to understand and craft regulation generally. At the same time it allows them to focus on particular areas—like immigration, social security, antitrust, land use, communications, and the environment—where the government regulates extensively. Clinics in environmental practice, housing law, immigration law, and public benefits law help students better understand how agencies operate and how to challenge agency action in court.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS
The School of Law includes five internationally known special programs directed by faculty members who are respected in their fields and often called upon by private and governmental organizations worldwide for their expertise.

Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy
The Institute offers training, educational, research, and service programs in the areas of forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology, clinical criminology, and mental health law. Affiliated with the School of Law, the University’s School of Medicine, and the College of Arts & Sciences, the Institute has an interdisciplinary faculty of attorneys, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers.

John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics
The John M. Olin Program in Law and Economics provides a forum for discussion of the economic analysis of legal issues. Reflecting a mixture of teaching and scholarly research, the program supports academic conferences, workshops by resident and visiting faculty, student scholarships and summer fellowships, and student-faculty colloquies.

The most populous nation in the world has alternately been called the global economic engine of the future and one of the world’s worst human rights violators. Yet for all of China’s differences with the United States, members of the Human Rights Study Project (HRSP) found they could connect with its citizens’ growing consciousness about traditional democratic rights. HRSP took its most intensive journey since its creation four years ago, with seven students traveling to China for three weeks during winter break to explore key issues in a country that is open to visitors, but frequently close-mouthed about certain government policies. The group met with human rights advocates, government officials, and citizens, with the goal of turning their findings into research papers.

“China’s been getting a lot of attention from the international community recently, with the Olympics coming up there in 2008,” said HRSP president Stephanie Breslow. “The international human rights community has been taking the opportunity to exert pressure on China to bring its policies and practices in line with international human rights standards.”
Center for Oceans Law and Policy
The Center for Oceans Law and Policy promotes rational management of the world’s oceans and its coastal and polar areas through teaching, research, and the dissemination of information.

Center for National Security Law
The Center for National Security Law was established in 1981 to promote nonpartisan interdisciplinary scholarship and education about legal issues affecting U.S. national security. Topics of special interest include legal constraints on the use of armed force and the separation of constitutional powers concerning war and treaties, the proper role of an intelligence service in a free society, terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In addition to teaching courses and seminars, Center scholars conduct research, publish, and lecture. The Center also sponsors professional conferences and publishes scholarly studies.

Center for the Study of Race and Law
The Center for the Study of Race and Law provides opportunities for students, scholars, practitioners, and community members to examine and exchange ideas related to race and law. The Center coordinates and promotes the substantial array of existing law school programs on race and law, including courses, public lectures, scholarly workshops, symposia, and informal discussions, and seeks to enhance these offerings by sponsoring additional programs. The Center also offers a concentration of courses on race and law, including fifteen core courses and more than twenty related offerings, and serves as a resource for faculty whose teaching or scholarship addresses race-related subjects.

DEGREE PROGRAMS
The School of Law offers the Juris Doctor (J.D.), Master of Laws (LL.M.), Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.), and Master of Laws in the Judicial Process (LL.M.) degrees.

JOINT-DEGREE PROGRAMS
Virginia offers several joint-degree options in conjunction with other graduate divisions of the University and three external graduate programs. Detailed information and contact information for joint-degree programs can be found on the School of Law Web site at www.law.virginia.edu.

J.D.-M.A., in bioethics (with the School of Medicine), economics, English, history, philosophy, sociology, or government
J.D.-Master of Business Administration, with the Darden Graduate School of Business Administration
J.D.-Master of Planning, with the School of Architecture’s Department of Urban and Environmental Planning
J.D.-Master of Public Health, with the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences
J.D.-Master of Accountancy, with the McIntire School of Commerce
J.D.-Master of Public Affairs, through the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University
J.D.-Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy, through the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University
J.D.-M.A. in International Relations and International Economics, through the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies
THE LAW LIBRARY

Spacious and serene, the Arthur J. Morris Law Library holds more than 880,000 volumes and one million microforms, and provides access to all national law-related databases. One of the largest law libraries in the country, it supports research in Anglo-American law as well as foreign, international, and comparative law. Maritime law scholars around the world know its outstanding Oceans Collection. Among its special collections are titles chosen by Thomas Jefferson for the University Library when it opened in 1825, as well as first editions of leading scholars in English common law, including Glanville, Coke, Bracton, and Blackstone.

Law students have full access to and borrowing privileges for all libraries on the Grounds, whose combined volume count approaches five million, making the University of Virginia library system a leader among American research libraries. The Law Library shares its catalog and many of its electronic resources with other campus libraries. It includes wired and wireless Local Area Network capability throughout.

Among the resources of the Morris Law Library is a staff of knowledgeable librarians available to work with students to teach effective legal research. Librarian consultation is available to all students year-round.
Emphasizing Excellent Teaching

When *National Jurist* magazine asked law students around the country what characteristics they deemed most important when evaluating a law school, they invariably cited the quality of teaching and faculty-student relations. In that survey and numerous others, Virginia’s faculty is in the top rank of law schools.

The faculty is diverse in educational background, professional experience, and interests. Professors are fully committed to teaching, scholarship, and public service. In each category the faculty can be counted among the finest in the nation. The faculty is enriched each year by visitors from other leading law schools here and abroad, as well as by new regular faculty appointees at both junior and senior levels. This infusion of new teaching and scholarly talents adds freshness and vitality to the School of Law community.

Beyond the Law Grounds, faculty members are engaged by law firms, corporations, and government agencies as consultants. They share their expertise with U.S. congressional panels debating proposed federal laws, with foreign governments drafting new constitutions, and with federal judges trying to understand developments at the forefront of the law. They engage generously in pro bono work, and are active in the local community, in professional organizations, and in service to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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Some professors take sabbaticals to write a book. Professor George Yin took two years off from the School of Law during 2003–2005 to head Congress’s Joint Committee on Taxation, where he held one of the most influential tax policy positions in the country. Yin oversaw about 70 employees who work collaboratively with members of Congress and their staffs on every aspect of the tax legislative process, from developing tax proposals and analyzing their economic and legal effects, to testifying at hearings and markups, drafting committee and conference reports, and helping to draft statutory language. While Yin was chief of staff, he reported to Congress on ways to help close the “tax gap”—the difference between the taxes owed under the law and the amount actually paid. Recent estimates show the tax gap to be in excess of $300 billion each year, equivalent to the yearly cost of the entire Medicare program. Yin and his staff developed more than 70 options to reduce the gap. “As I told a group in Boston recently, if the Red Sox can finally win the World Series, tax reform can certainly happen,” said Yin.

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America’s first restrictive federal immigration law used rhetoric about prostitution and polygamy to accomplish an agenda of racial exclusion against Chinese immigrants, according to Professor Kerry Abrams. Despite its status as the first immigration law, the Page Law of 1875, which prohibited the entry of Chinese prostitutes, has received little attention from immigration scholars because it seems to be so narrowly tailored and because it sidesteps the labor and national security issues addressed by later immigration laws, Abrams said. “On its face at least, it only targeted prostitutes, although I argue that it really prevented Chinese women in general from migrating here for a long time,” Abrams said. “It was kind of a sneaky way to regulate immigration, and they did it by saying ‘we’re protecting the sacred institution of marriage.’”
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Lord Gordon Slynn  
The Right Honourable The Lord Slynn of Hadley

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Cheryl Higgins  
Partner, St. John, Bowling & Lawrence, Charlottesville, Virginia

James Hingeley  
Public Defender, Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville, Virginia

Frederick P. Hitz  
Distinguished Practitioner in Residence, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University; Former Inspector General, CIA

Jean B. Hudson  
Appellate Chief, U.S. Attorney’s Office, Western District of Virginia

David B. Isbell  
Senior Counsel, Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C.

Cale Jaffe  
Staff Attorney, Southern Environmental Law Center, Charlottesville, Virginia

Philip McBride Johnson  
Of Counsel, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP

Richard Kast  
Associate General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, University of Virginia

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Partner, Jones & Green, Charlottesville, Virginia

David Kirstein  
Of Counsel, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP

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Partner, Reed Smith LLP, Richmond, Virginia

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Executive Director, Virginia Capital Representation Resource Center

M. Elizabeth Leverage  
Leadership Gift Officer and Planned Giving Advisor, U.Va. Law School Foundation

Michael Lincoln  
Partner, Cooley Godward LLP

R. Lee Livingston  
Partner, Tremblay & Smith, LLP

Robert D. Luskin  
Partner, Patton Boggs LLP, Washington, D.C.

Xinh Luu  
Lecturer, General Faculty; Foreign and International Law Librarian, U.Va. School of Law

Robert S. MacWright  
Executive Director, U.Va. Patent Foundation

James Malone  
Former Partner, Tax Department, Winston & Strawn, LLP

Gregory G. Marshall  
Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of Columbia

John G. Milliken  
Partner, Venable LLP

Gregory E. Mize  
Retired Trial Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Consultant, Center for Jury Studies

Richard E. Moore  
Deputy Commonwealth’s Attorney for Albemarle County

Michelle Morris  
Research Librarian, U.Va. School of Law

Alexia Morrison  
Member, The McCammon Group, Ltd.

Keith Noreika  
Partner, Covington & Burling LLP
In states that have capital punishment, institutional pressures in the justice system skew the outcome in death penalty cases toward conviction and execution, said Professor Stephen Smith. “Supporters of the death penalty think that our current system has elaborate procedural protections and bends over backward to make every effort to see that those who get the death penalty are society’s worst murderers, and that if you get the death penalty you really deserve it,” he said. But in reality the United States has “a highly politicized system” that also results in certain types of defendants, typically those unlike jurors, being sorted toward execution. Better funding for indigent defense and higher standards of effective representation for the accused would likely result in more life sentences and make executions rarer. “Mending it could end it,” Smith said.
A Diversity of Disciplines

Intellectual rigor, dynamic teaching, and a course selection offering both breadth and depth distinguish the Virginia curriculum. The School of Law fosters creative scholarship in all aspects of law, blending skilled craftsmanship with an enlarged understanding of the law’s changing functions in contemporary society. Students are challenged to determine how and why the law developed in a certain way, whether it accomplishes its intended purpose, and how changes in the law might affect social behavior. In addition, Virginia encourages students to think about law in historical, sociological, and economic contexts.

GENERAL CURRICULUM
Each first-year student takes one “small-section” class of 30 students during the first semester. Other first-year classes range from 60 to 120 students. During the second semester, first-year students choose five to seven hours of electives, affording them the opportunity to explore areas of interest early in their legal education. Elective courses include interdisciplinary offerings such as law and economics, law and social science, and law and medicine; other introductory courses, including tax, evidence, corporations, family law, and international law; and advanced offerings of some required first-semester courses. Elective classes might be as small as 10 students or as large as 150. Each year the School of Law offers more than 200 courses and seminars beyond the required first-year classes. Full-time faculty teach the vast majority of offerings, but Virginia is also proud of a roster of approximately 80 adjunct faculty, judges, and practicing lawyers who teach in specialty areas and supervise some clinical programs.

Virginia’s Principles and Practice Program teams law professors with practitioners, judges, and other professionals to give students an opportunity to apply legal theory in real-life situations. Principles and Practice courses meld the insights of theory with those of contemporary practice, giving students a more sophisticated understanding of the nature of the legal profession.

The Trial Advocacy Institute is an intensive nine-day experience offered annually between the fall and spring terms. Third-year students are enrolled with participants from the nation’s best litigation units in an intensive practice program with a faculty composed of some of the best trial lawyers and outstanding judges in the country. This selective program supplements the 12 sections of trial advocacy offered each academic year.

The Seminars in Ethical Values enhance students’ understanding of ethical issues and address the broader ethical and moral responsibilities of lawyers as citizens and leaders. With content ranging from modern literature and films to classic fiction and philosophy, the seminars offer third-year students the opportunity to explore dimensions of professional life seldom found in standard legal education. The seminars augment Virginia’s required course in professional responsibility, which focuses on the lawyer’s ethical responsibilities through the study of rules and principles of legal ethics as codified by the states.

“Of the classes that I most enjoyed was a seminar on corporate law and governance with Professor Michal Barzuza. The format of the class was something I’ve never had before—it’s not a lecture class and it’s not really a typical seminar. Each week we would read a couple of law review articles on a particular topic within the realm of corporate law or corporate governance and then write a critique of those articles. I found it to be incredibly challenging, yet rewarding, because you’re reading some very sophisticated scholarly work and have been asked to try to find holes in it or ways to improve it. It really pushed me in a way that no other class has.”

Sarah Marks ’06, a native of Denver and a Williams College graduate, worked on Capitol Hill and as an interim coach for the Williams College women’s tennis team before coming to law school. She accepted a position at Holland & Hart in Denver, where she will focus on employee benefits work.
CONCENTRATIONS

Students are not required to focus their curriculum in a single area. Some courses may appear in more than one concentration. Not all courses are offered every year. Full course descriptions may be found at www.law.virginia.edu.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE COURSES

Accounting: Understanding and Analyzing Financial Statements
Agency and Partnership
Antitrust and Intellectual Property
Bankruptcy
Bankruptcy (Law & Business)
Comparative Corporate Governance
Constructing the Deal: Selected Topics in Corporate Acquisitions
Corporate Finance
Corporations (Law & Business)
Derivatives and Other Exotic Financial Instruments (Law & Business)
Employee Benefits
Ethics, Integrity, and Avoiding “Club Fed”
European Union Business Law
Governance and Control of the Multinational Business International Business Transactions
International Financial Architecture
Launching the Enterprise: Selected Topics in the Start-Up of a Biotechnology Company
Legal Issues in Corporate Finance (Law & Business)
Mergers and Acquisitions
Mergers and Acquisitions: Corporate Finance Perspectives
Nonprofit Organizations
Professional Responsibility: Challenges and Pitfalls of the Corporate Lawyer
Quantitative Methods
Secured Transactions
Secured Transactions (Law & Business)
Securities Fraud
Securities Regulation
Securities Regulation (Law & Business)
Strategic Behavior in Corporate and Securities Law Takeover Litigation

COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA LAW COURSES

Advanced Issues in Intellectual Property Policy
Antitrust and Intellectual Property
Bankruptcy
Bankruptcy (Law & Business)
CaseFiles and Contracts
Commercial Law: Payment Systems
Commercial Law: Sales and Sales Finance
Contract in Contexts
Contract Theory
Contracts II
Entertainment Law
Fundamentals of Insurance
Insurance
Intellectual Property: Copyright
Intellectual Property: Copyright II—Advanced Topics
Intellectual Property: Patent
Intellectual Property: Trademark
Intellectual Property: Trademark and Unfair Competition

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW COURSES

Citizenship and Membership
Civil Rights Litigation
Comparative Constitutional Law
Constitutional History I: Articles of Confederation to the Civil War
Constitutional History II: From Reconstruction to Brown
Constitutional Law II: Church and State
Constitutional Law II: Freedom of Speech and Press
Constitutionalism: History and Jurisprudence
Contemporary Political Theory
Defamation
Democratic Constitutionalism: A Comparative Perspective
Environmental Law and Federalism
Environmentalism and the Supreme Court
Federal Fiscal and Budgetary Law
First Amendment Freedoms
Ideas of the First Amendment
Judicial Role in American History
Jurisprudence, Sex, and Gender
Post-Conviction Remedies
Poverty and the Constitution
Presidential Powers
Punishment in Law and Culture
Rights, Bills of Rights, and Constitutions: Transatlantic Perspectives
Social Welfare Law
Virginia and the Constitution

COMMERCIAL LAW COURSES

Advanced Issues in Intellectual Property Policy
Antitrust and Intellectual Property
Bankruptcy
Bankruptcy (Law & Business)
CaseFiles and Contracts
Commercial Law: Payment Systems
Commercial Law: Sales and Sales Finance
Contract in Contexts
Contract Theory
Contracts II
Entertainment Law
Fundamentals of Insurance
Insurance
Intellectual Property: Copyright
Intellectual Property: Copyright II—Advanced Topics
Intellectual Property: Patent
Intellectual Property: Trademark
Intellectual Property: Trademark and Unfair Competition
International Financial Architecture

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OFFERINGS

Airline Industry and Aviation Law
Antitrust Practice
Antitrust Review of Mergers in a Global Environment
Business Reorganization Under Chapter 11
Business Transactions and the Scholarly Process
Corporate Financial Transactions
Corporate Law and Policy
Current Issues in Corporate Law and Governance
Executive Compensation
Franchise Law
Emerging Markets
Emerging Growth Companies and Venture Capital Financing
Real Estate Transactions

SEMINARS

Banking Regulation
Business Reorganization Under Chapter 11
Commercial Real Estate Transactions
Franchise Law
Intellectual Property: Patent Enforcement
International Investment Law
Legislative and Regulation
Nonprofit Organizations
Professional Responsibility: Challenges and Pitfalls of the Corporate Lawyer
Sales
Secured Transactions
Secured Transactions (Law & Business)
Trade Secrets: History, Theory, and Practice

CLINIC

First Amendment Clinic

Emerging Growth Companies and Venture Capital Financing

First Amendment Clinic
Criminal Justice

Courses:
- Analysis of the Military Criminal System (JAG)
- Criminal Adjudication
- Criminal Investigation
- Criminal Regulation
- Death Penalty: An International Perspective
- Federal Criminal Law
- International Criminal Law
- International Financial Crimes
- Post-Conviction Remedies
- Punishment in Law and Culture
- Quantitative Methods
- Social Science in Law
- White Collar Crime
- War Crimes (JAG)

Seminars:
- Advanced Topics in Criminal Law and Procedure
- Criminal Procedure
- Criminology
- Cybercrime
- Evolution of American Military Justice
- Federal Criminal Practice
- Labor Racketeering
- Psychiatry and Criminal Law
- Psychiatry, Psychology, and Juvenile Offenders
- Readings in Criminal Justice
- Sex, Drugs, and Lies: Regulation and Representation
- Supreme Court and Criminal Law
- Trials of the Century: Literary and Legal Representations of Great Criminal Trials

Clinics:
- First Amendment Clinic
- Supreme Court Litigation

Family Law

Courses:
- Advanced Trusts and Estates
- Children in the Legal System
- Criminal Regulation
- Federal Taxation
- Family Law
- Income Taxation
- Medical Care for Children
- Trusts and Estates

Seminars:
- Aging and the Law
- Colloquium: Marriage in Law, Culture, and the Imagination

Clinics:
- Advocacy Clinic for the Elderly
- Child Advocacy Clinic

Employment and Labor Law

Courses:
- Employment Law: Contracts, Torts, and Statutes
- Employment Law: Health and Safety
- Labor Law
- Labor Rights in International Law
- Quantitative Methods
- Sports Law

Seminars:
- Labor Racketeering
- Retirement Security
- Employment and Labor Law: A Global Perspective
- Professional Sports and the Law

Clinics:
- Employment Law Clinic

Principles and Practice Offering:
- Employment Law

Environmental and Land Use Law

Courses:
- Environmental Law and Federalism
- Environmental Law I
- Environmentalism and the Supreme Court
- International Environmental Law
- Land Use Law
- Legislation
- Mass Torts
- Natural Resources Law
- Tragedies of the Commons and Anticommons

Seminars:
- Building Bridges: Transportation and Environmental Laws Affecting Infrastructure
- Ecosystem Management: Law and Policy
- Environmental Ethics
- Environmental Law II
- Environmental Liability Litigation
- Federal Land and Natural Resource Law
- Property Theory
- Urban Law and Policy

Clinics:
- Environmental Practice Clinic

Health Law

Courses:
- Biotechnology and the Law
- Comparative Health Law
- Employee Benefits
- Food and Drug Law
- Genes and Justice
- Genetics and the Law
- Germs, Guns, and Lead: Public Health Law and Policy
- Germs and Justice: Infectious Diseases and the Law
- Health Care Law
- Health Law and Policy
- Medical Care for Children
- Medical Malpractice and Health Care Quality
- Mental Health Law
- Organ Donation: Altruism or Reciprocity?
- Quantitative Methods

Seminars:
- Aging and the Law
- Great Cases in Biotechnology
- Law and Ethics in Medical Practice
- Legal Careers and Life Satisfaction
- Psychiatry and Criminal Law
- Psychiatry, Psychology, and Juvenile Offenders
- Public Health Law and Chronic Disease

Clinics:
- Advocacy Clinic for the Elderly
- Mental Health Law Clinic

Human Rights and Civil Liberties

Courses:
- Citizenship and Membership
- Civil Rights Litigation
- Constitutional Law II: Freedom of Speech and Press
- Death Penalty: An International Perspective
- Ethical Issues in Foreign Policy
- First Amendment Freedoms
- Immigration Law
- Indian Law
- International Human Rights Law
- International Litigation of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- Labor Rights in International Law
- Nationalism and Cultural Identity
- Protecting Rights: Britain Between Europe and the United States
- Punishment in Law and Culture
- Refugee Law
- Rights, Bills of Rights, and Constitutions: Transatlantic Perspectives
- Slavery
- War Crimes (JAG)

Seminars:
- Civil Liberties
- Human Rights Advocacy
- Law of War
- Sexuality and the Law

Clinics:
- First Amendment Clinic
- International Human Rights Law Clinic
- Immigration Law Clinic
- International Tribunals Clinic
- Iraqi Tribunal Clinic

Intellectual Property

Courses:
- Advanced Issues in Intellectual Property Policy
- Antitrust and Intellectual Property
- Biotechnology and the Law
- Communications Law
- Entertainment Law
- Intellectual Property: Copyright

Clinics:
- Advocacy Clinic for the Elderly
- Intellectual Property: Copyright II Advanced Topics

Employment and Labor Law

Courses:
- Comparative Labor Law
- Employee Benefits
- Employment Discrimination

Seminars:
- Advanced Topics in Criminal Law and Procedure
- Criminal Procedure
- Criminology
- Cybercrime
- Evolution of American Military Justice
- Federal Criminal Practice
- Labor Racketeering
- Psychiatry and Criminal Law
- Psychiatry, Psychology, and Juvenile Offenders
- Readings in Criminal Justice
- Sex, Drugs, and Lies: Regulation and Representation
- Supreme Court and Criminal Law
- Trials of the Century: Literary and Legal Representations of Great Criminal Trials

Clinics:
- Criminal Defense Clinic
- Capital Post-Conviction Clinic
- Prosecution Clinic

Principles and Practice Offering:
- Prosecutorial Function

Environmental and Land Use Law

Courses:
- Environmental Law and Federalism
- Environmental Law I
- Environmentalism and the Supreme Court
- International Environmental Law
- Land Use Law
- Legislation
- Mass Torts
- Natural Resources Law
- Tragedies of the Commons and Anticommons

Seminars:
- Building Bridges: Transportation and Environmental Laws Affecting Infrastructure
- Ecosystem Management: Law and Policy
- Environmental Ethics
- Environmental Law II
- Environmental Liability Litigation
- Federal Land and Natural Resource Law
- Property Theory
- Urban Law and Policy

Clinics:
- Environmental Practice Clinic

Principles and Practice Offering:
- Employment Law

Environmental and Land Use Law

Courses:
- Environmental Law and Federalism
- Environmental Law I
- Environmentalism and the Supreme Court
- International Environmental Law
- Land Use Law
- Legislation
- Mass Torts
- Natural Resources Law
- Tragedies of the Commons and Anticommons

Seminars:
- Building Bridges: Transportation and Environmental Laws Affecting Infrastructure
- Ecosystem Management: Law and Policy
- Environmental Ethics
- Environmental Law II
- Environmental Liability Litigation
- Federal Land and Natural Resource Law
- Property Theory
- Urban Law and Policy

Clinics:
- Environmental Practice Clinic

Principles and Practice Offering:
- Employment Law

Family Law

Courses:
- Advanced Trusts and Estates
- Children in the Legal System
- Criminal Regulation
- Federal Taxation
- Family Law
- Income Taxation
- Medical Care for Children
- Trusts and Estates

Seminars:
- Aging and the Law
- Colloquium: Marriage in Law, Culture, and the Imagination

Clinics:
- Advocacy Clinic for the Elderly
- Child Advocacy Clinic

Employment and Labor Law

Courses:
- Employment Law: Contracts, Torts, and Statutes
- Employment Law: Health and Safety
- Labor Law
- Labor Rights in International Law
- Quantitative Methods
- Sports Law

Seminars:
- Labor Racketeering
- Retirement Security
- Employment and Labor Law: A Global Perspective
- Professional Sports and the Law

Clinics:
- Employment Law Clinic

Principles and Practice Offering:
- Employment Law

Human Rights and Civil Liberties

Courses:
- Citizenship and Membership
- Civil Rights Litigation
- Constitutional Law II: Freedom of Speech and Press
- Death Penalty: An International Perspective
- Ethical Issues in Foreign Policy
- First Amendment Freedoms
- Immigration Law
- Indian Law
- International Human Rights Law
- International Litigation of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- Labor Rights in International Law
- Nationalism and Cultural Identity
- Protecting Rights: Britain Between Europe and the United States
- Punishment in Law and Culture
- Refugee Law
- Rights, Bills of Rights, and Constitutions: Transatlantic Perspectives
- Slavery
- War Crimes (JAG)

Seminars:
- Civil Liberties
- Human Rights Advocacy
- Law of War
- Sexuality and the Law

Clinics:
- First Amendment Clinic
- International Human Rights Law Clinic
- Immigration Law Clinic
- International Tribunals Clinic
- Iraqi Tribunal Clinic

Intellectual Property

Courses:
- Advanced Issues in Intellectual Property Policy
- Antitrust and Intellectual Property
- Biotechnology and the Law
- Communications Law
- Entertainment Law
- Intellectual Property: Copyright

Clinics:
- Advocacy Clinic for the Elderly
- Intellectual Property: Copyright II Advanced Topics
Public Policy and Regulation

Courses
- Administrative Law
- Antitrust
- Antitrust and Intellectual Property
- Citizenship and Membership
- Employee Benefits
- Employment Law: Health and Safety
- Environmental Law I
- Federal Fiscal and Budgetary Law
- Federal Income Tax
- Food and Drug Law
- Health Law and Policy
- Immigration Law
- Indian Law
- Labor Law
- Land Use Law
- Legislation
- Local Government Law
- Nationalism and Cultural Identity
- Natural Resources Law
- Quantitative Methods
- Refugee Law
- Social Welfare Law
- The 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund and Mass Tort

Seminars
- Alternative Dispute Resolution: Representing Clients in Mediation
- Appellate Practice
- Economic Evidence
- Environmental Liability Litigation
- Expertise, Science, and the Law of Evidence
- Hallmarks of Distinguished Advocacy
- Human Rights Advocacy
- International Dispute Resolution
- Jury Trials in America: Understanding and Practicing Before a Pure Form of Democracy
- Law in Society
- Lawyers and Justice: Ethics in Public Interest Lawyering
- Persuasion for Advocates
- Strategy in Civil Litigation: Pleading and Procedure
- Tax Practice and Procedure
- Trial Advocacy
- Trials of the Century: Literary and Legal Representations of Great Criminal Trials

Clinics
- Appellate Litigation Clinic
- Capital Post-Conviction Clinic
- Family Resource Clinic
- International Tribunals Clinic
- Iraqi Tribunal Clinic
- Supreme Court Litigation

Principles and Practice Offerings
- Appellate Litigation
- Practical Trial Evidence

Race and Law

Courses
- American Legal History
- American Legal History: Social Movements and the Law
- Civil Rights Litigation
- Constitutional History I: Articles of Confederation to the Civil War
- Constitutional History II: From Reconstruction to Brown
- Criminal Adjudication
- Criminal Investigation
- Employment Discrimination
- Family Law
- Immigration Law
- International Human Rights Law
- Judicial Role in American History
- Land Use Law
- Nationalism and Cultural Identity
- Race, Marriage, and Inequality
- Race, Inequality, and Economics
- Refugee Law
- Rule of Law: Controlling Government
- Social Science in Law
- Slavery

Seminars
- African-American Lawyers from the Civil War to the Present
- American Legal History
- Civil Rights History from Plessy to Brown
- Colloquium in American Legal History
- Cultural Property
- Education Law and Policy
- Equality and the Law
- Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Question of Discrimination
- Race and Law
- Urban Law and Policy

Tax Law

Courses
- Accounting: Understanding and Analyzing Financial Statements
- Corporate Tax
- Federal Income Tax
- Federal Taxation of Gratuities
- Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
- International Taxation
- Nonprofit Organizations
- Partnership Tax
- Quantitative Methods
- Taxation and Economic Development
- Taxation of Venture Capital and Private Equity

Seminars
- Current Issues in Federal Tax Policy
- Issues in State and Local Taxation and Fiscal Policy
- Readings in Tax Policy
- Social Security Reform

Principles and Practice Offering
- Estate Planning
**REQUIRED FIRST-YEAR COURSES**

The required first-year curriculum provides the foundation for all advanced legal education. In addition to the following courses, students choose two electives.

**Civil Procedure (Fall)**
This course covers the procedures courts use in deciding lawsuits that do not involve criminal misconduct. Much of it is concerned with the process of litigation in trial courts, from the initial documents, called pleadings, through the pretrial process, especially the process of discovery, in which parties obtain information from one another, to trial itself. Another important topic concerns the jurisdictional rules that determine in which court a lawsuit may be brought.

**Contracts (Fall)**
This course is an examination of the legal obligations that attach to promises made in a business contract or otherwise, including the remedies that may be available for promises that are not kept. The course examines the legal requirements for enforceable contracts, including consideration, consent, and conditions; and the effects of fraud, mistake, unconscionability, and impossibility.

**Criminal Law (Fall)**
This course explores the basic principles of Anglo-American criminal law, including the constituent elements of criminal offenses, the necessary predicates for criminal liability, the major concepts of justification and excuse, and the conditions under which offenders can be liable for attempt. Major emphasis is placed on the structure and interpretation of modern penal codes.

**Torts (Fall)**
The course in torts examines liability for civil wrongs that do not arise out of contract. It explores three standards of conduct: liability for intentional wrongdoings, negligence, and liability without fault, or strict liability. It also examines other issues associated with civil liability, such as causation, damages, and defenses. Particular areas of tort law such as battery, medical malpractice, and products liability, as well as debates about tort reform, are also part of the standard coverage of the course.

**Constitutional Law (Spring)**
This course is an introduction to the structure of the U.S. Constitution and the rights and liberties it defines. Judicial review, federalism, congressional powers and limits, the commerce clause, and the 10th Amendment are covered, as are the equal protection and due process clauses.

**Property (Spring)**
The course is a general introduction to property concepts and different types of property interests, particularly real property. The course surveys present and future estates in land, ownership, and concurrent ownership. Leasehold interests, gifts and bequests, covenants and servitudes, conveying, various land use restrictions, eminent domain, and intellectual and personal property issues are also considered.

**Legal Writing (both semesters)**
The basic-skills course in the first-year curriculum, the course covers fundamental legal research techniques and two styles of legal writing. The fall semester focus is on preparing objective office memoranda, and in the spring semester students produce an appellate brief. Students also present an appellate oral argument before a panel of alumni, faculty, and upper-class students.

“"I was always interested in the effect that science and engineering had on public policy. That’s actually one reason I came to U.Va.—to have the chance to work with Professor Richard Merrill, who co-chairs the National Academies Program on Science, Technology, and Law. I've been able to work with him on my Ph.D. thesis, which looks at energy and climate change, particularly a new way of making energy that would reduce carbon dioxide by 90 percent. It’s been a great opportunity at U.Va. to work on the legal implications and issues of legal uncertainty, and then with my engineering degree to work on some of the scientific issues. Virginia's an entrepreneurial place—whether you're interested in extracurricular activities or academic programs, they give you flexibility.”

Mark de Figueiredo ’07, a Chesterfield, Missouri, native, took a year off after his first year in law school to work on his Ph.D. at MIT. He is executive editor of the *Virginia Environmental Law Journal* and participates in the *Virginia Journal of Law & Technology*, the Virginia Environmental Law Forum, the Virginia Society of Law & Technology, and the Latin American Law Organization.
Leading the Legal Profession

The School of Law has one of the most successful career services programs in American legal education. Virginia enjoys a reputation for producing well-trained, effective lawyers, and private- and public-sector employers of the first rank heavily recruit students each year. Virginia graduates typically begin their careers with prestigious employers, including large and small law firms, government agencies, and public interest groups. In the Classes of 2003–2006, our students reported 1,327 jobs at graduation for a rate of better than 95 percent of the class. These jobs include 985 with law firms, 22 with corporations or consulting firms, 102 with government or public interest groups, and 207 judicial clerkships.

They include jobs in an amazing array of cities. The most popular were Washington, D.C. (318 graduates), New York City (237), Atlanta (68), Boston (46), Richmond (45), the San Francisco Bay area (41), Chicago (37), Los Angeles (32), and Houston and Philadelphia (31 each). The Classes of 2003–2006 saw at least five graduates accept jobs in each of 37 cities. Few, if any, other law schools can match that distinction.

Of the jobs with firms, 69 percent were with firms in American Lawyer’s top 100 by gross revenue. Another 11 percent went with firms ranked between 100 and 200 in that survey, and the remaining 18 percent went to smaller firms. Taken together, the Classes of 2003–2006 have had at least one graduate hired by 91 of the top 100 firms in the American Lawyer survey.

The 102 jobs with public entities include 31 with federal agencies, 34 with public interest groups, 18 with state and local government, and 19 with the military. The 207 judicial clerkships include 66 with U.S. Courts of Appeal, 100 with federal district courts and other lower federal courts, and 41 with state courts. In the last two classes, four graduates were selected for clerkships with the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the School of Law last fall, more than 900 employers conducted 8,719 on-campus interviews of second-year students. Participating students averaged more than 23 interviews each and more than 90 percent of those seeking employment in the private sector received an offer through on-campus recruiting. First-year students typically obtain law-related jobs for the summer, about a third with private firms, 30 percent with public service employers, 20 percent as research assistants for law professors, 10 percent with judges or courts, and 5 percent in business.

Virginia’s presence in law firms is not limited to entry-level associates. According to a 2005 survey of 850 U.S. law firms, Virginia is third among national law schools in the number of law firm chairpersons and managing partners.

“The last company I worked for was very focused on licensing patents, so when I started law school, I wanted to do patent prosecution or patent licensing. But over the last three years, with my experiences with first-year appellate briefing and oral arguments, then taking Trial Advocacy and a patent litigation class, I’ve gravitated toward patent litigation. I split my second summer between working for Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe in Silicon Valley and Howrey in Los Angeles, which sends all the summer associates to a two-week boot camp to teach you how to take a trial from beginning to end.”

Jerry Yen ’06 will clerk in the Eastern District of Texas, a hotbed for patent lawsuits, then work at Orrick. Yen majored in biomedical engineering at Northwestern and received his M.B.A. and M.E. in electrical engineering from Rice University. He also worked for the tech industry in his hometown, Houston, and in Silicon Valley.
Most student jobs are obtained with the active assistance of the Career Services Office and CASE, the School of Law’s innovative online job-search system. CASE gives students 24-hour, Internet-based access to employment opportunities, employer information, and interview scheduling.

As members of the Law Career Network, more than 1,300 alumni have volunteered to help graduates find jobs. In addition, the Career Services Office maintains a password-protected online list of job opportunities for alumni seeking to change positions.

Contact: 434.924.7349
career@law.virginia.edu
www.law.virginia.edu/career

CLASS OF 2005 EMPLOYMENT

CAREER SERVICES STATISTICS—CLASS OF 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial Clerkships</th>
<th>60</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court of the United States</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Courts of Appeal</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. District Courts and other lower federal courts</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Courts</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Jobs with Top 100 Firms | 177 |
| (American Lawyer 2005 survey) |

| Jobs with Second 100 Firms | 28 |
| (American Lawyer 2004 survey) |

| Jobs with Smaller Firms | 38 |

| Jobs with Public Service Employers | 32 |

TOP JOB LOCATIONS

D.C. (75 jobs): New York (68); Virginia (34); California (28); Georgia (17); Massachusetts (11); Texas and Illinois (9); Pennsylvania (6); Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio (5)

95% Employed at Graduation
99% Employed 9 Months after Graduation

A National Law Journal survey of 250 national law firms’ recent hiring decisions found that Virginia graduates were the second-most-favored group, with 97 of the surveyed firms hiring Virginia students.
### Class of 2006 Graduates at American Lawyer Top 100 Law Firms

| 2. | Latham & Watkins (Menlo Park, California; New York; San Diego; Washington, D.C.) |
| 7. | Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw (New York) |
| 10. | Greenberg Traurig (New York; Washington, D.C.; West Palm Beach) |
| 11. | Shearman & Sterling (Washington, D.C.) |
| 12. | WilmerHale (Boston, Washington, D.C.) |
| 13. | O’Melveny & Myers (New York) |
| 15. | McDermott Will & Emery (Washington, D.C.) |
| 16. | Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton (New York) |
| 17. | Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Washington, D.C.) |
| 18. | Simpson Thacher & Bartlett (New York) |
| 19. | Hogan & Hartson (McLean, Virginia; Washington, D.C.) |
| 20. | Morrison & Foerster (San Francisco) |
| 23. | Foley & Lardner (Washington, D.C.) |
| 24. | Davis Polk & Wardwell (New York) |
| 25. | Bingham McCutchen (Boston, Washington, D.C.) |
| 28. | Winston & Strawn (Chicago, New York) |
| 29. | Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe (San Francisco, Washington, D.C.) |
| 30. | King & Spalding (Atlanta, Washington, D.C.) |
| 31. | Vinson & Elkins (Houston, Washington, D.C.) |
| 32. | Cravath, Swaine & Moore (New York) |

Pamela Bookman ’06 will clerk for Judge Robert Sack of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in Manhattan. Bookman, a New York native who majored in Russian literature at Yale, served as articles editor of the Virginia Law Review. She plans to spend the summer before her clerkship with WilmerHale in New York City.

“I had two jobs my first-year summer; I was interning for a district court judge in the Southern District of New York in Manhattan and at night and on weekends I was doing research for a professor. They were both fantastic. I decided to apply for a circuit court clerkship not only because it is an invaluable experience, but also because I like writing about complex legal issues and interacting with judges. The prospect that I’m going to be tackling real decisions that affect real litigants before the court is both intimidating and exciting.”
For the Common Good

MORTIMER CAPLIN PUBLIC SERVICE CENTER

Virginia upholds Thomas Jefferson’s conviction that lawyers have a special obligation to serve the public interest. The Mortimer Caplin Public Service Center is the focal point of the School of Law’s public service program. The Center’s mission includes education, career planning, financial assistance, and pro bono programming for students.

The Center coordinates panels, workshops, and brown-bag lunches focused on topics of interest to public interest lawyers and intensively supports student organizers of the annual public service and law conference.

For students interested in public service internships, fellowships, or permanent postgraduate positions, the Center provides résumé and cover letter reviews, interviewing skills workshops, an extensive library of materials on public service and government employers, an alumni networking database, and an annual job fair.

Virginia is committed to the ideal that all students will fulfill their professional obligation to provide free legal services to the indigent and underrepresented. The Center supports a voluntary program encouraging all students to complete at least 75 hours of pro bono service during their three years of law school. Opportunities are available with local attorneys and organizations, as well as throughout the East Coast. The Center also organizes pro bono projects that focus on areas such as child advocacy, criminal defense, and mental health advocacy.

Students who choose less financially lucrative positions in the public sector can benefit from the variety of financial assistance programs offered by Virginia. The Public Interest Law Association (PILA) provides summer fellowships for students who accept unpaid or low-paid summer internships with public-sector employers. PILA disburses approximately $235,000 annually, raised primarily from law student contributions and a matching grant from the Law School Foundation. The Mortimer Caplin and Linda Fairstein Public Service fellowships are offered to rising third-year students committed to serving the public interest. The fellowships provide tuition assistance for the third year of law school, as well as a living stipend for the first two years of a graduate’s public-sector legal practice. The $10,000 Monroe Leigh Fellowship in International Law is designed to help students pursue a public international law project. This fellowship is available during the summer following a student’s second year in law school, during the fall and/or spring of the student’s third academic year, or for an internship following graduation. The Powell Fellowship in Legal Services, honoring former Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, awards $35,000 to a graduating student or recently graduated judicial clerk. The fellowship enables him or her to work under the sponsorship of a public interest organization to enhance the delivery of civil legal services to the poor. The award is made for one year with the expectation that it will be renewed for a second year, and is given on the basis of the student’s project proposal and qualifications.

“Through the Powell Fellowship, I will be working in the detention centers in Mississippi, helping to make sure that incarcerated children in the juvenile detention system receive appropriate and adequate mental health services and treatment. It’s been a real issue in the state—kids are simply not afforded the proper treatment for their disorders even when they come in with specific conditions. They should be receiving the services and the support the law requires so when they transition back into the community, they are in a better position than when they came in.”

Tiffany Marshall ’06, from Winchester, Virginia, served as president of the Public Interest Law Association, which during her term disbursed more than $238,000 to first- and second-year students working in public service positions over the summer. The Powell Fellowship provides a salary of $35,000 to a graduate entering public service.
VIRGINIA LOAN FORGIVENESS PROGRAM

The Virginia Loan Forgiveness Program assists graduates with law school educational debt who accept low-paying public service jobs. Graduates who earn less than $35,000 per year are presumed unable to pay their School of Law education loans. They will receive 100 percent assistance for the year. Those who earn more than $35,000 are presumed able to pay one-half of their adjusted gross income above $35,000 toward the repayment of their loans. They will receive funds to cover the difference between their annual loan payments and their contribution. For example, if a graduate has an annual loan payment of $10,000 and earns $40,000, the program would require the graduate to contribute $2,500 each year (half of what the graduate earns over $35,000), and the program would provide $7,500 each year. Public service employment is defined broadly to include jobs with federal, state, or local governments; the military’s JAG Corps; legal aid offices; prosecutors; public defenders; public interest organizations; and legal reform groups that qualify as nonprofit organizations. These jobs can be worldwide. Graduates in private practice in the Commonwealth of Virginia are also eligible for loan repayment assistance under the program. Those with qualifying salaries are likely to be practicing in an underserved area and therefore performing a public service.

Graduates must enter the Virginia Loan Forgiveness Program within two years of graduation and may receive benefits for up to 10 years. Recipients become ineligible if they leave qualified public service employment or their expected contribution amount exceeds their annual loan payments.

Finally, several prestigious public service awards—including the Mortimer Caplin Public Service Award, the Herbert L. Kramer/Herbert Bangel Community Service Award, and the Robert F. Kennedy Award for Public Service—are presented annually at graduation to distinguished students who demonstrate a commitment to service.
Summer 2006 PILA Grant Recipients

PUBLIC INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS
- Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression (Charlottesville, Virginia)
- Equal Rights Center (Washington, D.C.)
- Children’s Law Center of Massachusetts (Lynn)
- Human Rights First (Washington, D.C.)
- National Immigration Project (Boston)
- The Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Virginia)
- Trustees for Alaska (Anchorage)

CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES
- Central American Legal Assistance (Brooklyn)
- Central Virginia Legal Aid Society (Charlottesville)
- Legal Aid Justice Center (Charlottesville)
- JustChildren Program (multiple grantees; Virginia)
- Legal Services of Northern Virginia (Alexandria)
- Public Counsel Law Center (Los Angeles)
- South Brooklyn Legal Services
- Southern Migrant Legal Services (Nashville)
- Virginia Justice Center (Charlottesville)

PUBLIC DEFENDERS
- Alaska Public Defender Agency (Anchorage)
- Capital Defender’s Office (Norfolk, Virginia)
- Charlottesville-Albemarle Public Defender’s Office (Charlottesville)
- Fredericksburg Public Defender’s Office (Virginia)
- Nashville Public Defender’s Office
- Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia
- Salt Lake Legal Defenders
- Virginia Capital Representation Resource Center (Charlottesville)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
- Department of Justice, Aviation and Admiralty Office (Washington, D.C.)
- Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Child Exploitation Section (Washington, D.C.)
- Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section (Washington, D.C.)
- Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (Washington, D.C.)
- Department of Justice, Environmental Crimes Section (Washington, D.C.)
- Department of Justice, Environmental and Natural Resources Division (Washington, D.C.)
- Department of Justice, Office of Special Investigations (Washington, D.C.)
- National Labor Relations Board - Region 5 (Baltimore)
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Maine (Portland)
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of California (Sacramento)
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Middle District of Alabama (Montgomery)
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of Texas (Houston)
- U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Western District of Michigan (Grand Rapids)

U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Western District of Virginia (multiple grantees; Charlottesville)
U.S. Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee (Washington, D.C.)

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- Albemarle County Commonwealth’s Attorney’s Office (Charlottesville, Virginia)
- Albemarle County Attorney’s Office (Charlottesville, Virginia)
- North Carolina Guardian ad Litem State Office (Raleigh)
- Office of the Massachusetts Attorney General (Boston)
- Westchester County District Attorney’s Office (White Plains, New York)
- Charlottesville City Commonwealth’s Attorney’s Office (Virginia)
- Portland City Attorney’s Office (Oregon)
- Commonwealth’s Attorney for the City of Virginia Beach (Virginia)
- Milwaukee County District Attorney’s Office

INTERNATIONAL
- Sarajevo War Crimes Court, Office of the Prosecutor (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Soros Foundation (Guatemala)
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (Kigali, Rwanda)
- International Justice Mission (Washington, D.C., and Kampala, Uganda)

PUBLIC SERVICE, 2005–2006
- Number of Students Who Logged Public Service Hours: 309
- Total Student Hours Logged: 12,440
- Number of Third-Year Students Who Completed 75 Hours of Public Service in Three Years: 68
- Number of Class of 2005 Graduates Employed in Public Service (as of May 2006): 32
- PILA Fellowships Awarded: 59
- PILA (Public Interest Law Association, a student organization) awards fellowships to first- and second-year students who work in public service full time during the summer.
- PILA Awards Total: $238,651

“During my second year in the Law School I co-chaired the Conference on Public Service and the Law, which gives people who do public interest work a chance to come together to learn from experts in their fields. We bring in speakers from across the country to present at about 20 workshops and panels. My year we were fortunate to have the president of the ACLU, Nadine Strossen, give the keynote address. We’ve had Justice Breyer in the past and this year Ted Kennedy gave the keynote address. It’s amazing how people with important things to do and busy schedules will go out of their way to come down to Charlottesville for a weekend and talk to a bunch of students who are dedicated to public interest work.”

Ryan Almstead ’06 will work for the Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York in Saratoga Springs. During his first summer he worked for the Legal Aid Justice Center in Charlottesville, focusing on housing, consumer, and disability issues facing low-income residents. The following summer he worked for the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii’s Housing Unit, where he advised housing projects on compliance with federal laws.
The University of Virginia School of Law is enriched by the scope of student organizations, extracurricular activities, and the community spirit that permeates student life. Opportunities include nine student-run academic journals, more than 60 interest-centered organizations, student governance (both School of Law and University), and a vibrant range of social and athletic activities. In addition, the University and local community are both large enough to offer something to meet anyone’s interests and small enough to make active participation compatible with a student’s rigorous academic schedule.

Virginia values its reputation as a school that produces graduates who are skilled in law and balanced in life. It encourages students to enjoy their legal studies, to expand intellectually and personally, and to join the thousands of successful alumni who recall their law school years with warmth and enthusiasm.

**THE HONOR SYSTEM**

Established in 1842, the University of Virginia’s Honor System is one of the school’s most venerated traditions. Administered solely by students, the Honor System requires that an individual act honorably in all relations and phases of student life. More specifically, the system rests on the premise that lying, cheating, and stealing are breaches of the spirit of honor and mutual trust and are not to be tolerated within the University community. Students found guilty by a jury of their peers are permanently dismissed from the University. Expulsion is, and has been, the only sanction for an honor violation for more than 160 years.

**ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS**

- Journal of Law & Politics
- Virginia Environmental Law Journal
- Virginia Journal of International Law
- Virginia Journal of Law & Technology
- Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law
- Virginia Law Review
- Virginia Law & Business Review
- Virginia Sports and Entertainment Law Journal
- Virginia Tax Review

**STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS**

- A’Cappellate Opinions
- ACLU-UVA Law
- Action for a Better Living Environment
- American Constitution Society for Law and Policy
- Asian Pacific American Law Students Association
- Black Law Students Association
- Chabad Club
- Conference on Public Service and the Law
- Domestic Violence Project
- Federalist Society
- Fowler Society
- Graduate Law Students
- Health Law Interest Group
- Human Rights Study Project

“At this school I feel like we always have something going on—there’s always the Libel Show or the PILA Auction, which raises money for the Public Interest Law Association. Just the way people come out en masse shows what a great community we have. We had a 10-miler race recently. I’ve never seen anything like that before—where every single step of the way there were people cheering you on, and when I got to the end there were a bunch of law students there who came out early on a Saturday morning just to cheer on their friends. I’m going to miss that.”

Irene Noguchi ’06, an Orange County, California, native and Stanford graduate, participated in the Asian Pacific American Law Students Association, the Virginia Law Weekly, and was a Peer Advisor. She has accepted a position with Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth in Newport Beach, California.
inter alia
Islamic Legal Exchange
JD/MBA Society
Jewish Law Students Association
John Bassett Moore Society of International Law
Just Democracy
Lambda Law Alliance
Latin American Law Organization
Law Christian Fellowship
Law Partners
Legal Advisory Workshops for Undergraduate Students
Legal Assistance Society
Legal Education Project
Lex United
The Libel Show
Migrant Farmworker Project
The Mock Trial Team
Moot Court Board
National Security and Law Society
North Grounds Softball League
OWLS (Older Wiser Law Students)
Peer Advisor Program
Phi Alpha Delta
Phi Delta Phi
Pro Bono Criminal Assistance Project
Public Interest Law Association
Rape Crisis Advocacy Project
Rappahannock Legal Services Clinic
Rex E. Lee Law Society
St. Thomas More Society
Student Legal Forum
Students United to Promote Racial Awareness
Virginia Animal Law Society
Virginia Employment and Labor Law Association
Virginia Entertainment and Sports Law Association
Virginia Environmental Law Forum
Virginia Innocence Project Student Group
Virginia Law and Business Society
Virginia Law Democrats
Virginia Law Families
Virginia Law and Graduate Republicans
Virginia Law Veterans
Virginia Law Weekly (newspaper)
Virginia Law Women
Virginia Society of Law and Technology
Volunteer Income Tax Association
Women of Color

STUDENT GOVERNMENT
Student Bar Association
First Year Council
University Student Council
University Honor Committee
University Judiciary Committee

DILLARD FELLOW PROGRAM
Second- and third-year law students may apply for a fellowship in the Dillard Fellow Program, an integral part of the course in legal research and writing. Dillard Fellows work directly with first-year students, teaching research methods, reviewing and commenting on papers, and generally assisting students with their research and writing needs.

STUDENT RECORDS
Through its academic services office, the School of Law provides support to all enrolled students to help them through their educational program. The Student Records Office implements academic regulations, maintains course descriptions and schedules, provides assistance regarding enrollment processes and fulfilling requirements for graduation, processes bar examination applications, coordinates the final examination process, and helps students at various steps through their legal education.

STUDENT AFFAIRS
The Office of Student Affairs offers individual counseling, administers policies regarding personal challenges students may encounter, works closely with student organizations and academic journal personnel, coordinates extracurricular activities, administers disability accommodations, and fosters interaction between students and faculty in a variety of settings. A wide range of support services is available to all law students as quality-of-life issues are addressed.
ATHLETICS

The North Grounds Recreational Center, located near the School of Law, offers a well-equipped exercise room and basketball, squash, and racquetball courts. The University’s Aquatic and Fitness Center offers an indoor Olympic-size pool, two stories of fitness equipment, basketball courts, running track, a leisure pool, whirlpool and sauna, and aerobics classes. Several other gyms, 14 acres of playing fields, and outdoor basketball and tennis courts round out the extensive sports and recreation opportunities available at the University.

The North Grounds Softball League, a longstanding School of Law tradition, organizes games in the fall and the spring, with league play involving more than 80 teams and 700–800 students. Students also field co-ed soccer teams and play pickup games in many other sports.

HOUSING

Although the University of Virginia provides some graduate housing, space is limited and many School of Law students choose to live off Grounds.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: www.law.virginia.edu/housing

For single students, University accommodations are available in Copeley III, adjacent to the School of Law, and, after the first year of study, in the Ranges in Thomas Jefferson’s Academical Village. Copeley III contains air-conditioned, two-bedroom apartments, each housing four graduate students and/or upperclass undergraduate students. Utilities are included in the rent. Law and Darden business students have priority for these accommodations.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: University Housing Office at 434.924.6873. www.virginia.edu/housing

For married students and students with families are located in University Gardens and Copeley Hill. University Gardens is an eight-building complex north of the University that contains one- and two-bedroom apartments. Each apartment is furnished with a refrigerator and stove. Copeley Hill is a larger version of University Gardens, located near the School of Law, with one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Family Housing Office at 434.924.7030. www.virginia.edu/housing/family.php

COMPUTING

The School of Law has a wireless network throughout the entire Law Grounds. Students may use notebook computers in the classroom, as seats are equipped with electrical outlets, and in the library, where most carrels have electrical outlets.

Given the importance of access to networked information, the School of Law’s reliance on electronic communications, and the requirement that students take exams on computers, the School of Law requires that all entering J.D. students own a notebook computer with a wireless network card. The School of Law’s student financial aid budget may include $2,500 toward the cost of purchasing a new notebook computer.
ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW
Each year, many highly qualified college graduates apply for the necessarily limited number of places in the first-year class. Our admissions process aims to select from the applicant pool an entering class of students who will contribute to this academic community during their three years of residency and, ultimately, to society and to the legal profession. To that end, the admissions committee considers many factors. These include not only intellectual aptitude and academic achievement, but also individual accomplishments and experiences—such as dedication or a constructive response to adversity—that predict success, as well as geographic, racial, ethnic, economic, and ideological diversity.

Rigid standards based simply on a combination of an LSAT score and cumulative undergraduate grade-point average cannot be the only criteria for selecting an entering class. Members of our admissions committee, assisted by admissions professionals, assess each applicant as an individual. This assessment takes into account not only LSAT scores and undergraduate grades, but also the strength of an applicant’s undergraduate or graduate curriculum, trends in grades, the maturing effect of experiences since college, the nature and quality of any work experience, significant achievement in extracurricular activities in college, service in the military, contributions to campus or community through service and leadership, and personal qualities displayed. An applicant’s experiences surmounting economic, social, or educational difficulties with grace and courage, demonstrating the capacity to grow in response to challenge, and showing compassion for the welfare of others can play a role in the admissions decision.

Application Requirements
The University of Virginia School of Law enrolls only full-time students for the three-year program of study for the J.D. degree. Students are admitted only for the term that begins in late August.

Early Decision option: If the University of Virginia is your first choice for law school, you may apply under the Early Decision option. Early Decision applicants commit to enrolling if admitted and must withdraw all applications to other law schools once notified of Early Decision admission. Early Decision applicants must ensure that we have received a completed application by November 15, 2006. A completed Early Decision application includes the signed Early Decision Agreement; the application; any attachments required as part of the application, including the personal statement; the LSAT/LSDAS report; two letters of recommendation; and the $70 application fee. Please note that it can take 10–14 days for an application submitted through the Law School Admissions Council (LSAC) electronic application service to reach us. If you are applying as an in-state candidate, you also must submit the Application for In-State Educational Privileges with the application. A decision will be mailed by April 16, 2007. Late applications will be accepted and reviewed, but applicants are not guaranteed an admissions decision by April 16. We encourage you to submit your application using the LSDAS electronic application service, which is included with your Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) registration. Using the LSDAS electronic application will significantly expedite the processing of your application. You also may download a PDF version of the application at www.law.virginia.edu/admissions. If you are unable to access the PDF version of the application, please contact the Admissions Office at 434.924.7351 to request a paper copy of the application forms.

Law School Admission Test Score
Applicants must submit an LSAT score. The LSAT is given throughout the country and in numerous overseas locations four times in the 2006–2007 application cycle, in June, September, December, and February. Applicants should arrange to take the LSAT early, preferably in June or September of the year preceding the year for which admission to the School of Law is sought. Results from the December test are acceptable for applicants applying under the regular application option only. Applicants who submit February LSAT scores may be at a disadvantage, since many places in the class will have been filled by the time February scores are received.
We will accept LSAT scores that can be reported to us on the standard LSAT/LSDAS report. LSAC will report any scores earned within the last five test years, and with payment of a special fee will retrieve and report scores between five and 10 years old.

Transcript of Prior Academic Record
You must register with the LSDAS. LSDAS will receive your undergraduate and any graduate transcripts, copy them, and forward the transcripts to the law schools to which you apply.

Do not send your academic transcripts directly to the Admissions Office. If you are accepted for admission and choose to enroll, you will then be asked to submit an official copy of your final undergraduate transcript, showing award of your undergraduate degree, directly to the School of Law.

For more information about the LSAT or LSDAS service, contact

Law School Admission Council
Post Office Box 2000
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940
Telephone: 215.968.1001
www.lsac.org

Letters of Recommendation
Applicants must provide two letters of recommendation. Recommenders should evaluate your potential as a law student, so letters from members of your college or graduate school faculty who can discuss your academic performance are particularly helpful. If you have been out of school for several years and have difficulty securing an academic reference, you may substitute letters from employers or others who have worked closely with you. In any event, letters should address the skills necessary for rigorous, advanced academic work: the ability to read complex textual material closely, to analyze it carefully, and to present reasoned conclusions in writing and orally; maturity; self-discipline; commitment; and professionalism.

The School of Law strongly encourages applicants to submit letters through the LSAC Letter of Recommendation service. This service is included with your LSDAS subscription. Letters submitted through the LSAC Service are copied and sent to us along with your LSAT/LSDAS report. Updated reports are sent immediately if letters are received after your initial LSDAS report has been sent. To use this service, follow the instructions in the 2006–2007 LSAT & LSDAS Information Book or online at www.lsac.org. Be sure to provide each recommender a Letter of Recommendation form, available on the LSAC Web site. Letters also may be sent directly to the School of Law with your application for admission, or separately if your recommender prefers. If you do not use the LSAC Letter of Recommendation service, please follow the instructions for submitting a letter directly to the School of Law included with the application instructions on our Web site at www.law.virginia.edu/admissions.

If your college or university maintains a credentials service or a central file of letters of recommendation, those letters may be sent to the School of Law using the same process as for letters sent directly by the recommender.

Personal Statement
Include with your application a personal statement that will give the Admissions Committee any information you believe relevant to the admissions decision that is not elicited elsewhere in the application. The statement is your opportunity to tell us about yourself; it may address your intellectual interests, significant accomplishments, obstacles overcome, personal or professional goals, educational achievements, or any way in which your perspective, viewpoint, or experiences will add to the richness of the educational environment of the School of Law or to the diversity of the academic community.

Application Fee
Applications must include the nonrefundable $70 application fee. Checks should be made payable to the University of Virginia. Your canceled check will be your receipt.

If you are applying using the LSDAS electronic application service, you may pay your application fee using a credit card through the LSAC secure server. Follow the instructions on the LSAC Web site. You may also elect to print out the certification letter included with the LSDAS electronic application and mail it to the School of Law with a $70 check for the application fee.

Application for In-State Educational Privileges
If you are claiming entitlement to in-state educational privileges, you must submit the Application for Virginia In-State Educational Privileges with your application for admission. Failure to submit the application, or to supply any supplemental information that may be requested by the Virginia Status Office, may delay consideration of your application or result in your classification as a non-resident candidate. Please note that all applicants for in-
state educational privileges must complete Section A of the application. If you are under the age of 19, or if you receive more than half your financial support from a parent or spouse, your parent or spouse must complete Sections B and C.

For further information concerning Virginia residency status, contact
Committee on Virginia Status
Post Office Box 400160
Charlottesville, Virginia 22904-4160
Telephone: 434.982.3391
FAQs on Virginia residency:
www.law.virginia.edu/residents

Application Information for International or Foreign-Educated Students
Transcripts of postsecondary work completed at a college or university outside the United States or Canada must be submitted through the LSAC JD Credential Assembly Service (JD CAS). The one exception to this requirement is for work completed outside the United States or Canada through a study abroad, consortium, or exchange program sponsored by a U.S. or Canadian institution, where the work is clearly indicated as such on the home campus transcript. The JD CAS service is included in the LSDAS subscription fee. A Foreign Credential Evaluation will be completed by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers and incorporated into your LSDAS report.

With few exceptions, international students for whom the first language learned and spoken in the home is not English are required to demonstrate proficiency in English by completing the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) within two years prior to submitting the application. Details of the University’s TOEFL requirements can be found online at www.law.virginia.edu/admissions. If you are required to submit a TOEFL score, please contact the Educational Testing Service (ETS) and request that your TOEFL score be sent to LSAC as well as directly to the University of Virginia. LSAC’s TOEFL code for the JD Credential Assembly Service is 0058. The University of Virginia’s TOEFL code is 5820, department code 01. Your score will be included in the Foreign Credential Evaluation document that will be included in your LSDAS law school report.

To use the JD CAS, log in to your online account and follow the instructions for registering for the service. Be sure to print and mail a Transcript Request Form for each institution attended.

Questions about the JD Credential Assembly Service can be directed to LSAC at 215.968.1001, or lsacinfo@lsac.org.

Importance of Full Disclosure
Lawyers are held to high ethical standards. Failure to disclose an act or event is often more significant, and can lead to more serious consequences, than the act or event itself. Once the application has been submitted, you have a continuing duty to inform the Admissions Office of any changes in the information in the application, or any new information without which the application as previously submitted would be inaccurate or incomplete. Your duty to inform the Admissions Office of any changes continues until the time you receive a final admissions decision and, if admitted, until the time you matriculate as a student at the University of Virginia School of Law. False, misleading, or incomplete answers or statements made in this application, or in any materials submitted to the Admissions Office or the Financial Aid Office, could constitute a basis for denial of admission, recision of an offer of admission, or denial of admission to the practice of law, and may be reported to the Law School Admission Council for investigation of misconduct in the admissions process.

Students seeking to engage in the practice of law are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the rules for admission to the bar of the state in which they intend to seek admission, especially those rules relating to character, fitness, and other qualifications for practice.

Deferral and Reapplication to the School of Law
Students are accepted for admission only for the class currently being selected, with the exception of candidates participating in Teach for America or candidates admitted to a joint-degree program who elect not to begin in the School of Law. Exceptionally well-qualified applicants who are reasonably certain they will enroll the following year may, after paying all required confirmation deposits, request a deferral. Applicants who do not wish to commit to the University of Virginia may reapply in a subsequent year. Admission to one class does not guarantee admission to a subsequent class. However, we make every effort to accommodate those who are unable to register in the class to which they were originally admitted by giving substantial weight to prior acceptance.

Applicants who have applied previously must submit a new application form, the application fee, an updated résumé and personal statement, and two letters of recommendation. Letters may be the same as submitted in
a prior year, although we encourage applicants with new work or academic experience to submit letters from those who can discuss recent performance. Application files are maintained for two years. If the LSDAS report submitted previously contained all work taken toward the undergraduate degree, reapplicants are not required to submit a new LSAT/LSDAS report. Applicants who had not completed the undergraduate degree at the time the original application was filed must submit an updated LSDAS report showing the final year of work. Candidates reapplying for admission after two years must submit all required materials, as we will no longer have the original documents on file.

Transfer Students
Students who have completed one year of work at an ABA-accredited law school may apply for admission with advanced standing. Up to 32 credit hours may be transferred toward the J.D. from the University of Virginia. Applicants for transfer admission must submit all materials required for application as a first-year student, along with a transcript of the entire first year of work in law school, a statement of rank in class as of the end of the second semester, and a letter of good standing from the dean or other appropriate official stating that the applicant is a student in good standing and is eligible to return. Transfer applicants must furnish two letters of recommendation, at least one of which should be from a faculty member at the current law school.

Students with Disabilities
Prospective students who have questions concerning accommodations for physical disabilities, learning disabilities, or other disabling conditions should contact Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Martha Ballenger at 434.924.3737. Students accepted for admission are asked to contact Dean Ballenger, regardless of whether they provided information concerning disabilities in the admissions process, regarding their conditions and any appropriate accommodations the School of Law needs to make to assure access to the school’s academic programs and examinations. All information will be confidential except to the extent necessary to make accommodations.

Visiting Virginia
The School of Law encourages prospective students and applicants to visit the David A. Harrison III Law Grounds. Student-guided tours are available during the week while classes are in session. Admissions information sessions are held on most Friday afternoons during the summer months and through the fall semester. A schedule of information sessions and tours can be found on the Web at www.law.virginia.edu/admissions.

FINANCIAL AID
The University of Virginia School of Law assists its students in financing their legal education through a variety of resources, including scholarship assistance, Title IV federally sponsored programs such as Stafford Student Loans, Perkins Loans, GradPlus Loans and College Work-Study funding, and private-sector educational loans. The Financial Aid Office works individually with students to develop realistic budgets that meet the costs of obtaining a legal education and to identify sources of financial support that will enable students to achieve their educational and professional goals.

Scholarships
Scholarship assistance is provided through the generosity of alumni and friends of the School of Law and from general funds allocated by the School of Law and the University. Most scholarship assistance is awarded on a combined basis of academic merit and financial need. Some scholarships will be awarded solely on merit. All admitted applicants will be considered for merit-based assistance, and no separate application is required. Applicants who wish to be considered for scholarships for which demonstrated need is required must file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the School of Law Institutional Application for Financial Aid. Scholarships typically are renewed for the second and third years of law school, so long as the student’s academic progress is satisfactory. Scholarships to students enrolled in joint-degree programs are subject to review in accordance with policies governing tuition and fee payments to other University divisions.

Stafford Student Loan Program
The University participates in the Federal Family Educational Loan Program (FFELP) for Stafford Student Loans. Stafford Loans are available in interest-subsidized and unsubsidized forms. To borrow subsidized Stafford Loan funds, students must demonstrate financial need under a standard needs analysis. Students may borrow up to $8,500 in subsidized Stafford Student Loans; the federal government pays the interest on the loan while the borrower is in school and for a six-month grace period following graduation or withdrawal. Unsubsidized Stafford Loan assistance is not need-based. Students borrowing unsubsidized Stafford Loans may defer payment of principal and interest while
enrolled and for a six-month grace period following graduation, in which case accrued interest is added to the principal.

Beginning with the 2007–2008 academic year, a student may borrow an annual maximum of $20,500 in combined subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans. The interest rate is fixed at an annual rate of 6.8 percent. The maximum aggregate for the subsidized Stafford Loans is $65,500; the maximum aggregate for the combined subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans is $138,500. Students who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents are not eligible to borrow under the Stafford Loan program.

The University has established Bank of America as its preferred lender for all Stafford loans. Although students may choose to use any lender, the rates available through Bank of America may save borrowers through the life of the loan.

On average, graduating students have accumulated law school debt of $61,000, with payments of approximately $750 per month under the standard 10-year repayment term. Loan consolidation and repayment options are available in a variety of formats to meet individual needs.

**Supplemental Educational Loans**

Supplemental educational loans are available to help meet any costs of education not covered by scholarship assistance or Stafford Student Loans. Students may borrow additional loan resources through either the federally sponsored GradPlus Loan Program or private-sector educational loans. The GradPlus loan carries a fixed interest rate of 8.5 percent and requires a basic credit inquiry. Private loans have variable interest rates and are based on the applicant’s credit history and ability to repay. As with FFELP loans, the University has established the Bank of America as its preferred lender for GradPlus and private educational loans, but students may choose to use any lender. Interest rates are based on market indicators and may vary from lender to lender. Most lenders allow interest to be deferred until graduation, or when your enrollment ceases or drops below half time. An eligible co-borrower or co-signer may be required. The School of Law’s Financial Aid Office is not involved in the credit evaluation process. Students who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents are eligible to borrow private-sector educational loans, assuming that the borrower meets established credit criteria.

**To Apply for Financial Aid**

Students who wish to be considered for financial assistance based on need must file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the School of Law Institutional Application for Financial Aid. The priority application deadline is February 15. The FAFSA is available at financial aid offices at undergraduate schools, from the School of Law Financial Aid Office, or online at www.fafsa.ed.gov. The School of Law Institutional Application for Financial Aid is available as a supplemental form with the LSDAS electronic application or in a PDF version on the School of Law Web site at www.law.virginia.edu/admissions.

When completing the FAFSA, please note that the Title IV Code for the University of Virginia is 003745. Enter the school name only as University of Virginia. We cannot process any requests for need-based assistance until we receive your need analysis from the Federal Processing Center and your Institutional Application for Financial Aid. You may be asked to provide additional documentation.

Please note that, although provision of a social security number is optional in the admissions process, an applicant for financial aid must provide a social security number for FAFSA matching purposes.

**Verification Process**

The Federal Central Processor may select some financial aid applications for verification. If your application is selected for audit, you will be asked to provide signed copies of your (and your spouse’s, if appropriate) federal tax forms, W-2 forms, or other financial documents to compare with information on the financial aid application. Title IV funds will not be available until the verification process is complete and any discrepancies are resolved. Our office may also elect to verify students’ files not selected for federal verification.

**Budgets**

Budgets for the 2006–2007 academic year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Virginia Resident</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition and Fees</td>
<td>$30,700</td>
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<td>Living Expenses</td>
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<td>Books and Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$46,300</td>
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</table>

**Outside Scholarships**

Students who receive outside scholarship assistance must inform the Financial Aid Office in writing. Outside scholarships will not reduce the amount of any scholarship assistance from the School of Law, but may reduce the amount of loans a student may borrow.
Regulations for Title IV Funds
If a student who has received Title IV funds (Stafford Student Loans, Perkins Loans, or College Work-Study) takes a leave of absence or withdraws from school, the University is required to recalculate eligibility for funds for that semester, and applicable federal regulations will govern calculation of the loan repayment deferral period. Examples of refund calculations may be found online at www.virginia.edu/financialaid.

Virginia Loan Forgiveness Program
Virginia offers one of the nation’s most generous and comprehensive public service law school repayment assistance programs. For complete information on loan forgiveness for graduates who enter public service, please see page 32 of this bulletin.

Important Web Site Addresses
For information about FAFSA online:
www.studentaid.ed.gov
To access and complete the FAFSA form online:
www.fafsa.ed.gov
National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS):
www.nslds.ed.gov
NSLDS is a clearinghouse with data on all Title IV aid (Stafford Student Loans, Perkins Loans, and College Work-Study) a student receives. A Personal Identification Number (PIN) or your Electronic Access Code (EAC) will be required to access this site. Applicants who complete the FAFSA matching process will receive a PIN. Any student or former borrower can obtain a PIN by registering at: www.pin.ed.gov.

Questions concerning financial aid should be directed to
Office of Financial Aid
University of Virginia School of Law
580 Massie Road
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903-1738
Phone: 434.924.7805
Fax: 434.982.2128
E-mail: finaid@law.virginia.edu