

Faculty Curricular Advice



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Introduction

The faculty advises every law student to take a well-balanced curriculum regardless of potential career choices. In particular, each student should try to take as many of the following courses as feasible:

Civil Procedure II	Administrative Law
Evidence	U.S. Constitutional Law II
Business Associations	Substantive Criminal Law
Federal Income Tax	Commercial Law

In addition, each student should take at least one course in the International or Foreign law and transactions areas in order to have some perspective on an increasingly globalized legal practice. In the same vein, students may find illuminating at least one course which offers a general perspective on law and its development, such as Jurisprudence, Legal History, Law and Society, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Psychology and Law, or Law and Economics when they are offered. Students taking such a balanced curriculum would take approximately 35-38 credits leaving 19 to 22 credits of the 88 required for graduation for electives or some specialization and graduation requirements.

Taking a balanced basic curriculum will expose the student to a number of skills as well as content. For example, Commercial Law, Federal Income Tax, Substantive Criminal Law, Evidence and Administrative Law all focus on statutes and legislative practice in differing ways. Administrative Law and Constitutional Law demonstrate limits on politics and government. Civil Procedure II completes the picture of the trial system begun in the first year. Business Associations introduces the ideas of private ordering and governance. All of these courses together show differing perspectives on legal change and flexibility. Finally, a choice among seminars and workshops sharpens oral and written communication skills.

The faculty also recognizes that there are other criteria that are useful in choosing courses, such as to seek a broad exposure to as many faculty members and their approaches as possible, or to take courses for their specific content. Students should not take courses related to the bar as a substitute for bar study, but should take such courses on their own merit or because they fit an overall curriculum plan. In addition, students are encouraged to take advantage of the many opportunities to assist underserved populations. These opportunities are available throughout the curriculum.

Some students may wish a degree of specialization based upon a desired career goal. In that regard this introduction is followed by advice listed by general categories of the curriculum. These listings are not meant to substitute for a balanced grounding as described above. Nor are the recommendations meant to be rigid. The lists are offered for guidance. In fact, all of the basic courses listed above are recommended as also basic to one, and usually more, of the more specialized area advice sections, particularly in litigation and international law choices. For more detail about courses and professors, be sure to see the specific course descriptions.

Students should note that the menu requirements stated in Chapter 4 of the Student Handbook must still be satisfied. In order to graduate, each student must successfully complete 36 credits from courses in the 100, 200, and 300 level, and one course in the 400 level. (The course numbers indicate the level in the year in which the student enrolls in the course.) In your registration packet, you will find a list of courses by course number. Students must also satisfy

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the Skills Requirement, the Seminar/Workshop Requirement and the Upper-Class Writing Requirement. These are described in greater detail in the Student Handbook.

Finally, students should note that not each of these courses listed below is necessarily given each year.

Business and Taxation Law

I. Introductory Business Courses

- Business Associations
- Commercial Law I
- Federal Income Taxation I
- Administrative Law
- Legal Accounting

II. Directly Related Courses

- Agency and Partnership
- Alcoholic Beverage Law
- Antitrust
- Banking Law
- Bankruptcy
- Bankruptcy Clinic
- Business Planning Seminar
- Corporate Finance
- Commercial Law II
- Commercial Loan Transaction Workshop
- Corporate Tax (or Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities I)
- Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities II
- Partnership Tax (LLM only)
- Insurance
- International Business Transactions
- International Economic Law /Trade Law
- International Finance
- International Sales
- International Taxation
- Real Estate Transactions
- Reorganization in Bankruptcy Workshop
- Securities Regulation
- State and Local Tax Workshop
- Tax Planning Workshop
- Transactional Skills Workshop
- Trusts & Estates
- Introduction to the Deal
- Corporate Counsel

III. Useful Courses

Alternative Dispute Resolution
Civil Procedure II
Environmental Law
Employment Discrimination
Evidence
Federal Courts/Jurisdiction
Labor Law
Substantive Criminal Law

There are many types of business law. All students considering a business or tax law practice should take Business Associations, Commercial Law I, and Federal Income Taxation I. Administrative Law is also important. Legal Accounting will be helpful to students lacking a business or accounting background.

Students interested in concentrating in particular areas should take further courses. Those interested in corporate law might take Agency, Bankruptcy, Corporate Tax. From such courses, they would go on to take advanced courses such as Business Planning Seminar, Corporate Finance, and Securities Regulation.

Students interested in commercial law should take Commercial Law II and Bankruptcy. Those desiring broader exposure should consider Banking Law, International Sales and the Commercial Loan Transaction Workshop.

After completing Federal Income Taxation, students interested in business taxation should consider Corporate Tax, Partnership Tax and International Tax. Students interested in personal taxation should consider Trusts & Estates, and Employee Benefits. More advanced courses are offered in the LLM Program in Taxation. We also offer a 7 Semester J.D./LL.M. Program in Taxation; more information is available from Professor Hill, Program Director., Students interested in business litigation should consider Civil Procedure II, Evidence, and Substantive Criminal Law. Alternative Dispute Resolution and Federal Courts provide advanced offerings.

Students interested in other specialties might consider Antitrust, Environmental Law, Employee Benefits, Labor Law, International Business Transactions, and International Economic Law /Trade Law.

We regularly offer a Transactional Skills workshop, which aims at developing planning, negotiations, and drafting skills. Students have the opportunity to work with adjunct faculty who are leading transactional lawyers, drawn from South Florida's rich domestic and international practice community. We also often offer a workshop called Introduction to the Deal which will also introduce you to drafting of significant corporate documents.

Professor Manning, Professor Halpert, Bradley and Professor Widen are available to answer questions in this area.

Criminal Law

- I. Introductory Course – Criminal Procedure (1st year)
- II. Basic Courses
 - Substantive Criminal Law
 - Evidence
 - Advanced Criminal Procedure
- III. Directly Related
 - International Criminal Law
 - Immigration
 - Florida Criminal Procedure
 - Domestic Violence Seminar (Offered Occasionally)
 - Juvenile Justice Workshop
 - Rico Workshop (Offered Occasionally)
 - Death Penalty (Offered Occasionally)
 - New Directions in Lawyering
 - Mental Health Law (Offered Occasionally)
 - Criminal Prosecution and Defense Lawyering
 - Fourth Amendment Seminar
 - Wrongful Convictions Workshop (Offered Occasionally)
 - Scientific Evidence Seminar
- IV. Useful Courses
 - Constitutional Law II
 - Florida Constitutional Law
 - State & Local Government
 - Federal Courts
 - Litigation Skills
 - Street Law Workshop
 - Clinical Placement (Criminal)

For students interested in criminal law practice Substantive Criminal Law and Evidence are suggested second year choices. After that, there is no suggested particular sequencing. The law school offers on a regular basis several criminal law seminars useful to choose from for the third year and writing requirement. Finally, there are often specific subject seminars to watch for that will be offered on a sporadic or single time basis.

The main division in the practice area is the difference between street and white-collar crimes. However, students should realize that in starting their careers there will be more opportunities in the street crime area and those who prefer white-collar practice often apprentice in the former area. For those students aiming at white-collar practice, the following courses should be added: Business Associations, Federal Income Tax, Securities Regulation, Antitrust, and Environmental Law.

A student taking the basic and directly related courses would use 22 credits plus seminars and would be able to add litigation skills comfortably.

Professors Coker, Barnes, Bascuas, Jones and Mourer are available to answer questions in this area.

Domestic and Personal Law

- I. Basic Courses
 - Family Law
 - Trusts & Estates
 - Federal Income Tax
- II. Directly Related Courses
 - Accounting
 - Administrative Law
 - Consumer Law
 - Trust and Estates II (Offered Occasionally)
 - Seminars – Juvenile Justice
 - Domestic Violence Seminar (Offered Occasionally) Family Law Workshop
 - Children and Youth Law Clinic
 - Sexuality and Law Workshop
 - Community Health Law Clinic and Elder Law Clinic
 - New Directions in Lawyering;
- III. Useful Courses
 - Civil Procedure II
 - Evidence
 - Business Associations
 - Commercial Law I
 - U.S. Constitutional Law II
 - Florida Constitutional Law
 - Bankruptcy
 - Land Use (occasional)
 - Real Estate Transactions
 - Litigation Skills
 - Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - Mediation Workshop
 - Substantive Criminal Law
 - Immigration
 - Removal and Asylum Workshop
 - Advanced Immigration Law Seminar

As the student can see from the useful course listing, practice in this area really demands a well-rounded legal education. Students should expect clients will want them to work both with individuals and family businesses on a wide variety of problems. There is no particular sequencing advised, but several of the four credit courses should be taken in the second year to assure availability. . A course or two in the graduate programs on Estate Planning or Taxation may be taken in the third year with permission of the program director.

A student taking the basic and related courses would use twenty to twenty-four credits leaving substantial room for generally useful courses. Professors Coombs, Williams, Perlmutter and Fenton are available to answer questions in this area.

Employment and Labor Law

- I. Introductory or Core Work Courses
 - Labor Law
 - Employment Law
 - Employment Discrimination
- II. Basic Labor and Work Courses
 - Administrative Law
 - Arbitration or Labor Law II (Offered Occasionally)
 - Workers Compensation
- III. Directly Related Courses
 - Agency and Partnership
 - Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - Bankruptcy
 - Business Associations
 - Constitutional Law II -- Individual Rights
 - Disabilities Law (Offered Occasionally)
 - Immigration
 - Law and Political Economy (Offered Occasionally)
 - Art and Entertainment Law
 - Sports Law
- IV. Useful Courses
 - Accounting for Lawyers
 - Evidence
 - Federal Jurisdiction
 - International Law and/or International Economic Law
 - International Human Rights
 - Law and Economics
 - Poverty or Welfare Law

Additional courses to watch for and consider: Advanced Labor courses and seminars on specific topics; which may also include: Safety and Occupational Safety and Health; Aids and Law; Community Development ; NAFTA Seminar ; Labor Law History ; American Legal History .

Students interested in a variety of practice options involving work and employment should consider the listed courses for inclusion in their course planning. Of course, since almost all topics in upper level courses in some way impact upon work or workers, the first admonishment to the student wishing to specialize in this area is to gain a well-balanced general legal education.

The basic introduction to work law may begin in one of two ways. First, the student interested in traditional collective bargaining, and union-management relations may begin with Labor Law I. Advanced courses include Employment Benefits, Immigration, Disabilities, and Bankruptcy; and Public Sector Employment and Workers Compensation when offered.

Employment and Labor Law, cont.

These more specialized courses may lead the interested student in various directions of concentration or independent study. A general introduction to Public International Law or International Economic law will be necessary for practice choices increasingly involving a globally managed economy.

Of general benefit, a student should take Evidence, Administrative Law, Business Associations, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Federal Courts and possibly Accounting or Law and Economics. Of special interest may be Poverty or Welfare Law or International Human Rights.

Note carefully, beyond categories I and II, many students will wish to tailor choices to increasingly clearer practice goals. For example, an employee side practice will add courses related to Litigation Skills, Civil Procedure and Civil Rights; while an employer or management side interest would add business, securities, and tax courses instead of the litigation courses; a particularly international focus will add additional courses depending on the settings of practice in replacement of some of the alternative choices. The list offered is for guidance and not meant to be rigidly prescriptive. For more detail, be sure to see the specific course descriptions. In some cases, general courses with particular professors may or may not include significant labor or work materials.

Professors Casebeer is available to answer questions in this area.

Entertainment and Sports Law

- I Basic Courses
 - Art and Entertainment Law
 - Sports Law
 - Entertainment Law Seminar
 - Cutting Edge Issues in Art and Entertainment Law
 - Cultural Property & Heritage Law Seminar
 - Art and Entertainment Law Workshop
 - Law and Media Seminar
- II. Related Courses
 - Arbitration
 - Administrative Law
 - Antitrust
 - Business Associations
 - Communications
 - Constitutional Law II
 - Copyright
 - Federal Income Tax
 - Labor Law
 - Litigation Skills
 - Mediation
 - Negotiation
 - Trademark
 - Trusts and Estates

Work in the fields of entertainment and sports requires a well rounded legal education, especially those courses important to any individual or business entity. These legal problems appear regularly in the context of entertainment and sports. Furthermore, slightly different emphasis may depend on whether the anticipated practice will be individual representation or working with leagues. In the second year, students are wise to get four credit basic courses in Business Associations, Constitutional Law, Tax, and Trusts and Estates, in order to be able to workably take the other elective courses and possibly litigation skills in the third year. In this sense the basic courses listed above may best serve as capstone courses building on the general courses in the second year. A student taking all the recommended courses would use 57 credits or most of their upper two years of study.

Students interested in this area should also consult the Intellectual Property offerings. In addition, the student should watch for courses offered occasionally, such as Advanced Torts, Agency, Privacy, etc.

Students interested in this area should consult with Professor Levi.

Government and Regulation Law

- I. Introductory Course – U.S. Constitutional Law I (1st year)
- III. Basic Courses
 - U.S. Constitutional Law II
 - Administrative Law
 - Legislation
- IV. Regulatory Courses
 - Environmental Law
 - Everglades/Ecosystem Restoration Seminar
 - Communications Law
 - Civil Rights, Economic Justice and Independent Media
 - Race, Ethnicities and Law
 - Antitrust
 - Aviation Law
 - Insurance Law
 - Securities Regulation (Business Assoc. prereq.)
 - Labor or Labor & Employment Law
 - Law and Medicine
 - Employment Discrimination
 - Bankruptcy (Commercial Law I prereq.)
 - International Business Transactions
 - Immigration
 - Advanced Immigration Seminar
 - Removal and Asylum Workshop
 - Alcoholic Beverages Law
 - Wine Law Seminar
 - State & Local Government
 - National Security Law Seminar
- V. Useful Courses
 - Civil Procedure II
 - Evidence
 - Substantive Criminal Law
 - International Law
 - Florida Constitutional Law
 - Federal Courts/Jurisdiction

Students interested in working in government or representing clients in matters before regulatory institutions should take Constitutional Law II and Administrative Law in the second year in order to get the most out of specific regulatory settings. These second year courses should be supplemented by any prerequisite courses for Regulatory Courses and some of the Useful Courses for a balanced curriculum. Thereafter the student should pick and choose some courses, but not all, from the regulatory group in order to see in specific settings how statutes are interpreted and applied in administrative institutions.

Students should consult the faculty members who teach in the regulatory areas of substantive interest to them.

Intellectual Property

- I. Introductory Course – Property (First year)
- II. Additional Basic Courses –
 - Intellectual Property
 - Copyright
 - International Copyright
 - Patent Law
 - Trademarks
 - Software and Intellectual Property Seminar
- III. Related Courses
 - Administrative Law
 - Business Associations
 - Commercial Law
 - Federal Income Tax
 - Internet Law
 - Food Law
 - Alcoholic Beverages Law
 - Antitrust
 - Civil Procedure II
 - Federal Courts
 - International Law
 - European Union Law

For students interested in this area, the basic courses total 12 credits. However, students should take the first four courses of the related courses in their second year for background. Careers in this area split somewhat between processing rights and litigation. This is particularly true in the patents area. In fact to appear before the patent bar requires a separate bar examination and qualification. Further Patents and Copyright practice is also often split. Patents is not necessary for a traditional copyright practice.

Professors DePoorter, Levi and Fromkin are available to answer questions in this area.

International and Foreign Law and Transactions

- I. Basic Area Courses
 - International Law
 - Comparative Law
 - Conflicts of Law
- II. Additional Area Courses
 - A. International Business Transactions
 - European Community Law
 - International Business Transactions
 - International Commercial Arbitration Seminar
 - International Arbitration Workshop
 - International Economic Law
 - International Sales
 - International Credit Transactions
 - International Finance
 - International Tax
 - International Copyright
 - Doing Business in Latin America
 - Project Development and Finance in Latin America
 - Transnational Litigation and Arbitration
 - Latin American Arbitration Seminar
 - Admiralty
 - Marine Insurance
 - B. Public International Law
 - Law of the Sea
 - Law of the Sea Seminar
 - International Human Rights
 - International Criminal Law
 - International Environmental Law
 - International Organizations
 - Immigration
 - Internet
 - Globalization and Law Seminar
 - C. Foreign Law and Transactions
 - European Community Law
 - Islamic Law
 - Introduction to German Law
 - Comparative Criminal Law
 - Comparative U.S. and E.U. Food Law
 - Latin American Law
 - Press Freedoms in the Americas Seminar
 - Caribbean Law
 - Basic Notions of Latin American Contracts Workshop

Introduction, cont.

As globalization proceeds it will become more apparent that virtually the entire curriculum bears upon or draws from the international setting. Therefore, any student seeking to eventually practice in the international area needs to be well grounded in the general curriculum as their first aim. For example, students pursuing international economic regulation should cross-reference the Business Area. Conversely, even generalist curriculum choices should include courses in Foreign and International Law. J.D. students interested in a systematic exposure to international and comparative legal problems can choose from three distinct, yet complimentary, lines of courses (listed as II. A., B., and C.). Especially, for International Business and Transactions, and Public International Law, the course that provides the best background for further choices is International Law. In addition, it is strongly recommended that anyone interested in international transactions take the basic course in Conflicts of Law.

From this starting point the student can choose to emphasize courses concerned with regulation of economic transactions and order, courses concerned with public international institutions, or courses concerned with comparative and foreign legal systems. Of course, these further choices need not be limited to one of the particular headings. They are separated because of likely differences in the emphasis of differing types of practice alternatives dealing roughly with business, government, and transnational or multiple jurisdictional legal problems respectively. It is always an important plus to have fluency in at least one language other than English.

Students interested in this area may wish to consider the 7 semester Joint J.D./LL.M. Programs in International Law, Inter-American Law or Ocean and Coastal Law. You can learn more information by seeing the Program Director, Jessica Carvalho Morris.

Students may also wish to explore the International Moot Court Workshop which may lead to participation in the Jessup Competition, the Vis International Commercial Arbitration Competition or some of our other international moot court offerings.

Prof. Bradley, Rosenn, Oxman, Williamson, and Schnably are available to answer questions in this area.

Litigation

- I. Introductory Courses - Civil Procedure I, Criminal Procedure I (1st year)
- II. Basic Courses
 - Civil Procedure II
 - Substantive Criminal Law
 - Evidence
 - Analysis of Evidence
 - Analysis of Evidence Workshop
 - Litigation Skills I
 - Federal Courts
- III. Related Area Courses
 - Conflicts of Law
 - Litigation Skills II
 - Clinical Placements
 - Administrative Law
 - Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - Mediation
 - International Commercial Arbitration Seminar
 - International Arbitration Workshop
 - Advanced Criminal Procedure
 - New Directions in Lawyering
 - Transnational Litigation and Arbitration
 - Florida Appellate Practice
 - Issues in Appellate Law Seminar
 - Trial Competitions
 - Advanced Moot Court Workshop
 - Federal Practice and Procedure Workshop
 - Contemporary Issues in Class Action Litigation
 - Scientific Evidence Seminar

Students interested in litigation need to put their course choices within several contexts. First, they need to recognize that litigation practice is broader than trial practice. At many large firms, the preparation of court documents and counseling of clients, especially to avoid litigation, will keep younger lawyers at arm's length from actual courtroom experience. Second, certain kinds of practice, for example commercial law, require only episodic trial experience, while others, for example personal injury representation, may emphasize frequent trials. Students are especially urged to consider judicial clerkships to gain further insight into their future plans. Third, it would be very difficult to take nearly all the courses offered, without foregoing a more important sound general legal education. The conclusion should be that students need a strong background in the substantive law that will be the subject of their litigation at least as much as the skills training they will need.

Introduction, cont.

In the second year, students should take Civil Procedure II, Evidence or Analysis of Evidence, Substantive Criminal Law, and U.S. Constitutional Law II. These courses will be helpful background, and Civil Procedure II and Evidence or Analysis of Evidence are (at least simultaneous) prerequisites for Litigation Skills I. Administrative Law also should be considered in the second year, along with Business Associations, Commercial Law and Federal Income tax. In the third year, students should add Federal Courts and probably Conflicts of Law (crucial in dealing with transnational litigation) as capstone courses. Additionally, students should consider Alternative Dispute Resolution or Mediation, International Commercial Arbitration, Transnational Litigation, and seminars on Rico, Criminal Evidence Workshop, or Litigation of Taxation.

For students wishing the maximum amount of skills training, successful completion of Litigation Skills I is a prerequisite for Litigation Skills II, and or Clinical Placement. Litigation Skills I is a six credit, one semester basic training course offered in the Fall and Spring semesters. For purposes of degree requirements, the course is counted as one workshop. Litigation Skills II is a three credit advanced course focusing on either criminal or business litigation.

Careful course planning is most important for clinical placement because of the large numbers of credits involved in meeting graduation distribution requirements plus the twelve credits required by Litigation Skills I and the Clinical Placement. Additionally, students working in such agencies as the Public Defender's office or the States Attorney's office should arrange their schedules so they can be available in the office when the practice requires. The Clinical Placement requires six credits and is available in approximately 20 agencies. This includes 220 hours work at the agency. Students spend an average sixteen hours per week during the Fall and Spring semesters, to receive credit, and are not permitted to work while they are enrolled in Clinical Placement. Certain agencies have entered into work study contracts with the School of Law; qualified students may work 220 hours for compensation and enroll in Clinical Placement for three credits.

Professors Anderson, Graham, Mourer and Newman are available to answer questions in this area.

Real Property

- I. Introductory Course – Property (First year)
- II. Additional Basic Courses –
 - Administrative Law
 - Constitutional Law II
 - Environmental Law
 - State & Local Government
 - Land Use
 - Trusts and Estates
- III. Related Courses
 - Business Associations
 - Federal Income Tax
 - Housing Law
 - Landlord Tenant
 - Land Security and Finance*
 - Mortgage Law
 - Florida Mortgage Law
 - Real Estate Transactions
 - Real Estate Transactions Workshop
 - Bankruptcy
 - State and Local Tax
 - Antitrust Community Economic Development & Design Clinic
 - Construction Law
 - Advanced Land Use*
 - Condominiums*

For the student interested in real property law as an area of practice, many courses in a generally rounded curriculum are suggested. In the second year, basic courses such as Constitutional Law II, Business Associations, Trusts and Estates, and Federal Income tax provide a wide range of background information in understanding property and regulation. In addition, State & Local Government and Environmental Law directly govern property uses. Students taking State & Local government should not take Real Property and Government as the courses are substantially the same and relevant skills can be learned in either.

In the third year, several specialty courses are available. It is also possible for the JD candidate to take some courses from the Graduate Program in Real Property Development such as the * courses. However, students registering for these courses must be third year, and must get the advance permission of the program director, Mr. Douglas Bischoff. This is of course another reason to get the basic courses in the second year.

A student taking the basic courses would use 20 credits. A student taking virtually all the recommendations would invest a year and one-half of their elective credits which except in rare circumstances would be overdoing it. Professors Doyle and Fajer are available to answer questions in this area.