

ACADEMIC ADVISING HANDBOOK

Loyola University New Orleans

College of Law

2007-2008

June 2007

PREFACE

The purpose of this handbook is to assist you in choosing wisely among the over 135 courses listed in the *Law Bulletin*. In fact, 107 different courses were taught in the 2006-2007 school year. Although the *Law Bulletin* contains the official rules to which you are held accountable, this handbook is intended to be a more user-friendly guide in deciding the courses to take for approximately the one-third of your hours that are electives.

Although many principles may inform your choice of electives such as time and professor, I suggest three principles to keep in the forefront. First, you need to pass a bar exam to become a lawyer. Cutting-edge and exciting courses are fine in moderation, but foundational courses should fill the bulk of your electives. Second, you are preparing for a career that you may enjoy for the next half century. You will never again have the time and leisure to explore areas of the law with an experienced guide. Do not miss the golden opportunities offered. Finally, the proper sequencing of courses will provide you with a better education.

The first portion of this handbook will cover the requirements for graduation. The required courses will be presented in two formats.

The second portion of this handbook makes recommendations for the Louisiana bar examination and common law bar examinations.

The third portion of this handbook suggests sequencing and specialization.

If you have suggestions for improving future editions, please let me know.

Lawrence W. Moore, S.J.
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

REQUIRED COURSES

Listed below are the required courses for each of the curricula. Unless you have a compelling reason for varying, you ought to enroll in the semester indicated below. Class schedules are made out for those following the prescribed course of studies. Those who vary may well find that scheduling difficult.

N.B. Those Civil Law students beginning their legal studies before the fall 2003 need only have taken the one-semester Civil Law Property.

REQUIRED COURSES FOR FULL-TIME

FIRST YEAR

<i>Fall Semester</i>	<i>Spring Semester</i>
<i>LCIVL702–Common Law contracts for Civil Law Students or</i> <u>LCOML700–Contracts I</u>3 LAW L705–Torts I.....3 LAW L725–Civil Procedure I.....3 <i>LCIVL706–Civil Law Property I or</i> <u>LCOML705–Common Law Property I</u> ...3 LAW L735–Criminal Law.....2 LAW L715–Legal Research and Writing....2	<i>LCIVL710–Conventional Obligations or</i> <u>LCOML701–Contracts II</u>3 LAW L710–Torts II.....2 LAW L730–Civil Procedure II.....3 <i>LCIVL707–Civil Law Property II or</i> <u>LCOML710–Common Law Property II</u> ..3 LAW L765–Moot Court.....2 LAW L770–The Legal Profession.....2
16	15

SECOND YEAR

LAW L750–Constitutional Law.....4 <i>LCIVL715–Successions or</i> <u>LCOML715–Trusts and Estates</u>3 LAW L760–Evidence.....3 Elective or Civil Law “Pool” Courses.....5 or 6	LAW L740–Administration of Criminal Justice I.....3 LAW L745–Business Organizations.....4 <i>LCIVL725–Sales and Leases</i>3 Elective or Civil Law “Pool” Courses.....5 or 6
15 or 16	15 or 16

THIRD YEAR

LAW L781–Law and Poverty.....2	Electives.....14 to 16
Elective or Civil Law “Pool” Courses.....12 to 14	
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/>	
14 or 16	

Civil law students must also take **at least two** of the four “pool” courses listed below. These are:

LCIVL900–Civil Law of Persons.....3
LCIVL920–Louisiana Donations and Trusts.....3
LCIVL930–Community Property.....3
LCIVL940–Security Rights.....3

As a matter of sequencing, we recommend that Civil Law of Persons and/or Louisiana Donations and Trusts be taken in the second year and that Community Property and/or Security Rights be taken in the third year.

In addition to the required and “pool” courses listed above, students must take one of six courses emphasizing philosophical or historical perspectives on law and a course satisfying the writing requirement. These courses and the courses that satisfy the writing requirement are set forth on page 38. Furthermore, students must satisfy the requirements of the skills training program in order to graduate. All freshman students are required to schedule and complete the full academic load listed for their respective curricula during the first year of study.

Students are cautioned to register for required courses in the years and semesters listed on this and the following page. Failing to do so may create a scheduling conflict in a subsequent semester which could delay graduation.

REQUIRED COURSES FOR PART-TIME

FIRST YEAR

<i>Fall Semester</i>	<i>Spring Semester</i>
LCIVL702–Common Law Contracts for Civil Law Students.....3	LCIVL710–Conventional Obligations.....3
LAW L705–Torts I.....3	LAW L710–Torts II.....2
LCIVL705–Civil Law Property I.....3	LAW L765–Moot Court.....2
LAW L715–Legal Research and Writing...2	LCIVL707–Civil Law Property II.....3
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/>
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/>	10
11	

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

2007 – 2008

LAW L760–Evidence.....3	LAW L745–Business Organizations.....4
LAW L725–Civil Procedure I.....3	LAW L730–Civil Procedure II.....3
LAW L770–The Legal Profession (Second Year)*.....2	Elective.....3 or 4
Elective or civil Law “Pool” Courses.....3 or 5	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/>
	10 or 11
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/>	
11 or 12	

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

2008 – 2009

LAW L750–Constitutional Law.....4	LAW L740–Administration of
LCIVL715–Successions.....3	Criminal Justice I.....3
LAW L735–Criminal Law.....2	LCIVL725–Sales and Leases.....3
LAW L770–The Legal Profession	Electives or Civil Law “Pool”
(Second Year) or	Courses.....4 or 5
Elective (Third Year).....2	
11	10 or 11

* LAW L770, The Legal Profession, offered each year, must be taken by second-year students. The other second-year courses alternate from one year to the next.

FOURTH YEAR

Electives or Civil law “Pool”	LAW L781–Law and Poverty.....2
Courses.....11	Electives or Civil Law “Pool”
	Courses.....9
	11

To earn the 90 credit hours required for graduation, students in the part-time curriculum must earn additional hours by attending summer sessions or by obtaining permission to schedule more than 12 hours during fall or spring semesters.

Civil law students must also take **at least two** of the four “pool courses” listed below. These are:

LCIVL900–Civil Law of Persons.....3
LCIVL920–Louisiana Donations and Trusts.....3
LCIVL930–Community Property.....3
LCIVL940–Security Rights.....3

In addition to the required and “pool” courses listed above, students must take one of six courses emphasizing philosophical or historical perspectives on law and a course satisfying the writing requirement. These courses and the courses that satisfy the writing requirement are set forth on page 38. Furthermore, students must satisfy the requirements of the skills training program in order to graduate. All freshman students are required to schedule and complete the full academic load listed for their respective curricula during the first year of study.

Students are cautioned to register for required courses in the years and semesters listed on this and the previous page. Failing to do so may create a scheduling conflict in a subsequent semester which could delay graduation.

In addition, students must fulfill the writing requirement. The two major ways of fulfilling this requirement are writing a paper in a seminar or LAW L898 Legal Research (for two hours). You also must receive at least a grade of C in the seminar or Legal Research.

To graduate a student must accumulate at least 90 semester hours of credit with a cumulative grade point average of at least 2.0.

Also to graduate a student must have earned at least eight skills credits.

I have not attempted to duplicate all of the information in the *Law Bulletin*. For example, a variety of certificates are available. However, two questions are so regularly asked of me that a brief explanation is useful.

Law and Poverty requirement--One of the ways to fulfill this requirement is to perform 50 hours of volunteer pro bono legal services to the poor. Although you fulfill the requirement, you do not earn hours of academic credit. An excellent list of frequently asked questions is found at <http://law.loyno.edu/probono/faq.html>

Clinical Externships--This program is open to second- and third-year students who are in upper half of their class. Professor Luz Molina coordinates the program and should be contacted if you are interested. There is a mandatory classroom component.

The following check-lists present the graduation requirements in another format. Note that students who began before the fall of 2003 need only complete one course in Civil Law Property.

Required Courses - Civil Program

2003-2004

Name _____

SSN# _____

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Credit Hours</u>	<u>Semester Completed</u>
LAW L705 - Torts I	3	_____
LCIV L706 - Civil Law Property I	3	_____
LCIV L707 - Civil Law Property II	3	_____
LCIV L710 - Conventional Obligations	3	_____
LAW L715 - Legal Research and Writing	2	_____
LAW L725 - Civil Procedure I	3	_____
LAW L735 - Criminal Law	2	_____
LCIVL702 - Common Law Contracts for Civil Law Students	3	_____
LAW L710 - Torts II	2	_____
LCIVL725 - Sales and Leases	3	_____
LAW L730 - Civil Procedure II	3	_____
LAW L765 - Moot Court	2	_____
LAW L770 - Legal Profession	2	_____
LCIVL715 - Successions	3	_____
LAW L750 - Constitutional Law I	4	_____
LAW L760 - Evidence	3	_____
LAW L740 - Administration of Criminal Justice I	3	_____
LAW L745 - Business Organizations	4	_____
LAW L781 - Law and Poverty	2	_____

Civil law students must also take at least two of the four "pool" courses listed below:

LCIVL900 - Civil Law of Persons	3	_____
LCIVL920 - Louisiana Donations and Trusts	3	_____
LCIVL940 - Security Rights	3	_____
LCIVL930 - Community Property	3	_____
Writing Requirements		_____
Perspectives Requirement		_____

Required Courses – Common Law Day Program
1998 -1999

Name _____
SS# _____

Courses	Credit Hours	Semester Completed
LCOML700 – Contracts I	3	_____
LAW L705 – Torts I	3	_____
LCOML705 – Common Law Property I	3	_____
LAW L715 – Legal Research and Writing	2	_____
LAW L725 – Civil Procedure I	3	_____
LAW L735 – Criminal Law	2	_____
LCOML701 – Contracts II	3	_____
LCOML710 – Common Law Property II	3	_____
LAW L710 – Torts II	2	_____
LAW L730 – Civil Procedure II	3	_____
LAW L765 – Moot Court	2	_____
LAW L770 – Legal Profession	2	_____
LCOML715 – Trusts and Estates	3	_____
LAW L750 – Constitutional Law I	4	_____
LAW L760 – Evidence	3	_____
LAW L740 – Admin. of Criminal Justice I	3	_____
LAW L745 – Business Organizations	4	_____
LAW L781 – Law and Poverty	2	_____
Writing Requirement		_____
Perspectives Requirement		_____

Suggested Courses for Louisiana Bar Exam

Below in numerical order are the courses that I suggest to prepare for the Louisiana Bar Exam:

*LAW L705 Torts I

*LAW L710 Torts II

*LAW L725 Civil Procedure I

*LAW L730 Civil Procedure II

*LAW L735 Criminal Law

*LAW L740 Administration of Criminal Justice I

*LAW L745 Business Organizations

*LAW L750 Constitutional Law

*LAW L760 Evidence

*LAW L770 The Legal Profession

LAW L810 Negotiable Instruments

LAW L823 First Amendment

LAW L842 Courts in a Federal System

LAW L876 Conflict of Laws

LAW L946 Agency and Partnership

LAW L955 Advanced Constitutional Law--14th Amendment

*LCIVL706 Civil Law Property I

*LCIVL707 Civil Law Property II

*LCIVL710 Conventional Obligations

*LCIVL715 Successions

*LCIVL725 Sales and Leases

p* LCIVL900 Civil Law of Persons

p* LCIVL920 Louisiana Donations and Trusts

p* LCIVL930 Community Property

LCIVL935 Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure

p* LCIVL940 Security Rights

LCOML921 Secured Transactions

CODE

*** = required, p* = pool required**

Suggested Courses for Common Law Bars

Below in numerical order are the courses that I suggest to prepare for the Common Law bar exams:

*LAW L705 Torts I

*LAW L710 Torts II

*LAW L725 Civil Procedure I

*LAW L730 Civil Procedure II

*LAW L735 Criminal Law

*LAW L740 Administration of Criminal Justice I

*LAW L745 Business Organizations

*LAW L750 Constitutional Law

*LAW L760 Evidence

*LAW L770 The Legal Profession

LAW L810 Negotiable Instruments

LAW L823 First Amendment

LAW L842 Courts in a Federal System

LAW L876 Conflict of Laws

LAW L946 Agency and Partnership

LAW L955 Advanced Constitutional Law--14th Amendment

*LCOML700 Contracts I

*LCOML701 Contracts II

*LCOML705 Common Law Property I

*LCOML710 Common Law Property II

*LCOML715 Trusts and Estates

LCOML920 Commercial Transactions

LCOML921 Secured Transactions

CODE

* = **required**

Check with your individual state about any requirements unique to your state.

SEQUENCING AND SPECIALIZATION

On the most basic level, you need to be aware that many advanced courses have prerequisites. That fact is indicated in the course description with the word "*Prerequisite:*" appearing at the end of the description and followed by one or more course numbers. For example, the basic tax course, LAW L980 Income Tax, is a prerequisite for all advanced tax courses except for LAW L981 International Taxation. So if you intend to take any advanced tax courses, you ought to enroll in Income Tax as early as possible.

In other instances, it is a matter of logic rather than a strict requirement. You ought not to attempt LCIVL935 Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure until you have completed the basic courses in federal civil procedure, LAW L725 and LAW L730. In yet other instances, a particular course is a useful background. For example LAW L844 Administrative Law is useful in preparation for LAW L845 Communications Law and LAW L858 Environmental Law.

How can you predict when a course will next be offered? There are two places to look. Before early registration I post the class schedule for the next semester and a tentative list of courses to be offered in the semester after that. Also generally each fall semester looks much like the previous fall semester and similarly with spring semesters. The major exception is evening required courses for sophomores and juniors. These courses are on a two-year cycle.

I attempt to offer each course listed in the *Law Bulletin* at least once in two years. Even with over thirty full-time faculty and nearly fifty part-time faculty, I do not completely succeed. If there is a course that you would like to see taught and it had not been taught in the past two years, circulate a petition with students expressing an interest and present it to me.

It is with some trepidation that I suggest courses for areas of specialization. The practice of law changes. What is hot today may be passé in a decade. A generation ago Mediation and Arbitration were highly specialized courses. It is hard to imagine an active litigator who does not have these skills today. Lest I be accused of ranking these areas, I present the areas in alphabetical order.

Admiralty/Maritime--Beyond the basic course, LAW L864 Admiralty, consider the more specialized courses: LAW L857 Employee Remedies, LAW L863 Marine Insurance and LAW L866 Maritime Personal Injury.

Corporate Practice--If you have not had several semesters of accounting, take LAW L804 Legal Accounting. To compliment LAW L845 Business Organizations, take LAW L946 Agency and Partnership. At least take LAW L980 Income Tax. Additional tax courses such as LAW L872 Federal Income Taxation of Corporation and LAW L873 Taxation of Partnerships and Other Pass-through Entities are useful. As a capstone take LAW L867 Business Planning Seminar. You might also consider taking LAW L808 Securities Regulation and LAW L806 Corporate Finance.

Criminal Law--You ought to take LAW L860 Administration of Criminal Justice II and, if you plan to practice in Louisiana, LCIVL805 Administration of Criminal Justice III. Consider

being in the criminal section of clinic, LAW L897. When LAW L842 Courts in Federal System covers habeas corpus, take it. Other useful courses include: LAW L815 Federal Criminal Law, LAW L822 Capital Punishment and the Constitution and LAW L862 Criminal Law Seminar.

Environmental Studies--Building on the basic course, LAW L858 Environmental Law, there are a variety of environmental electives: LAW L834 Environmental Justice Seminar, LAW L835 Natural Resources Law, LAW L836 Real Estate Transactions, LAW L837 Land Use, LAW L886 Environmental Law Seminar and LAW L929 Selected Topics in International Environmental Law.

Intellectual Property--Loyola does not have a general introduction to intellectual property, so you need to choose from among the following: LAW L850 Copyright Law, LAW L985 Intellectual Property Law Seminar, LAW L849 Patent Law and LAW L828 Trademark, Trade Name, and Unfair Competition Law. A good complimentary course is LAW L844 Administrative Law.

International Law--In addition to the rich offerings in Loyola's different summer international programs, take LAW L878 International Law and perhaps LAW L932 International Law Seminar and some of the international private law courses--LAW L927 International Financial Services Law, LAW L926 International Investment Law, LAW L981 International Taxation and LAW L925 International Trade Law. Also consider LAW L805 Law of European Union I, LAW L811 Law of European Union II and LAW L831 European Union Law Seminar.

Litigation--In addition to LAW L861 Trial Practice Seminar, consider being in the clinic in your senior year, LAW L891. With so few cases actually going to trial, LAW L817 Mediation and Arbitration is a good complimentary course. Good litigators understand the tax consequences of compensatory and punitive damages and the effect of structured settlements, so take at least LAW L980 Income Tax. Other useful courses include: LAW L826 Advanced Torts Seminar, LAW L842 Courts in a Federal System, LAW L957 Injured Employee Compensation and Tort Remedies, LAW L854 Insurance, LAW L825 Law and Medicine, LAW L824 Products Liability and LAW L868 Workers' Compensation. Despite its title, LAW L905 Advanced Legal Writing is useful because in this course you write a motion, supporting documents including a memo in support, a client letter and a judicial opinion.

Public Interest--The centerpiece could be a year in the clinic, LAW L897. Another approach would be to take the two drafting/lobbying courses, LAW L841 Legislative and Administrative Advocacy and LAW L879 Advanced Legislative and Administrative Advocacy. These two courses are taught jointly with Tulane. Each school is entitled to register only twelve students. It is hard to imagine dealing with governmental agencies without mastering LAW L844 Administrative Law. Other useful courses include: LAW L855 Child Advocacy Seminar, LAW L839 Civil Rights Actions Under Section 1983, LAW L830 Consumer Law, LAW L858 Environmental Law, LAW L886 Environmental Law Seminar, LAW L910 Law and Religion Seminar (when focus is on Catholic social teaching), LAW L856 State and Local Government and LAW L875 State and Local Taxation.

Tax--After you take the basic course, LAW L980 Income Taxation, choose among the tax

electives: LAW L869 Taxation of the Family, LAW L870 Federal Taxation of Wealth Transmission, LAW L871 Advanced Federal Income Taxation, LAW L872 Federal Income Taxation of Corporations, LAW L873 Taxation of Partnerships and Other Pass-through Entities, LAW L874 Federal Tax Procedure, LAW L875 State and Local Taxation and LAW L981 International Taxation.