

**Creighton University School of Law**  
**Klutznick Law Library / McGrath North Mullen & Kratz Legal Research Center**

**Collection Development Policy**

(Revised March 31, 2021)

**Law Library Mission Statement**

The mission of the Klutznick Law Library / McGrath North Mullen & Kratz Legal Research Center is to provide Creighton law students and faculty members with meaningful access to relevant legal and law-related information. Law Library resources and services support the curricular, research, and service activities of Creighton University School of Law.

**Purpose**

This collection development policy is a guide to collection development procedures and principles employed by the Law Library in furthering its mission. It serves as a guide for librarians and others involved in collection decisions to consistently select library materials under established guidelines. This policy serves to inform the Law School and University communities of the character and scope of Creighton's Law Library collection and assists in establishing a basis for the allocation of acquisitions funds.

This document is intended to be fluid and flexible, recognizing that curricular changes as well as the availability and formats of legal materials may require regular review to serve better the information needs of the Law School. The collection development policy is reviewed on an annual basis.

**Selection Process**

**Responsibility**

ABA Standard 602(c) states, "the director of the law library and the dean are responsible for ... collection development and maintenance." In alignment with the standard, and with input from the Dean, the Library Director and the Serials/Acquisitions Librarian meet at least monthly to review selection processes and the acquisitions budget.

**Sources of Information - Purchases are based:**

Requests and suggestions from the law faculty, librarians, law students, and staff will be considered unless the requested item closely duplicates existing material, or the cost or subject matter of the item is significantly beyond the scope of regular library purchases. In these cases, the Library Director will discuss the purchase with the requestor and make the final decision.

Vendor brochures, notices, lists, catalogs, and slips are reviewed by the Serials/Acquisitions librarian utilizing the collection criteria outlined in this policy. Titles are searched in the library catalog to avoid duplication. Recommendations are passed on to the Library Director for final decision. Typically, major purchase decisions are made at the monthly acquisitions meeting, especially for high-priced or specialized materials.

### **Approval and Package Plans**

**YBP Approval Plan:** The Library receives, on approval, monographs that fit an established profile. That profile requires the monographs to be (a) classified in the KF (U.S. law) Library of Congress classification range, (b) published by an academic press, (c) at a professional or graduate reading level and (d) \$150.00 or less. The Serials/Acquisitions Librarian will review these items when they arrive and decide whether to retain them.

**ABA Package Plan:** The Library is a member in the Gold Level package plan that includes access to over 50 periodicals through HeinOnline and the receipt of many ABA monographs at a discount. The Serials/Acquisitions Librarian reviews these items when they arrive and decides whether, or not, to retain them.

**NBI:** The Library receives all Nebraska Seminar materials. The Serials/Acquisitions Librarian reviews the materials and decides whether, or not, to retain them.

**Gifts** -Gifts are considered using the following criteria:

- The Library Director and Serials/Acquisitions Librarian are authorized to accept library gifts.
- The Library reserves the right to decline all, or any part, of an offered donation.
- If the Library accepts a gift, it is clearly understood that the Library reserves the right to catalog, display, or discard any portion of the gift.
- Materials will not be accepted on an indefinite loan basis unless agreed to, in writing, by all parties.
- The Library will not place a monetary value on the items received but will prepare an inventory of donated items and may direct the donor to entities that render such appraisals.
- If the Library declines a gift offer, an effort will be made to suggest alternative recipients or law book dealers who deal in used books.

## **Duplication**

The Law Library avoids acquiring multiple copies of items unless high usage is shown or anticipated. Examples of material requiring the purchase of multiple copies include works authored, or edited, by Creighton Law faculty and adjunct Law faculty. Multiple copies of study aids, Nebraska legal materials, and a few highly used treatises are acquired as needed.

## **Cooperative Acquisitions**

The Law Library participates in several cooperative resource sharing programs. The Library is affiliated with the *Mid-America Law Library Consortium* and the *Conference of Law Libraries of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities* and collaborates with these groups on resource sharing programs, including interlibrary loan and group purchases. The Law Library also participates in interlibrary loan activities nationally using the OCLC interlibrary loan system.

The Law Library is one of three libraries on the Creighton University campus. The Law Library, Reinert-Alumni Memorial Library and the Health Sciences Library share a common library management system and participate in other cooperative activities such as allowing access to other library's subscription databases on and off campus. Unless demand requires otherwise, the Law Library avoids purchasing titles or other resources that are available at either of the other Creighton libraries. Law students and faculty have borrowing privileges at all three Creighton libraries.

The Law Library makes use of the services of the Nebraska Library Commission. The Law Library's online subscriptions to *NebraskaAccess* and *First Search* are made available to the Law Library without charge through the Library Commission.

The Law Library offers significant support to the local bench and bar through a partnership with the Douglas County Law Library. Attorneys and other local users who are paying members of the Douglas County Law Library may take advantage of an interlibrary loan and book shuttle service between the two libraries. All Creighton Law Library items, including items that normally do not circulate outside of the library, may be requested through the Douglas County Law Library. Items are delivered to the Douglas County Law Library through a shuttle service. Items may be checked out for three days with an option to renew.

## **Locations/Collections:**

### **Nebraska Collection**

This collection is a comprehensive collection of Nebraska legal material. Materials included in this collection are legislative, administrative, and judicial sources as well as KFN treatises and Nebraska Continuing Legal Education materials. (see [Collection Levels by Subject.](#))

## **Reference Collection**

The Reference Collection contains material readily available for answering reference questions. Included in Reference are some Nebraska treatises, directories, and statistical material. Other collections in this location include dictionaries, and NOLO press titles.

## **Reserve Collection**

Included in this collection are items put on reserve by faculty and one copy of the study aids.

## **Reading Room Collection – Upper Level**

State statutes are housed in the Library's upper-level reading room. The Library has current subscriptions to the statutes for Nebraska, Iowa, and Utah. Other state statutes can be accessed electronically through various databases. Statutes are arranged alphabetically. Also located in the Reading Room are selected current newspapers and popular magazines.

## **Rare Book Collection**

The Rare Book Collection, located in the Venteicher Reading Room, is comprised of approximately 750 books and a variety of special documents. The collection is primarily British legal texts and treatises from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Access to the collection is by appointment only. Additional rare books are not actively collected by the Library.

## **Microform Collection**

Various materials have been published on microfiche or microfilm. Included in this collection are Nebraska legislative history (1937 – 2008), the complete CIS legislative history microfiche collection (1970 - 2012), state session laws, 19th Century Legal Treatises, and state bar journals. Microform material is not actively collected unless it is the only format available.

## **Historical Collection**

This collection includes historical state and federal statutes and other superseded or historical material. The Law Library will retain all true prior editions of state statutes. Prior editions will be shelved chronologically.

The Law Library will retain two copies of the following: the Nebraska Revised Statutes, West's Revised Statutes of Nebraska Annotated, Nebraska Revised Statutes Annotated, and Nebraska court rules.

The Law Library retains prior editions of the United States Code in the Historical Collection.

The Law Library retains all superseded volumes of the Uniform Laws Annotated.

### **Study Guides and Bar Review Collection – Lower-Level Reading Room**

Print Study Aids are purchased according to the courses offered and by series. The library also subscribes to the following online study aids databases: West Academic Study Aids Digital Collection, LexisNexis Digital Library Study Aids, Wolters Kluwer Online Study Aids Library.

The Bar Review collection contains material for bar preparation from NCBE along with other treatises.

### **Criteria for the Selection of Material**

Creighton's Law Library holds and/or provides reliable access to all items included within the core collection as specified in ABA Standard 606(b) and (c):

(b) A law library core collection shall include the following:

- all reported federal court decisions and reported decisions of the highest appellate court of each state and U.S. territory;
- all federal codes and session laws, and at least one current annotated code for each state and U.S. territory;
- all current published treaties and international agreements of the United States;
- all current published regulations (codified and uncodified) of the federal government and them codified regulations of the state or U.S. territory in which the law school is located;
- those federal and state administrative decisions appropriate to the programs of the law school;
- U.S. Congressional materials appropriate to the programs of the law school;
- significant secondary works necessary to support the programs of the law school;
- those tools necessary to identify primary and secondary legal information and update primary legal information.

(c) In addition to the core collection of essential materials, a law library shall also provide a collection that, through ownership or reliable access, meets the research needs of the law school's students, satisfies the demands of the law school curriculum, and facilitates the education of its students;

- supports the teaching, scholarship, research, and service interests of the faculty;
- serves the law school's special teaching, scholarship, research, and service objectives;
- and is complete, current, and in sufficient quantity or with sufficient continuing access to meet faculty and student needs.

Materials supporting the law school curriculum and law faculty research interests have the highest priority in selection decisions. Other factors that affect selection decisions include,

collection depth, quality, currency, format, price, language, and space considerations. Specific criteria for various types of material follow.

**Monographs** - Criteria used to evaluate all new monographs:

- Scholarly treatment of a subject: practice-oriented items are selected primarily through the ABA package plans and from Nebraska continuing legal education materials.
- Preference is given to university press titles.
- Whether the author is well known for previously published works or is an established expert in the field.
- The extent of coverage of the subject matter as described in the SUBJECT ANALYSIS (located at the end of this document), or the degree to which the title complements related titles in the area.
- The availability of the title in other Creighton libraries, or in other local sources.
- Casebooks or textbooks are generally not selected unless acquired as gifts. The Library will typically add one copy of non-duplicative casebooks or textbooks received as gifts. The Library retains the latest two editions of casebooks or textbooks received. The Library retains the current year only of supplements to casebooks or textbooks.

**Periodicals** - Criteria used to evaluate new periodical titles:

- Level of indexing: Whether the title is included in the HeinOnline Law Journal Library, Index to Legal Periodicals and Books, or LegalTrac.
- Academic Journals: The Library subscribes to the Creighton Law Review, the Nebraska Law Review, and those academic journals not available in HeinOnline.
- Non-Academic Journals: The Library will subscribe to selective well-known, high quality non-academic or practice-oriented journals that are assigned research level collection emphasis.?
- Preference is given to journals with long-term research value rather than those with mainly “current awareness” value. Current awareness newsletters are usually retained only for a specified time.

**Updated Material** - Criteria used to evaluate materials that are regularly updated:

- Frequency, manner, and cost of updating.
- Scholarly treatment of a subject is preferred over primarily practice-oriented or current awareness materials.
- Whether the area of law is collected at an instructional level or higher (see **Collection Levels by Subject**).
- Whether the Library subscribes to other updated materials in a subject area.

## Government Documents

The Law Library is a designated selective depository for United States government publications. At least annually, the librarian assigned responsibility for meeting the Library's responsibility as a government depository will review the Library's selections, with an emphasis on evaluating the increasing number of items available in electronic format. Only those items that are relevant to the collection will be selected. The Library selects a small percentage of the government documents available through the depository program. Depository items are integrated into the main collection but are designated as government documents. As a designated depository, the Law Library is required to meet the standards of the Federal Depository Library Program. The Law Library has depository-housing agreements with both the Reinert-Alumni Memorial Library and Creighton's Health Sciences Library.

## Electronic Resources

- Electronic resources are evaluated using the same selection criteria previously outlined in this section. Although to a large extent the same criteria for selection can be used for content, electronic resources present unique issues that require additional selection criteria. For a current listing of Electronic Resources available to faculty, staff, and students see: <http://culibraries.creighton.edu/A-ZList/A-Z>.
- Whether the resource offers a value-added enhancement to make it preferable over, or a significant addition to, the print equivalent.
- Whether the content is available in full-text.
- The flexibility and variety in the methods for accessing the content such as full-text, citation, and field searching.
- Whether the electronic content is more extensive than the print equivalent.
- Whether the resource offers more timely availability and is updated more frequently than the equivalent print resource.
- Whether the resource can be readily accessed through the Library's catalog, web site, or LibGuides.
- Ease of use.
- Whether the resource can be licensed to allow campus-wide or off campus access, which is preferred over licenses limited to the Law School only.
- Whether the resource can be accessed through IP or self-registration.

## Formats

### Print

The Library collects primarily single copies of books. The Library usually will select soft cover versions unless availability and accessibility dictate otherwise. The Library maintains multiple copies of a few high use titles.

## **Microform**

These materials are not actively collected unless it is the only format available, when long-term preservation of the material is an issue, or when space is an issue. Microfiche is selected also for archiving large collections of material (*i.e.*, legislative history material).

## **Media**

Audiovisual material is collected in support of research and the curriculum. BLURAY/DVD is the preferred format. Very limited numbers of popular works are selected, but only if they are law-related and thought to have enduring value. CD-ROM materials are not actively collected unless it is the only format available.

## **Free Internet Resources**

Websites containing relevant legal content that meet the Library's criteria for selecting resources, and which make significant additions to the collection, or assist researchers in locating and identifying legal materials, are added to the library catalog. In addition to the general criteria for selecting resources, the following guidelines are used to evaluate websites as candidates for inclusion in the library catalog:

**Authorship/Sponsorship:** Governmental agencies (federal and state), academic institutions, reputable advocacy groups, institutions or companies who are well established and are credible providers of content in their specialized areas.

**Reputation and Quality:** Sites that are known for accurate, comprehensive, focused material that are authoritatively authored, well edited, and concisely presented over time.

**Objectivity and Commerciality:** Sites free from political bias or advocating a political position; sites that are not trying to sell a product.

**Currency:** The site is revised regularly, the links on the page work, are up-to-date and reliable.

**Primary Legal Materials:** Sites that contain significant access, or links, to primary legal instruments.

## **Collection Maintenance**

### **Superseded Material**

Maintenance of the collection is of equal importance to the building of the collection. Law print collections are characterized by material supplemented by annual pocket parts, pamphlets, recompiled volumes, new editions, and looseleaf filings. The Library has a responsibility to preserve a collection suitable for research, which may include the need for superseded material. Decisions are made on an item-by-item basis and depend on the judgment of whether the item is still of value, and upon space requirements for retaining the material.



## **Withdrawal of Items**

Material is routinely withdrawn from the collection if replacement volumes are published and received. Statutes, finding tools, encyclopedias, and multi-volume treatises are examples of the types of material that are typically updated by replacement volumes. However, when a new edition of a multi-volume title is published, all volumes included in the prior editions will be retained. When a new edition of a study aid is published, prior editions are retained but the number of copies of the prior edition is reduced to one copy. Retention periods may be established for material that does not have lasting research value, such as current awareness newsletters, annuals, and directories. Items may also be withdrawn on an item-by-item basis if they no longer serve a curricular or research purpose because of age, condition, or the existence of preferred alternatives. Required space is one factor to consider, but the research value of the item is the primary criterion used when deciding whether to withdraw or retain.

## **Replacement of missing items**

The Library will not automatically replace a missing item. Availability, the age, and current value of the item, and whether newer similar materials on the same subject are in the collection are typical factors considered in replacement decisions.

## **Collection Levels by Jurisdiction**

### **Federal**

The Library provides access to Federal legislative and statutory material through print and electronic resources. The Library receives in print the United State Statutes at Large, U.S.C., U.S.C.A. and U.S.C.S.; and provides electronic access through subscription databases and free internet resources. The Library has the CIS Legislative History service on microfiche from 1970-2012; electronic access is also provided through Proquest's and HeinOnline's databases. The Library receives the Code of Federal Regulations in print; electronic access is available through govinfo and HeinOnline. The Library receives in print the United States Reports. Electronic access is provided through a variety of subscription databases and online resources.

### **Nebraska**

The Law Library collects Nebraska materials at a comprehensive level. The Library has a subscription to the legislative bills and session laws in print. The Library also maintains print copies of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Revised Statutes of Nebraska Annotated, and West's Revised Statutes of Nebraska Annotated. Electronic access to legislative materials is provided through the Nebraska Legislature's website, Lexis Advance, and Westlaw.

The Library has legislative history materials consisting of committee hearings and floor debates on microfilm from 1937 – 2008. For legislative history material after 2008, electronic access is provided through the Nebraska Legislature's website. The Library has a subscription to the

Nebraska Administrative Code in print and provides electronic access through the Secretary of State of Nebraska website, Westlaw, and Lexis+. Access to Attorneys General Opinions is provided through print, microform and through electronic resources such as the Nebraska Attorney General's website and HeinOnline's State Attorney General Reports and Opinions. The Library provides access to the Nebraska Reports and Nebraska Appellate Reports electronically through a variety of resources.

The Library maintains an extensive print and electronic collection of briefs submitted to the Nebraska Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, but gaps do exist in the print collection. Currently, the briefs are downloaded directly from the Court as pdf files and added to the Creighton Digital Repository. The Library collects Nebraska Practice and Continuing Legal Education materials in print; at times more than one copy is acquired.

### **Legislative Sources**

The Library receives and maintains in print statutory compilations for Nebraska and Iowa. Superseded State Statutes can be accessed through the Library's microfiche collection and HeinOnline's State Statutes: Historical Archive. Session laws for all 50 states may be accessed through HeinOnline's State Session Laws Library, or on microfiche through 2012.

### **Judicial Sources and Digests**

In print, the Library receives the Northwestern Reporter. Electronic access to case law is available through all major computer-assisted legal research systems. The Library also subscribes to the Decennial Digest and the state digest for Nebraska. Westlaw provides comprehensive electronic access to all case digests.

### **Jury Instructions**

In print, the Library subscribes to jury instructions for Nebraska.

## **Collection Levels by Subject**

*Comprehensive level:* A subject area in which the Library attempts to collect all academically-oriented English language works. This includes electronic resources, serial publications, major looseleaf services, as well as monographic literature. Collection activities at this level will include some practice-oriented and popular literature but not all titles published with this orientation.

*Research level:* A subject area that includes the major published source materials required for faculty and independent research. It is intended to include all important reference works and a wide selection of monographs, specialized journals, and access to specialized electronic resources. Older material is retained for historical research. A research-level legal collection collects enough materials to allow for extensive research. However, not all looseleaf services need to be collected if they are duplicative.

*Instructional level:* A subject area that supports the law school curriculum, or sustained independent study, at a level that is adequate to maintain the knowledge required for limited or generalized purposes, of less than research level intensity. An instructional legal collection includes primary sources, important monographs, a selection of specialized journals, electronic resources, and perhaps one or two looseleaf services in the field. It includes practitioners' material essential to the area.

*Basic level:* A collection of general materials that introduces and defines a subject. It may include selected editions of important works, electronic resources, selected practice materials, and major periodicals in the minimum number that will serve the purpose.

## **SUBJECT ANALYSIS**

### **Administrative Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the form and organization of administrative agencies. Also, covers the body of law created by administrative agencies in the form of rules, regulations, orders, and decisions to carryout regulatory obligations. The topic of regulated industries involves the study of government economic regulation and deregulation in areas such as transportation, telecommunications, and utilities.

### **Admiralty**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers the transport of persons and goods by sea or waterway and the private law rights and obligations connected with ships and other vessels.

### **Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers arbitration, mediation, negotiation, and other alternatives to litigation and dispute resolution.

### **Animal Law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers issues that affect animals, including companion animals, wildlife, and animals raised for commercial purposes.

### **Antitrust & Trade Regulation**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the study of both federal and state statutes that proscribe unlawful restraint on trade and commerce and the actions taken by the Federal Trade Commission.

### **Arts, Entertainment & Sports**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers various legal aspects of Arts, Entertainment and Sports, including contracts, negotiations, intellectual property, and preservation.

### **Aviation**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers the governance of airspace, litigation of aviation cases, and aviation tort law.

### **Banking, Financial, and Investment Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers federal and state regulations that govern financial institutions and their related businesses. Regulations exist at both the federal and state level and cover traditional notions of commercial and investment banking as well as savings and loan associations and thrift institutions.

### **Bankruptcy**

Level: Research

Scope note: Study of the rights and obligations between debtors and creditors and the resolution of conflicts between them, including discharge or exemptions of those obligations. Covers all forms of bankruptcy, including Chapters 7, 11, and 13.

### **Biography**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers works about the lives and professional experiences of noteworthy judges and lawyers.

## **Business Associations**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers state and federal laws pertinent to corporations, partnerships, and other business entities. Covers the organization, financial structure, governance, and dissolution of business entities, as well as relevant portions of Federal Securities law impacting the entity. Includes Limited Liability Companies, Nonprofit Organizations and Professional Corporations.

## **Civil Procedure**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers methods, procedures, and practices used in civil litigation. This is a procedural area of law that provides rules regarding motion practice, discovery, venue, and jurisdiction, as well as other procedures necessary to maintain the smooth operation of civil litigation.

## **Civil Rights**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution including freedom of the press, speech, and religion. Also, includes Federal Civil Rights legislation that addresses principles of equality in areas of race, gender, and disability.

## **Commercial Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Commercial law is a broadly defined area that includes consumer law, UCC, sales, leases, negotiable instruments, secured transactions, licensing, franchising, and any other area dealing with the regulation of trade and commerce.

## **Comparative Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Study and comparisons of legal traditions and systems of the nations of the world.

## **Cyber Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers software applications and licensing, technology development, law of the Internet, and privacy

## **Conflict of Laws**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the rules that determine the applicable law in civil actions with multistate elements. Also, covers constitutional limitations on state choice-of-law rules and systems.

**Constitutional Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers all aspects of constitutional study including separation of powers, the judicial function in constitutional cases, powers of state government, rights, privileges and immunities, due process, and equal protection.

**Construction Law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers legal aspects of construction and architecture, including issues of liability, contract specifications, subcontractors, and liens.

**Contracts**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers fundamental principles governing the formation, interpretation, performance, and enforcement of contracts.

**Courts**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the administration, history, and function of federal and state courts.

**Criminal Law & Procedure**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers substantive criminal law and criminal procedure. Includes criminal justice, capital punishment, juvenile delinquency law, fraud, habeas corpus, and law enforcement.

**Disability Law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers all legal aspects of disability law, including mental health law.

**E-Commerce**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers all aspects of doing business electronically, including business planning, intellectual property, and taxation.

**Economics and the Law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers the interdisciplinary aspects of law and economics.

**Education Law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers school law issues including rights of students and educators, constitutional law issues and other issues related to public and private education.

**Elder Law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the social aspects, ethics, and medical treatment of the elderly. Includes estate planning, living wills, arrangements for long term care, and social security.

**Environmental Law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers legal principles and Federal and State programs that govern the allocation, use and protection of natural resources. This area includes the law of minerals and oil & gas. Also includes laws and agreements to protect the environment at the international level.

**Estate Planning**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the planning for lifetime and testamentary wealth and the transmission in the context of common estate planning models. Includes planning and drafting techniques related to Federal estate and gift and generation skipping transfer taxes.

**European Union**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the law and policies of the European Union.

**Evidence**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the Federal rules that relate to the admissibility and presentation of evidence during trial. This area also covers the theory underlying the existence and development of evidence rules in the American legal system.

**Family law**

Level: Research

Scope note: family law covers all aspects of the marital relationship: marriage requirements, property rights in marriage, antenuptial agreements, unmarried cohabitation, divorce procedures, and settlement. It also covers the relationship between parents and children. This includes adoption procedures and requirements, rights to in vitro fertilization, fetal and child custody rights, respect by the courts of parental authority, child abuse, child support from parents and the state, and the legal interactions between the family and the state as they affect children. Discrimination issues related to domestic property, marriage, divorce, custody, and support are within the scope of this subject area. International aspects of family law are also included.

**Foreign Law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Emphasis is placed on English-speaking common-law nations. For all other countries only, a few introductory texts are collected.

### **Government Contracts**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers the contracting and procurement procedures used by and through the United States Government.

### **Health Care, Medicine & the Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers legal and financial structure of health care institutions. Also includes bioethics, and the keeping of health care costs within affordable limits while ensuring reasonable patient access to care of acceptable quality. Covers the law governing AIDS and other infectious diseases, biotechnology, right to life issues, cloning, medical ethics, and euthanasia.

### **Human Rights**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the protection of individuals and groups against violations by governments of their internationally guaranteed rights, and with the promotion of those rights.

### **Immigration Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers all aspects of immigration law and the history of United States immigration legislation and policy.

### **Insurance Law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the interpretation and application of various kinds of insurance such as life, accident, liability, and property insurance. Also, covers the rights of various persons who have an interest in the policy such as beneficiaries or assignees.

### **Intellectual Property**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers all aspects of copyright, patent and trademark law and the procedures for complying with each. Includes statutory regulations and case law, as well as agency decisions. Also, includes the rights of others to use the material and the rights of owners.

### **International Business Transactions**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers international aspects of business organizations and corporations, as well as doing business in foreign countries.

### **International Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the establishment of mutually agreed upon rules, respecting the nature of sovereign states and their fundamental rights and obligations. Includes the legal relations of



states and the law governing foreign transactions of individuals and corporations. Covers the establishment and function of international institutions such as the International Court of Justice and the United Nations. Basic instructional materials on foreign jurisdictions are included.

### **Jurisprudence**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers all aspects of legal philosophy and legal theory.

### **Labor & Employment Law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the study of labor and management relations, obligations owed to each other under federal law, protection of individual rights, and the settlement process for dispute resolution. Also, includes the enforcement of individual rights, labor arbitration, discrimination, and disability in the workplace.

### **Land Use Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers all aspects of land use planning and zoning.

### **Legal Education**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers trends in legal education and the training of lawyers.

### **Legal History**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers the history and development of legal systems. Emphasis is placed on the history of common law but also includes civil law.

### **Legal Profession**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers materials on law firms and the development of the profession in the United States and current trends in law office management.

### **Legal Research & Writing**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers material on both general and specialized legal research and all aspects of legal writing and analysis, including brief writing and oral advocacy.

### **Legislation**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the system of principles that govern the political process that must be undertaken to accomplish legislative activities. Includes material on drafting statutes and their interpretation by the judiciary.

**Media law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the law of mass media including First Amendment and privacy issues.

**Medical Malpractice**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers all aspects of the tort law of medical malpractice.

**Military law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers the law of military personnel and facilities. Includes material on national defense and security.

**Municipal law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the creation and constitutional control of states and localities, including acquisition of property by annexation, purchase and condemnation, financial affairs, and zoning.

**Native American Law**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers tribal court structures, federalism questions, gaming, and hunting rights. Also, includes major federal legislation on the rights of Native American tribes and individuals.

**Professional Responsibility**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the nature of the legal profession and topics such as conflicts of interest, confidentiality and secrets, advertising, and the solicitation of clients. Includes material on the Code of Professional Responsibility and the Model Rules of Professional Conduct.

**Property**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the basic concepts of the law of personal and real property. Includes common law and statutory land interests, future interests, conveyances of real property, landlord tenant relationships, easements, leases, and real estate finance.

**Religion & the Law**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers aspects of the relationship between law and religion. Also covers aspects of freedom of religion as well as Canon law, Jewish law, and Islamic law.

## **Remedies**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers the nature and scope of relief to be given to a plaintiff after appropriate procedures have been conducted in court. Major categories of remedies include restitution, damages, equitable remedies, and injunctive relief.

## **Securities**

Level: Instructional

Scope note: Covers securities legislation and rules regarding disclosure requirements, and the regulation of securities and those who sell securities.

## **Social Security Law**

Level: Basic

Scope note: Covers all aspects of social security law including Medicare, Medicaid, social security disability, and pensions.

## **Taxation**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the underlying principles of the federal tax code and its application to specific transactions. This area includes individual taxation, corporate taxation, taxation of exempt organizations, international taxation, gift and estate taxation, and state taxation.

## **Torts**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the civil liability for intentional, negligent, or faultless conduct, which causes harm to persons or property. Includes products liability, personal injury, and business torts.

## **Trial Practice**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers the preparation of civil litigation in courts of general jurisdiction from the pleading stage through jury verdict, including practice in *voir dire*, opening statements, direct and cross examination of witnesses, and summation.

## **Trusts & Estates**

Level: Research

Scope note: Covers wealth transfers, primarily those arising at death from a property perspective. Includes the law of intestacy, wills, trusts, and probate.